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SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOL. XXIII.—PART III.

FIRST SESSION OF SEVENTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SESSION 1891.

Toronto:
PRINTED FOR LUD. K. CAMERON, QUEEN'S PRINTER,
BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT ST. WEST,
1891.

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

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Accounts (*Ontario and Quebec*)	48	*Printed.*
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Agricultural and Arts, Report	5	"
Agricultural College, Report	40	"
Agricultural Societies, Analysis	41	*Not printed*
Agricultural text book, Order in Council	32	"
Algoma, leases of lands in	56	"
Asylums, Report	6	*Printed.*
Bee-keepers' Association, Report	66	*Printed.*
Births, Marriages and Deaths, Report	3	"
Blind Institute, Report	9	"
Canadian Institute, Report	21	*Printed.*
Common Gaols, Report	7	"
Common School lands collections	63	"
Crown Lands, Report	34	"
Dairymen's Association, Report	36	*Printed.*
Davis, Judge, Surrogate Fees to	22	*Not printed.*
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Report	8	*Printed.*
Division Courts, Report	38	"
Education, Report	4	*Printed.*
" publication of French reader	26	*Not printed.*
" Morrisburg Coll. Institute	27	"
" Aylmer Coll. Institute	28	"
" Gravenhurst High School	29	"
" Norwood Board of	30	"
" conveyance to N. A. Land Co'y	31	"
" compulsory Education	33	*Printed.*
" publication of text books	39	*Not printed.*
" salaries in Normal Schools	47	*Printed.*
Election Returns	1	"
Elgin House of Industry, Report	42	*Not printed.*
Entomological Society, Report	15	*Printed.*
Estimates	20	"
Experimental Union, Report	37	" *as part of Agricultural Coll. Report.*

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Forestry, Report	16	"
Fruit Growers, Report	12	"
Gaols, Report	7	*Printed.*
Health, Report	52	*Printed.*
Hospitals, Report	10	"
Immigration, Report	35	*Printed.*
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Judicature Act, commutation	22	*Not printed.*
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Keewatin Lumber Co'y., lease to	56	*Not printed.*
Land Improvement Fund	63	*Printed.*
Legal Offices, Report	58	"
Lion Provident Life Association	55	*Not printed.*
Liquor License by-laws, quashed	65	*Printed.*
Magdalen Asylums, Report	11	*Printed.*
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Prisons Commission, Report	18	"
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Statutes, distribution of	23	*Not printed.*
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TITLE.	No.	REMARKS.
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Text Books, publication	39	*Not printed.*
Timber berths under license	46	*Printed.*
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Timber Limits, W. Algoma	59	*Not printed.*
Titles, Master of, Report	50	*Printed.*
Toms, Judge, Order in Council	43	*Not printed.*
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" Revenue and Requirements, Report	64	"
Upper Canada College, Report (*part of*)	4	*Printed.*
" Bursar's statements	14	"

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CONTENTS OF PART I.

No. 1.. Return from the Records of the General Election to the Legislative Assembly in 1890, shewing:—(1) The number of Votes polled for each Candidate in each Electoral District in which there was a contest. (2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned. (3) The total number of Votes polled in each District. (4) The number of Votes remaining unpolled. (5) The number of names on the Voters' List in each District. (6) The population of each District as shewn by the last Census. (7) Similar Statements as to any Elections held since the General Elections. Presented to the Legislature, 12th February, 1891. (*Printed.*)

No. 2.. Detailed Report of the Inspector of Insurance for the year ending 31st Decem- 1889. Presented to the Legislature March 10th, 1891. (*Printed.*)

No. 3.. Report of the Registrar-General, relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature 22nd April, 1891. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART II.

No. 4.. Report of the Minister of Education for the year 1890, with the Statistics of 1889, in which is included the Reports upon the Scientific Societies, Toronto University, School of Practical Science and Upper Canada College. Presented to the Legislature 13th March, 1891. (*Printed.*)

No. 5.. Report of the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 10th April, 1891. (*Printed.*)

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No. 6.. Report upon the Lunatic and Idiotic Asylums for the year ending 30th September, 1890. Presented to the Legislature 10th March, 1891. (*Printed.*)

No. 7.. Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1890. Presented to the Legislature 3rd April, 1891. (*Printed.*)

No. 8.. Report upon the Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1890. Presented to the Legislature 10th March, 1891. (*Printed.*)

No. 9.. Report upon the Institution for the instruction of the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1890. Presented to the Legislature 10th March, 1891. (*Printed.*)

No. 10.. Report upon the Hospitals of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1890. Presented to the Legislature 10th April, 1891. (*Printed.*)

No. 11.. Report upon the Houses of Refuge and Orphan and Magdalen Asylums for the year ending 30th September, 1890. Presented to the Legislature 20th April, 1891. (*Printed.*)

No. 12.. Report of the Fruit Growers Association for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 16th March, 1891. (*Printed.*)

No. 13.. Report upon the working of the Tavern and Shop Licenses Acts for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 10th March, 1891. (*Printed.*)

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No. 14.. Statements of the Bursar of Upper Canada College, of cash transactions, for the year ending 30th June, 1890. Presented to the Legislature 16th March, 1891. (*Printed.*)

No. 15.. Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 16th March, 1891. (*Printed.*)

No. 16.. Report on Forestry, 1889-90. Presented to the Legislature 24th March, 1891. (*Printed.*)

No. 17.. Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1891. (*Printed.*)

No. 18.. Report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the Prison and Reformatory system of the Province. Presented to the Legislature 30th April, 1891. (*Printed.*)

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No. 19.. Public Accounts of the Province for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 16th March, 1891. (*Printed.*)

No 20.. Estimates for the service of the Province until the Estimates for the year are finally passed. Presented to the Legislature 12th February, 1891. (*Not printed.*) Estimates for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 23rd March, 1891. (*Printed.*) Estimates for the service of the Province until the Estimates for the year are finally passed. Presented to the Legislature 31st March, 1891. (*Not printed.*) Supplementary Estimates for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 1st May, 1891. (*Printed.*)

No. 21.. Report of the Canadian Institute, 1890-91. Presented to the Legislature 3rd April, 1891. (*Printed.*)

No. 22.. Copy of an Order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council respecting the payment of Surrogate Court Fees to His Honour Judge Davis under the provisions of 52 Vic., Cap. 10, Sec. 5. Presented to the Legislature 10th March, 1891. (*Not printed.*)

No. 23.. Return from the Queen's Printer as to the disposal of the Sessional Statutes. Presented to the Legislature 10th March, 1891. (*Not printed.*)

No. 24.. Statement from the Queen's Printer as to the disposal of the Revised Statutes. Presented to the Legislature 10th March, 1891. *(Not printed.)*

No. 25.. Copy of an Order in Council respecting the payment of Surrogate Court fees to His Honour Judge Muir, under the provisions of 52 Vic., Cap. 10, Sec. 5. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1891. *(Not printed.)*

No. 26.. Copy of an Order in Council approving of an agreement with the Rose Publishing Company for the publication of a High School French Reader. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1891. *(Not printed.)*

No. 27.. Copy of an Order in Council raising the High School of Morrisburg to the standing of a Collegiate Institute. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1891. *(Not printed.)*

No. 28.. Copy of an Order in Council raising the High School at Aylmer to the standing of a Collegiate Institute. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1891. *(Not printed.)*

No. 29.. Copy of an Order in Council approving of a By-law of the County of Simcoe, establishing a High School at the Town of Gravenhurst. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1891. *(Not printed.)*

No. 30.. Copy of an Order in Council conveying to Thomas Maitland Grover, certain land in the Village of Norwood in exchange for other lands conveyed by him to the Board of Education of Norwood. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1891. *(Not printed.)*

No. 31.. Copy of an Order in Council conveying to the North American Land Company, Limited, certain lands at one time vested in the Toronto Collegiate Institute Board in trust, but surrendered to Her Majesty. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1891. *(Not printed.)*

No. 32.. Copy of an order in Council approving of an agreement with the J. E. Bryant Company, Limited, for the publication of an agricultural text-book. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1891. *(Not printed.)*

No. 33.. Report on Compulsory Education in Canada, Great Britain, Germany and the United States. Presented to the Legislature 20th March, 1891. *(Printed.)*

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No. 34.. Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 1st April, 1891. *(Printed.)*

No. 35.. Report of the Department of Immigration for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 16th April, 1891. *(Printed.)*

No. 36.. Report of the Dairymen's Association for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 2nd May, 1891. *(Printed.)*

No. 37.. Report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 22nd April, 1891. *(Printed as part of Agricultural College Report.)*

No 38.. Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the year 1890. Presented to Legislature 20th March, 1891. *(Printed.)*

No. 39.. Return to an Order of the House of the nineteenth day of March, 1890, shewing copies of all correspondence on the subject of preparing or publishing school text books, with a statement of all sums paid in connection with the preparation or publication of school text books subsequent to that already brought down, with the award of the arbitrators thereon. Presented to the Legislature 20th March, 1891. Mr. *Preston.* (*Not printed.*)

No. 40.. Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 22nd April, 1891. (*Printed.*)

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No. 41. Analysis of Reports of County and Township Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in Ontario for the year 1889. Presented to the Legislature 6th April, 1891. (*Not printed.*)

No. 42.. Report of the Inspector of the Elgin House of Industry and Refuge for the year ending 31st October, 1891. Presented to the Legislature 24th March, 1891. (*Not printed.*)

No. 43.. Copy of an Order in Council respecting the commutation of fees payable under the Surrogate Courts Act to His Honour, Judge Toms, Judge of the County Court of the County of Huron. Presented to the Legislature 31st March, 1891. (*Not printed.*)

No. 44.. Statement of Sales of Timber Limits held 1st October, 1890. Presented to the Legislature 2nd April, 1891. (*Printed.*)

No. 45.. Return to an Order of the House of the seventeenth day of February, 1890, shewing the number of stationary steam engines and boilers in each of the municipalities of the Province, and for what purpose used. Presented to the Legislature 7th April, 1891. Mr. *Phelps.* (*Printed.*)

No. 46.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of February, 1890, shewing, so far as the records of the Department of Crown Lands will enable the information to be given, the number, area and location of each timber berth or other territory now under license, the date when such berth or territory was first placed under license, and the name of the original licensee and of the person in whose name such license stood on the first day of January last. Also, shewing the bonus *per* square mile received for each such limit, and a rough map or plan shewing the area now under license. Presented to the Legislature 8th April, 1891. Mr. *Meredith.* (*Printed.*)

No. 47.. Copy of a Minute of the Department of Education dated 25th March, 1891, approving of certain rules with respect to the Salaries of Teachers in the Provincial Normal and Model Schools. Presented to the Legislature 13th April, 1891. (*Printed.*)

No. 48.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the twentieth day of March, 1891, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a Return of copies of all correspondence, except that already brought down, between any member or officer of the Government of Ontario, and any member or officer of the Government of the Province of Quebec, with reference to the matters in dispute between the Province of Ontario and the Province of Quebec, or any of such matters, of all memoranda or documents shewing the propositions made for the settlement of the said matters or any of them. Presented to the Legislature 14th April, 1891. Mr. *H. E. Clarke* (*Toronto.*) (*Printed.*)

No. 49.. Copy of an Order in Council respecting the commutation of fees of His Honour Judge Mosgrove, Junior Judge of the County Court of the County of Carleton, under the provisions of 52 Vic., Cap. 10, Sec. 5. Presented to the Legislature 15th April, 1891. (*Not printed.*)

No. 50.. Report of the Master of Titles for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 20th April, 1891. (*Printed.*)

No. 51.. Report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park. Presented to the Legislature 28th April, 1891. (*Printed.*)

No. 52.. Report of the Provincial Board of Health for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 28th April, 1891. (*Printed.*)

No. 53.. Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 29th April, 1891. (*Printed.*)

No. 54.. Return to an Order of the House of the thirteenth day of April 1891, for a copy of the Proclamation of the Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Parry Sound appointed to hold the last election of a member to represent the said Electoral District in this House, for holding the Election and fixing the places at which Polls were to be opened for taking the votes of the Electors thereat. A list of the places, if any, not named in the said Proclamation at which Polls were opened. A statement of the number of votes cast at any polling place not mentioned in the said Proclamation, shewing the number of votes cast for each candidate. Copies of the notices, if any, of the opening and holding of such last mentioned Polls, published by the Returning Officer, and a statement of the date and manner of the publication thereof. Presented to the Legislature 29th April, 1891. Mr. *Marter.* (*Not printed.*)

No. 55.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the seventeenth day of April, 1891, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a Return shewing what proceedings have been taken by the Government in investigating the business carried on by the Lion Provident and Life Association, with copies of any Reports or Orders in Council connected therewith. Presented to the Legislature 30th April, 1891. Mr. *Bishop.* (*Not printed.*)

No. 56.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-sixth day of February, 1890, for copies of the lease granted to the Keewatin Lumber Company or John R. Mather, of certain lands and islands in or near the Lake of the Woods, in the District of Algoma, and of all other leases granted of lands or islands in the said district prior to the year 1878. Also, shewing the revenue, if any, derived from the lands or islands so leased, or the timber cut therefrom in each year since such leases were made, shewing from whom received and on what account, in so far as the same are shewn in Department of Crown Lands. Also, a copy of the judgment pronounced in the High Court of Justice as to the rights of the said lessees under the said leases. Also, shewing the area of lands so placed under lease. Also, a list of all claims made for locations or mining rights in the territory covered by the said leases, and of the decisions of the Commissioner of Crown Lands thereon. And copies of all correspondence with reference to the surrender by the lessees, or any of them, of the rights claimed under such leases, or any of such rights. Presented to the Legislature 1st May, 1891. Mr. *Meredith.* (*Not printed.*)

No. 57 . Statement of the Returns forwarded to the office of the Provincial Secretary of all the fees and emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the year 1890, made in accordance with the provisions of R.S.O., 1887, Cap. 114, Sec. 100, with which are contrasted, receipts of the same nature in the years 1888 and 1889. (*Sessional Papers No. 57.*) Presented to the Legislature 1st May, 1891. (*Printed.*)

No. 58 . . Report of the Inspector of Legal offices for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 1st May, 1891. (*Printed.*)

No. 59 Return to an Order of the House of the twelfth day of March, 1890, shewing the lots, townships or other area, in the Electoral District of West Algoma, the timber of which has been sold. The dates when the same was sold ; the names of the purchasers, and the prices paid. Shewing, also, what timber berths or other territory in the said district have been placed under license, or in respect of which permits to cut timber have been granted under the authority of the Province ; the date when first placed under license, or permits first granted ; the names of the original licensee or holder of the permit ; the name of the present licensee or holder of the permit and the bonus *per* square mile received for each such berth or other territory. Presented to the Legislature 2nd May, 1891. Mr. *Meredith.* (*Not printed.*)

No. 60 Report of the Inspector of Factories for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 2nd May, 1891. (*Printed.*)

No. 61 . . Return to an Order of the House of the 29th day of April, 1891, shewing: 1. Total sales effected of Grammar School Lands in the Township of Proton, together with payments made on same from March 6th, 1861, to July 1st, 1867. 2. A statement of what yearly payments have been received from sales of Grammar School Lands in the Township of Proton since July 1st, 1867, and what payments were made by the Government to the Township of Proton as result of the same. Presented to the Legislature 2nd May, 1891. Mr. *McKechnie.* (*Printed.*)

No. 62 . . Return to an Order of the House of the 29th day of April, 1891, for copies of any and all resolutions of the Council of the Township of Proton relative to Grammar School Lands situated in that Township, or correspondence of the Council regarding same. Also, copies of all petitions or memorials from ratepayers of the Township of Proton which turn to shew or prove that when they purchased Grammar School Lands from the Government it was with the distinct or implied understanding that one-fourth of the purchase money was to be returned to them, as a fund for public improvements within the Municipality. Also, any and all further correspondence regarding same not already brought down, Also, any correspondence with the late Crown Land Agent at Durham, in connection with the sale of said lands which would tend to prove or allege that a fourth of the purchase money was to be returned to the Municipality to form a fund for public improvements in the Township. Also, any other papers on the subject which have not been already brought down. Also, an account of the sums paid to other townships in respect of Grammar School Lands therein Presented to the Legislature 2nd May, 1891. Mr. *McKechnie.* (*Printed.*)

No. 63.. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th day of April, 1891, shewing the total collections from Confederation to the 31st day of December, 1890, on Common School Lands, together with the percentage paid to the municipalities on account of the Land Improvement Fund. Presented to the Legislature 2nd May, 1891. Mr. *Gibson (Huron.)* *(Printed.)*

No. 64.. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th day of April, 1891, containing the report of a Committee appointed by the Senate of the University of Toronto on the 10th day of January, 1891, and by the Board of Trustees of the same Institution on the 13th day of January, 1891, to report upon the present and prospective revenue and the most urgent pecuniary requirements of the University and of University College and as to the time, mode and order in which these requirements should be dealt with. Presented to the Legislature 2nd May, 1891. Mr. *Balfour.* *(Printed.)*

No. 65.. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th day of April, 1891, for copies of the judgments of Chief Justice Galt quashing the local option liquor by-laws adopted by the municipalities of Oakland, South Norwich and London West, under the authority of Section 18, of Cap. 56, of the Statutes of Ontario, 1890. Presented to the Legislature 2nd May, 1891. Mr. *Allan.* *(Printed.)*

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No. 66.. Report of the Bee-keepers Association for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 2nd May, 1891. *(Printed.)*

No. 67.. Report of the Bureau of Industries for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 2nd May, 1891. *(Printed.)*

No. 68.. Report of the Inspector of Mines, 1890. Presented to the Legislature 2nd May, 1891. *(Printed.)*

LUNATIC AND IDIOT ASYLUMS.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS & PUBLIC CHARITIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1890.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1891.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, November, 1890.

The Honourable
SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

I have the honour to submit herewith the Twenty-Third Annual Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1890.

I have the honour to be,
Your Honour's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

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TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

ASYLUMS FOR INSANE AND IDIOTIC.

In presenting the 23rd Annual Report upon the Asylums for the Insane and Idiotic in Ontario, it is incumbent upon me at the outset to refer to the death of Dr. W. T. O'Reilly, which occurred on the 12th of July last; and in consequence of which I received instructions to take the supervision of the asylums at London, Hamilton, Kingston and Orillia, which had been under his inspection.

For some time previous to his death his physical infirmities had been manifest, yet during this period he continued in the discharge of his duties, and at the time his fatal illness seized him he was visiting the Kingston Asylum in his official capacity.

It was his principal aim to secure to the patients in the institutions under his care the utmost consideration and relief that it was possible to afford them. I remember, too, with satisfaction the many instances of cordial feeling and co-operation that existed between us in carrying on the work of the Department, and the zeal and earnestness which characterized him in the prosecution of his duties.

I have pleasure in drawing attention to the separate Reports of the Superintendents of the several Institutions which very fully narrate the history and work of each during the year under report, and invite attention to many matters of practical value in connection with the requirements and work of the asylums.

In summarising the operations of these institutions during the past and previous years many important questions are suggested in regard to the care and treatment of the insane, and also to the necessities which will have to be provided for in the future, one of the first of which is that of providing the accommodation which will be required for the constantly increasing number of this afflicted class.

Notwithstanding the extensive provision already made and in process of construction by building cottages at Mimico, it does not appear that after they are fully completed the room will be sufficient for any length of time to come, for since the occupation in January last of the two first built cottages two others have been finished, and have been taken possession of with a full complement of patients in each, and the completion of the fifth is now being hurried forward so as to make room principally for female patients who are overcrowding the older Institutions.

By reference to table No. 2 of this report it may be noted that the average daily number of patients in residence in 1877 was 1,819, and that for the present year ending 30th September last the number was 3,266, showing an average increase during the past fourteen years of 103 patients per annum.

The three remaining cottages now being constructed to contain sixty patients each will, therefore, at the same rate of increase of resident patients, only be sufficient for accommodation say up to the end of 1891. If however greater restrictions were enforced in regard to the selection of patients for admission to the asylums, and those only were awarded admission who could be benefited by curative treatment, the necessity for largely increased accommodation would be lessened. But the chronic insane and those in a state of dementia would still have to be provided for, and the only alternative in the case appears to be that of making it obligatory upon the several counties to care for and support these classes, many of whom are without friends able to help to maintain them.

As to the admission of these classes a limitation is contemplated under R. S. O. (1887), Cap. 184, Sec. 520, as follows :—"The County Council of each County shall, from time to time, make provision for the whole or partial support either in the county gaol or some other place within the county, of such insane destitute persons as cannot properly be admitted to the Provincial Asylums, and shall determine the sum to be paid for such support, and also the parties to whom such sums shall be paid by the County Treasurer ;" but, as a rule, the county authorities do not assume the reponsibility, and two principal reasons for non-compliance with this enactment are no doubt first, to save the expenditure which would rest on the several counties, and second, the prevailing objection to the incarceration of the classes referred to in the common gaols of the country, and in places where proper accommodation does not exist this latter is no doubt a most reasonable and valid objection. But while the first proves to be in many cases the motive for committing imbeciles to gaols, the latter is used as a lever to effect their removal to the asylums without regard to what class they belong to, and the result is the overcrowding of the institutions with a population which cannot be benefited by any treatment for their mental restoration. To such an extent does the demand for their removal prevail that no sooner are the commitments effected than it is often announced that a large number of lunatics are confined in the gaols, even in many cases before they are duly certified to as being insane. No doubt undue prominence is given to this matter by grand jurors and others, and in some instances by the press of the country on account of the want of familiarity with the subject, and ignorance of the statutory regulations which govern the matter. But the question to be determined remains,—whether the Asylums shall be used solely as institutions for the curative treatment of the insane "dangerous to be at large," or whether they shall be maintained as institutions for all classes of the helpless, infirm and demented who require guardianship and care only.

Many objections may be and are taken to the temporary commitment of the insane to the common gaols of the counties under authority of Lieutenant-Governor's warrant, and it is urged that this method should cease, and that the medical certificate, or " Ordinary Process " system only should be resorted to in placing patients under charge in the Asylums.

This last course is no doubt, under certain circumstances, the speediest way of placing the patient under the care of the institution authorities, as it involves only the obtaining of the certificates of two medical practitioners as to insanity, and if there is a vacancy the medical superintendent of the asylum has the authority to admit the patient at once.

During the past five years the admissions under each system have been as follows :

—	Warrant.	Certificate	Total.
From October 1st, 1885 to October 1st, 1886	350	344	
" " " 1886 " " " 1887	183	253	
" " " 1887 " " " 1888	314	357	
" " " 1888 " " " 1889	216	343	
" " " 1889 " " " 1890	295	402	
	1358	1699	3057

Notwithstanding the popular objection already referred to, the fact that nearly 50 per cent. of the entire commitments for the past five years were by warrant, is evidence that some prevailing reasons must exist for voluntarily employing this method, and, apart from the desire for saving expenditure to the county, with the prospect that the patients will be removed to an asylum, there are others which form a barrier to the sole adoption of the certificate system, and may be enumerated as follows :—

1st.—In the remote, and many of the rural districts as well, there is the difficulty of communicating with the asylum authorities, to learn whether or not there is accommodation for the patient, and the necessary delay when the case is urgent, in getting the required information, together with the certificate of two medical practitoners, in many cases accounts for the commitment of the insane under warrant.

2.—There is the immediate relief afforded by application to the local magistrate under R. S. O. Cap. 245, Sec. 17, who by the commitment of the person judged to be insane to the county gaol relieves the anxiety and distress of friends by placing the person so charged in safe keeping, to be afterwards examined by a surgeon and another medical practitioner and the county judge as to the correctness of the commitment, when if so certified to, the patient awaits removal to an asylum.

3.—Cases are of frequent occurrence when symptoms of insanity are manifest, but not sufficiently developed to permit of the inexperienced in such matters to determine as to the mental condition of the person, and in such cases the magistrate wisely decides to commit with the view of having the patient's case submitted to the more experienced judgment of the physicians entrusted with the duty.

4.—The want of accommodation has necessarily compelled the asylum authorities frequently to say to applicants under certificate that "there is no vacancy," and the uncertainty in regard to admissions from this cause leads to the adoption of the most speedy means available to get the patient into custody.

Other causes could be cited to show why commitments under the warrant system have been made in the past, and others could be advanced to show the desirability for its continuance, such as the increased security afforded the asylum authorities against imposition by having persons wrongfully or fraudulently committed to their care, also the better opportunity there is for obtaining the history of the case in the locality of the patient's residence, a knowledge of which is of so much importance in the subsequent treatment of the patient while in the asylum ; and again there is the saving of expense by accomplishing the temporary safe-keeping of the patient at a local point instead of incurring the greater expenditure involved in making a longer journey. There is also the advantage of having the gaoler and matron in attendance, who, in a measure at least, understand and become familiar with the care of the insane temporarily placed under their charge.

But these advantages cannot justify the continuance of the system if the accommodation in the great majority of the gaols is not improved and made suitable for the care of the insane even for the shortest limit of time. Three or four of them only have separate rooms in which patients can be placed, and it is not in keeping with the civilization of the present day nor is it in accordance with the resources and ability of the poorest county in the province to allow the poor unfortunates, bereft of their reason, to be thrust into cells where there is the remotest possibility of coming into contact with the depraved, who may make light of their condition and prove to be an aggravation to them in their sufferings. At least two apartments or rooms should be added to each gaol for the special use of the insane, and if it were made imperative that each county should provide them, properly heated, lighted, furnished and ventilated, there would be no sufficient reason for continuing the present outcry against the system of commitment under warrant to the gaols ; but until such provision is made it is to be hoped that the agitation will continue till this necessary improvement is accomplished.

Many other subjects of much importance might be adverted to, such as the simplifying of the method at present employed in admissions under the warrant system, the situation also of the institutions, with the view of securing the greatest economy and utility in their management, and the structural character of the buildings in order to attain the best grading or classification of the patients. But a matter of primary importance appears to be that of establishing a system of dealing with the insane when taking the initiatory steps for their care and safe keeping, and which, from its mode of working, will merit general approval by placing it on such a basis as will prove economical in its working and permanent in its operations.

Following this will be found the reports, tables, and an index will also be found appended.

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC.

For greater convenience of reference, the tables containing statistics on all points concerning the operations of the Asylums, are placed at the beginning of this report. The following is a list of these tables :—

Table No. 1.—Shews the movement of the entire Asylum population for the year ending 30th September, 1890.

Table No. 2.—Shews the general movements and result of treatment of lunatics in the Asylums of the Province during each of the fourteen years from the 1st October, 1876, to the 30th September, 1890.

Table No. 3.—Shews the Counties from which patients were received during the year, and the Asylums to which they were assigned.

Table No. 4.—Shews the Counties from which the entire number of patients admitted to the Asylums have been received, also the Counties from which the patients in residence on the 30th September, 1890, were originally admitted.

Table No. 5.—Shews the length of time the patients received into the Asylums during the year had been insane prior to their admission.

Table No. 6.—Shews the length of residence of all patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1890.

Table No. 7.—Shews the periods that patients who were discharged cured during the year were under treatment.

Table No. 8.—Shews the periods that patients were under treatment, who were discharged improved during the year.

Table No. 9.—Shews the periods during which patients were under treatment, who were discharged unimproved during the year.

Table No. 10.—Shews the length of Asylum residence of patients who died during the year.

Table No. 11.—Shews the causes of death of those patients who died in the Asylums during the year.

Table No. 12.—Shews, the trades, callings and occupations of those patients who were admitted during the year, as well as of the total number admitted.

Table No. 13.—Shews the detailed expenditure of the various Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

Table No. 14.—Shews the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the estimates, and the annual cost, per patient, under each heading.

Table No. 15.—Shews the supplies for which tenders were invited, and the prices paid for the same under contract.

Table No. 16.—Shews the number of officers and *employés* in each of the Asylums, classified according to the duties performed.

Table No. 17.—Shews the nature of the employment, the number of patients employed, the number of days' work done by patients, and the average work in days, per patient, during the year.

Table No. 18.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons admitted during the year.

Table No. 19.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons discharged cured during the year.

Table No. 20.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those who died during the year.

TABLE

Shewing the movements of the entire Asylum

—	Toronto Asylum. Males.	Toronto Asylum. Females.	Toronto Asylum. Total.	London Asylum. Males.	London Asylum. Females.	London Asylum. Total.
Number of patients in Asylum on 1st October, 1889	363	345	708	452	456	908
Admitted during year ending 30th September, 1890	109	144	253	71	74	145
Total number under treatment during year	472	489	961	523	530	1053
Admitted by transfer from one Asylum to another	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total number on Asylum registers and actually under treatment in each Asylum during year	472	489	961	523	530	1053
Discharged cured	24	35	59	14	11	25
" improved	6	12	18	3	8	11
" unimproved	6	6	12	3	1	4
" as not insane	2	....	2	......	......	......
Total number discharged during year	38	53	91	20	20	40
Escaped	5	....	5	3	......	3
Died	29	44	73	24	21	25
Transferred from one Asylum to another	1	1	2	7	12	19
Total number discharged, escaped, died and transferred during year	73	98	171	54	53	107
Number of patients remaining in Asylums on 30th September, 1890	399	391	790	469	477	946

No. 1.

population during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			TOTAL NUMBER OF LUNATICS.			ORILLIA ASYLUM.			TOTAL NUMBER OF LUNATICS AND IDIOTS.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.
325	357	682	450	433	883	1590	1591	3181	158	151	309	1748	1742	3490
52	58	110	78	83	161	310	359	669	11	17	28	321	376	697
377	415	792	528	516	1044	1900	1950	3850	169	168	337	2069	2118	4187
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
377	415	792	528	516	1044	1900	1950	3850	169	168	337	2069	2118	4187
20	16	36	26	26	52	84	88	172	......	......	......	84	88	172
3	8	11	7	9	16	19	37	56	......	......	......	19	37	56
1	2	3	3	7	10	13	16	29	2	1	3	15	17	32
......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	2	......	......	......	2	......	2
24	26	50	36	42	78	118	141	259	2	1	3	120	142	262
6	......	6	10	......	10	24	......	24	......	......	......	24	......	24
15	28	43	23	25	48	91	118	209	10	12	22	101	130	231
7	12	19	......	......	......	15	25	40	......	......	......	15	25	40
52	66	118	69	67	136	248	284	532	12	13	25	260	297	557
325	349	674	459	449	908	1652	1666	3318	157	155	312	1809	1821	3630

TABLE

Shewing the General movements and result of treatment of Lunatics in
1st October, 1876, to the

YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER.	Average daily number of patients resident.			Number of lunatics admitted each year.			Number of patients recovered in each year.			Number of patients discharged improved and unimproved each year.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1877............	916	903	1819	243	194	437	82	70	152	26	29	55
1878......	954	971	1925	252	227	479	92	65	157	28	31	59
1879............	1010	1044	2054	231	230	461	71	64	135	42	27	69
1880............	1086	1129	2215	257	250	507	53	61	114	32	54	86
1881............	1164	1190	2354	270	232	502	84	82	166	33	38	71
Average of five years	**1026**	**1047.4**	**2073.4**	**250.6**	**226.6**	**477.2**	**76.4**	**68.4**	**144.8**	**32.2**	**35.8**	**68**
1882............	1219	1238	2457	251	242	493	73	86	159	20	46	66
1883............	1280	1300	2580	253	266	519	94	80	174	36	54	90
1884............	1303	1331	2634	262	231	493	79	99	178	37	37	74
1885............	1348	1360	2708	259	198	457	88	101	189	41	39	80
1886............	1409	1421	2830	287	232	519	75	69	144	33	26	59
Average of five years	**1311.8**	**1330**	**2641.8**	**262.4**	**233.8**	**496.2**	**81.8**	**87**	**168.8**	**33.4**	**40.4**	**73.8**
1887.	1461	1454	2915	219	206	425	88	89	177	31	31	62
1888	1491	1494	2985	309	257	566	76	60	136	42	43	85
1889...........	1582	1585	3167	269	245	514	85	97	182	42	47	89
1890............	1633	1633	3266	310	356	669	84	88	172	32		85

No. 2.

the Asylums of the Province during each of the fourteen years from the 30 September, 1890.

Number of patients who died in each year.			Percentage of recoveries upon admission.			Percentage of deaths upon number resident.			Number of lunatics remaining in Asylums at the end of each year.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
67	48	115	33.74	36.08	34.78	7.31	5.31	6.32	926	933	1859
64	50	114	36.82	28.63	32.77	6.70	5.14	5.92	989	1014	2003
62	49	111	30.73	27.82	29.28	6.13	4.69	5.40	1039	1104	2143
69	73	142	20.62	24.40	22.48	6.35	6.46	6.41	1133	1165	2298
86	58	144	31.11	35.34	33.06	7.38	4.87	6.11	1199	1217	2416
69.6	**55.6**	**125.2**	**30.60**	**30.45**	**30.47**	**6.77**	**5.29**	**6.03**	**1057.2**	**1086.6**	**2143.8**
99	67	166	29.08	35.38	32.25	8.12	5.41	6.75	1249	1259	2508
92	71	163	37.15	30.07	33.52	7.18	5.46	6.31	1274	1320	2594
90	64	154	30.15	42.85	36.10	6.90	4.80	5.85	1320	1351	2671
86	60	146	33.97	51.01	41.35	6.38	4.41	5.39	1356	1349	2705
86	55	141	26.13	29.74	27.66	6.10	3.87	4.98	1449	1450	2899
90.6	**63.4**	**154**	**31.29**	**37.81**	**34.17**	**6.93**	**4.79**	**5.85**	**1329.6**	**1345.8**	**2675.4**
77	66	143	40.18	43.20	41.64	5.27	4.53	4.79	1459	1468	2927
90	66	156	24.59	23.34	24.02	6.04	4.42	5.22	1554	1556	3110
93	65	158	31.60	39.59	35.41	5.87	4.10	4.99	1590	1591	3181
91	118	209	27.60	24.61	25.56	5.57	7.22	6.46	1652	1666	3318

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties and places from which patients were admitted to the Asylums and the Asylums they were assigned to.

COUNTY OR PLACE.	Number received from gaols under warrant of Lieutenant-Governor.	Number received from private houses by medical certificates.	Total number received from respective Counties during the year.	Assigned to Toronto Asylum.	Assigned to London Asylum.	Assigned to Kingston Asylum.	Assigned to Hamilton Asylum.	Assigned to Orillia Asylum.
Algoma	2	1	3				1	2
Brant	2	14	16	3	1		11	1
Bruce	11	7	18		17		1	
Carleton	13	6	19	4		14		1
Dufferin	3	2	5	1			4	
Elgin	1	9	10	2	8			
Essex	6	4	10		10			
Frontenac	8	20	28	2		25		1
Grey	5	5	10	6			2	2
Haldimand	1	9	10				9	1
Haliburton		5	5				5	
Halton	2	1	3	3				
Hastings	12	3	15	14		1		
Huron	5	12	17	3	12			2
Kent	9	10	19	2	16			1
Lambton	9	10	19	2	17			
Lanark	4	9	13	2		11		
Leeds and Grenville	7	11	18	1		16		1
Lennox and Addington	7	6	13			11		2
Lincoln	8	4	12				12	
Middlesex	16	25	41	2	39			
Muskoka	2	6	8	3			5	
Norfolk		10	10	1			9	
Nipissing		1	1	1				
Northumberland and Durham	9	10	19	16		1	1	1
Ontario	11	9	20	18			1	1
Oxford	11	8	19	4	15			
Parry Sound		1	1	1				
Peel	5	4	9	7			2	
Perth	2	11	13	2	10			1
Peterborough	4	3	7	7				
Prescott and Russell	4		4			4		
Prince Edward		5	5	1		4		
Rainy River								
Renfrew	5	6	11			11		
Simcoe	18	12	30	1			24	5
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	5	8	13	4		9		
Thunder Bay								
Victoria	6	3	9	8			1	
Waterloo	6	4	10	1			9	
Welland	2	5	7				7	
Wellington	5	14	19	2			16	1
Wentworth	4	38	42	3			39	
York	59	70	129	122			2	5
Not classed	6	1	7	4		3		
Total	295	402	697	253	145	110	161	28

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the entire number of patients admitted to the Asylums have been received, including the admissions of the present year; also the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence the 30th September, 1890, were originally admitted.

COUNTIES AND PLACES.	Admissions of the year.	Total admissions.	PATIENTS IN RESIDENCE ON 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1890.					
			Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Algoma	3	34	4	3	.....	5	2	14
Brant	16	291	5	14	......	47	3	69
Bruce	18	251	1	76	2	10	4	93
Carleton	19	449	16	4	94	1	10	125
Dufferin	5	20	2	.....	.....	7	......	9
Elgin	10	269	4	60	20	4	5	93
Essex	10	195	2	55	1	......	9	67
Frontenac	28	590	7	5	88	11	5	116
Grey	10	296	34	10	1	36	17	98
Haldimand	10	192	1	5	......	39	6	51
Haliburton	5	6	......	......	......	......	......	......
Halton	3	241	6	2	......	32	6	46
Hastings	15	284	20	10	38	......	10	78
Huron	17	433	13	77	......	7	20	117
Kent	19	281	4	62	......	4	7	77
Lambton	19	364	2	101	1	2	10	116
Lanark	13	295	6	4	63	1	5	79
Leeds and Grenville	18	320	10	4	69	2	4	89
Lennox and Addington	13	205	......	2	41	......	13	56
Lincoln	12	335	10	......	......	59	1	70
Middlesex	41	874	7	212	1	3	10	233
Muskoka	8	35	4	.....	1	4	4	13
Nipissing	1	3	2	......	......	......	......	2
Norfolk	10	194	2	[illegible]	2	40	6	57
Northumberland and Durham	19	653	59	[illegible]	.....	16	10	93
Ontario	20	409	48	[illegible]	10	21	12	97
Oxford	19	368	12	[illegible]	2	6	7	96
Parry Sound	1	6	1	......	......	4	......	5
Peel	9	272	27	5	1	10	6	49
Perth	13	326	9	62	2	4	5	82
Peterborough	7	191	24	3	9	7	3	46
Prescott and Russell	4	102	1	1	27	......	......	29
Prince Edward	5	126	4	......	19	1	3	27
Rainy River	....	2	.....	1	......	1	......	2
Renfrew	11	107	2	......	38	1	5	46
Simcoe	30	586	16	5	4	126	17	168
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	13	366	10	5	79	2	6	102
Thunder Bay	....	8	.....	......	......	2	......	2
Victoria	9	177	20	5	6	12	4	47
Waterloo	10	246	2	14	......	33	4	53
Welland	7	206	7	1	......	42	4	54
Wellington	19	506	18	2	1	80	6	107
Wentworth	42	899	17	4	2	122	12	157
York	129	2,700	341	27	22	104	51	545
Not classed	7	399	11	14	30	......	......	55
Total	697	15,112	790	946	674	908	312	3,630

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of time Lunatics received into the Asylums during the year had been insane prior to admission.

DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	47	20	24	40	131
From 1 to 2 months	24	16	12	25	77
„ 2 „ 3 „	26	10	12	14	62
„ 3 „ 4 „	18	10	8	8	44
„ 4 „ 5 „	11	4	4	7	26
„ 5 „ 6 „	9	....	2	6	17
„ 6 „ 7 „	11	7	5	7	30
„ 7 „ 8 „	....	4	3	1	8
„ 8 „ 9 „	6	2	1	....	9
„ 9 „ 10 „	2	4	1	2	9
„ 10 „ 11 „	1	3	1	1	6
„ 11 „ 12 „	2	....	1	....	3
„ 12 „ 18 „	17	7	6	14	44
„ 18 months to 2 years	5	5	3	2	15
„ 2 to 3 years	10	14	7	8	39
„ 3 „ 4 „	5	3	2	7	17
„ 4 „ 5 „	3	4	3	4	14
„ 5 „ 6 „	3	4	1	....	8
„ 6 „ 7 „	6	2	3	1	12
„ 7 „ 8 „	4	6	2	3	15
„ 8 „ 9 „	3	2	1	....	6
„ 9 „ 10 „	4	1	2	1	8
„ 10 „ 15 „	9	5	3	4	21
„ 15 „ 20 „	7	5	3	2	17
„ 20 years and upwards	15	7	....	1	23
Unknown	5	....	....	3	8
Totals	253	145	110	161	669

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the length of residence of patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1890.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	7	16	10	13	4	50
From 1 to 2 months	6	13	6	11	2	38
" 2 " 3 "	14	15	7	11	7	54
" 3 " 4 "	5	12	4	9	1	31
" 4 " 5 "	16	10	5	13	4	48
" 5 " "	22	7	10	9	1	49
" 6 " 7 "	16	12	11	12	....	51
" 7 " 8 "	11	10	10	10	2	43
" 8 " 9 "	84	21	8	10	3	126
" 9 " 10 "	13	5	4	8	2	32
" 10 " 11 "	6	3	4	9	....	22
" 11 " 12 "	14	2	4	4	18	42
" 12 " 18 "	42	30	27	55	14	168
" 18 months to 2 years	23	18	26	58	72	197
" 2 to 3 years	31	57	41	97	9	235
" 3 " 4 "	46	34	44	37	23	184
" 4 " 5 "	17	45	129	56	6	253
" 5 " 6 "	38	36	21	54	9	158
" 6 " 7 "	34	39	48	35	8	164
" 7 " 8 "	25	39	24	44	45	177
" 8 " 9 "	15	51	27	41	6	140
" 9 " 10 "	22	41	17	51	76	207
" 10 " 15 "	143	199	80	126	....	548
" 15 " 20 "	53	231	39	57	....	380
" 20 years and upwards	87	....	68	78	....	233
Unknown	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	790	946	674	908	312	3630

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as cured.

PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month	5	......	1	......	6
From 1 to 2 months	7	......	2	3	12
" 2 " 3 "	8	......	......	5	13
" 3 " 4 "	10	1	2	3	16
" 4 " 5 "	4	3	6	2	15
" 5 " 6 "	2	3	6	6	17
" 6 " 7 "	4	......	2	3	9
" 7 " 8 "	6	3	2	6	17
" 8 " 9 "	2	......	2	5	9
" 9 " 10 "	2	1	......	1	4
" 10 " 11 "	......	1	2	4	7
" 11 " 12 "	......	1	1	1	3
" 12 " 18 "	1	1	5	3	10
" 18 months to 2 years	2	5	1	3	11
" 2 to 3 years	3	4	2	4	13
" 3 " 4 "	1	1	1	......	3
" 4 " 5 "	......	......	1	1	2
" 5 " 6 "	......	......	......	1	1
6 " 7 "	......	1	......	......	1
" 7 " 8 "	......	......	......	......	......
" 8 " 9 "	......	......	......	1	1
" 9 " 10 "	......	......	......	......	1
" 10 " 15 "	1	......	......	......	1
" 15 " 20 "	1	......	......	......	1
" 20 years and upwards	......	......	......	......	......
Totals	59	25	36	52	172

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as improved.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month	....	....	....	1	1
From 1 to 2 months	7	1	1	....	9
" 2 " 3 "	....	....	....	....	....
" 3 " 4 "	1	....	....	1	2
" 4 " 5 "	....	1	....	....	....
" 5 " 6 "	1	....	1	....	2
" 6 " 7 "	1	....	2	3	6
" 7 " 8 "	1	....	....	....	1
" 8 " 9	1	....	3	....	4
" 9 " 10 "	....	1	1	2	4
" 10 " 11 "	1	1	....	1	3
" 11 " 12 "	1	....	1	2	4
" 12 " 18 "	1	2	1	5	9
" 18 months to 2 years	....	1	....	....	1
" 2 to 3 years	3	1	....	....	4
" 3 " 4 "	....	....	....	....	....
" 4 " 5 "	....	....	....	1	1
" 5 " 6 "	....	....	....	....	....
" 6 " 7 "	....	....	....	....	....
" 7 " 8 "	....	....	1	....	1
" 8 " 9 "	....	....	....	....	....
" 9 " 10 "	....	....	....	....	....
" 10 " 15 "	....	....	....	....	....
" 15 " 20 "	....	1	....	....	1
" 20 years and upwards	....	2	....	....	2
Totals	18	11	11	16	56

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year unimproved.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Totals.
Under one month	2	1	....	3	6
From 1 to 2 months	3	....	....	1	4
" 2 " 3 "	1	1	....	1	3
" 3 " 4 "	1	....	1	1	3
" 4 " 5 "	1	....	....	....	1
" 5 " 6 "	2	....	....	....	2
" 6 " 7 "	1	....	....	....	1
" 7 " 8 "	....	....	....	....	....
" 8 " 9 "	....	....	2	....	2
" 9 " 10 "	....	....	....	....	....
" 10 " 11 "	....	....	....	....	....
" 11 " 12 "	....	....	....	....	....
" 12 " 18 "	....	....	....	1	1
" 18 months to 2 years	....	1	....	2	3
" 2 to 3 years	....	....	....	....	....
" 3 " 4 "	....	....	....	....	....
" 4 " 5 "	....	....	....	....	....
" 5 " 6 "	....	....	....	....	....
" 6 " 7 "	....	....	....	....	....
" 7 " 8 "	....	....	....	....	....
" 8 " 9 "	....	....	....	....	....
" 9 " 10 "	....	1	....	....	1
" 10 " 15 "	....	....	....	1	1
" 15 " 20 "	1	....	....	....	1
" 20 years and upwards	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	12	4	3	10	29

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the length of residence of patients who died during the year.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Totals.
Under one month	8	1	5	3	....	17
From 1 to 2 months	7	1	....	3	1	12
" 2 " 3 "	4	....	....	....	....	4
" 3 " 4 "	5	3	1	....	....	9
" 4 " 5 "	3	....	....	....	1	4
" 5 " 6 "	1	1	2	1	1	6
" 6 " 7 "	....	1	....	....	1	2
" 7 " 8 "	2	....	....	1	....	3
" 8 " 9 "	1	....	....	2	....	3
" 9 " 10 "	....	....	2	1	. .. .	3
" 10 " 11 "	2	....	1	....	1	4
" 11 " 12 "	1	....	....	2	....	3
" 12 " 18 "	....	....	....	....	....	....
" 18 months to 2 years...........	6	6	3	11	7	33
" 2 to 3 years	3	2	1	8	3	17
" 3 " 4 "	1	2	1	1	1	6
" 4 " 5 "	4	2	10	4	....	20
" 5 " 6 "	....	....	1	2	....	3
" 6 " 7 "	2	1	1	....	....	4
" 7 " 8 "	3	2	1	3	1	10
" 8 " 9 "	1	2	.. ..	....	1	4
" 9 " 10 "	.. ..	1	1	6	....	
" 10 " 15 "	8	7	8	....	4	27
" 15 " 20 "	6	13	3	....	....	22
" 20 years and upwards........ ...	5	....	2	....	....	7
Totals..........................	73	45	43	48	22	231

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the causes of death of those who died during the year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Abcess						
Aneurism		1				1
Apoplexy				1		1
" Cerebral						
Anæmia	1					1
Bilious fever					2	2
Bright's disease				1		1
Broncho pneumonia	1					1
Blood poisoning					2	2
Cancer of ovary						
" omentium						
" breast				1		1
Chronic cystitis						
Cerebral effusion	1					1
Cerebritis				2		2
Chronic diarrhœa						
Congestion of brain						
Consumption						
Cerebral paralysis						
Cardiac disease	8					8
Diarrhœa						
Disease of liver						
Dysentery	2	1	1			4
Dementia				3		3
Enteritis	1					1
Epilepsy	2	5	3	6	5	21
Exhaustion of mania	4	6	1	4		15
Euophthalmic goitre						
Erysipelas						
Fever, typhoid		1				1
Gastric ulcer						
Gangrene						
Gastritis					1	1
General parisis		2	4			6
General debility				3	6	9
Hemiplegia	1			2		3
Heart clot						
Heart disease			4	3		7
Hypatic disease	1					1
Killed	1		2			3
La grippe	1					1
Marasmus	15	11	3	6		35
Meningitis				1		1
Paresis	7	2	2			11
Peritonitis	1	2	11			14
Phthisis	15	3	2	4	5	29
Pneumonia	2	5		2		9
Pupura-hemoroquita			2	3		5
Paralysis						
Syphylis					1	1
Suicide	1					1
Senile decay	8	6	8	6		28
Total	73	45	43	48	22	231

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, and also of the total number admitted.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of this year.	Total Admissions.
Actors		1
Artists	1	3
Agents	7	27
Architects		2
Actuaries		1
Basketmakers		1
Bankers		1
Book-keepers	1	33
Bakers	5	32
Bricklayers	2	18
Butchers	2	36
Blacksmiths	2	107
Brassfiinishers		3
Brewers	1	14
Builders		4
Barbers	1	11
Broom-makers	1	5
Barristers		3
Bookbinders	1	3
Brickmakers	1	4
Bridgetenders		1
Brushmakers		1
Buttonmakers		2
Baggage master		1
Brakemen	1	1
Commercial travellers	3	19
Cabinetmakers		21
Consuls		1
Confectioners	1	7
Coopers	1	35
Carpenters	13	301
Clerks	9	247
Clergymen		47
Carriagemakers		10
Cooks	3	14
Carders		5
Captains of steamboats		6
Cigarmakers	2	10
Customhouse officers		6
Coppersmiths		1
Cheesemakers		2
Civil servants	1	8
Clock-cleaners		1
Carters		5
Contractor		1
Clothdressers		14
Chiselmakers		1
Coachmen		1
Dyers		3
Domestic servants, all kinds	73	1853
Dressmakers	7	67
Detectives		1
Druggists		24
Engineers		37
Editors		2
Farmers	112	2457
Fishermen		10

TABLE No 12.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, etc.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of this year.	Total Admissions.
Founders		2
Ferrymen		2
Furriers		2
Gardeners		23
Grocers		17
Glassblowers		3
Gentlemen	1	32
Glovemakers		1
Gunsmiths		1
Governess		1
Hucksters		1
Hatters		1
Hostlers		7
Hunters		1
Harnessmakers	1	26
Housekeepers	139	2565
Hackdrivers		7
Innkeepers	3	4
Ironmongers		1
Jewellers		15
Janitors		3
Journalist		1
Lock-keeper		1
Labourers	69	1937
Laundresees	3	9
Ladies	3	96
Lawyers	2	26
Lumbermen	1	7
Lathers		1
Loomfixer		1
Milliners	2	42
Masons		60
Machinists	3	55
Matchmakers		2
Millers	2	43
Moulders	5	37
Merchants	4	163
Mechanics	2	47
Music teachers		10
Marblecutters		3
Milkmen		1
Millwrights		2
No occupation	27	628
Nightwatchman	1	3
Nurses		9
Organ builders		2
Piano casemaker		1
Professors of music		10
Plasterers		4
Pensioners		5

TABLE No. 12.—*Concluded.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, etc.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of this year.	Total Admissions.
Photographers	....	11
Prostitutes	....	8
Painters	6	85
Printers	4	48
Peddlers	....	31
Physicians	2	37
Pumpmakers	....	3
Plumbers	....	3
Patternmakers	....	1
Policemen	....	1
Private secretary	....	1
Railway employés	....	21
Spinsters	5	151
Sailors	4	59
Students	6	81
Spinners	7	19
Sisters of Charity	....	2
Sodawater manufacturers	....	1
Stonecutters	2	11
Showmen	....	2
Saddlers	....	7
Shoemakers	4	162
Seamstresses	4	164
Slaters	....	1
Soldiers	....	20
Salesmen	....	6
Surveyors	....	5
Sail and tent makers	....	2
Shopkeepers	....	7
Shipbuilders	....	5
Stenographers	....	3
Station Masters	1	1
Teachers	8	215
Tinsmiths	3	35
Tavernkeepers	....	18
Tailors	3	127
Tanners	....	7
Teamsters	....	9
Tollgate keepers	....	2
Upholsterers	....	1
Veterinary surgeon	....	1
Vinegar maker	....	1
Watchmakers	....	7
Woodworkers	....	5
Weavers	2	32
Wheelwrights	....	2
Waggonmakers	1	12
Waiters	....	5
Wives	61	61
Unknown or other employments, and idiots	52	2286

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing in detail the expenditure of the various Asylums during the year ending on 30th September, 1890.

DETAILS.	Toronto Asylum.		London Asylum.		Kingston Asylum.		Hamilton Asylum.		Orillia Asylum.	
	$	c.	$	c.	$	c.	$	c.	$	c.
Medicines	742	25	1065	04	732	38	362	82	73	23
Medical comforts and appliances	104	20	....	....	35	00	2	40	1	25
Butchers' meat	15094	42	13212	35	11830	91	13402	72	3448	62
Poultry, fish, etc.	1382	45	1221	70	635	41	1965	01	254	09
Flour, bread, etc.	7493	30	7732	60	5781	52	6107	20	3581	05
Butter	4774	92	6658	03	3530	18	5393	13	1795	93
Barley, rice, peas and meal	1097	53	763	18	965	71	1853	73	398	39
Tea	2467	17	1581	94	1842	58	1682	87	291	90
Coffee	315	00	790	33	1322	85	1027	07	445	20
Cheese	475	56	701	65	326	31	913	03	15	70
Eggs	588	15	456	93	326	89	309	80	147	33
Fruit (dried)	917	99	843	47	451	45	1878	86	220	02
Tobacco and pipes	....	....	821	64	693	78	1052	89	72	13
Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar, pickles	353	50	413	79	373	60	432	36	91	78
Sugar and syrup	3953	50	4078	97	2982	69	3562	63	1034	52
Unenumerated groceries	1128	10	180	65	6	45	....	....	148	85
Fruit and vegetables	2375	36	1210	33	2660	41	1944	49	905	83
Bedding	1039	28	3222	94	1402	96	4380	47	358	22
Straw for bedding	21	04	678	28	2	50	261	96	56	72
Clothing	5866	47	7707	14	4128	18	4744	59	1894	89
Shoes	1034	32	1401	98	380	95	1134	38	490	45
Coal	219	75	5581	77	13832	73	4673	95	5053	73
Wood	....	....	....	....	6	00	387	38	2541	75
Gas	2653	79	2727	70	767	01	2547	14	342	88
Oil and candles	89	58	99	65	64	04	140	37	93	08
Matches	12	00	72	00	29	75	87	63	4	50
Brushes, brooms and mops	298	78	596	99	265	95	422	50	140	68
Bath brick, black lead, blacking	14	50	19	08	20	55	20	40	10	55
Soap and other laundry expenses	804	39	735	02	1039	56	891	18	797	41
Water	5507	25	....	....	519	39	1481	38	....	....
Ice	224	80	145	55	....	....	414	56	50	00
Advertising and printing	66	70	298	13	320	89	334	05	176	13
Postage, telegraph and express charges	199	24	401	82	327	56	261	91	143	47
Stationery and library	233	87	713	41	365	69	347	75	107	62
Furniture, renewals and repairs	496	70	1735	01	1384	49	788	39	542	52
Iron and tinware	704	07	531	03	229	01	895	04	52	31
Crockery and glassware	374	50	1063	50	584	83	634	53	117	06
Feed and fodder	2042	19	2338	47	2291	03	2091	94	1011	71
Farm stock and implements, and repairs thereto	906	32	1541	33	547	22	1149	39	308	76
Repairs (ordinary) to buildings	2877	27	2186	02	1635	86	1673	49	826	15
Hardware, etc.	588	61	1029	03	666	88	836	93	105	47
Paints and oil	514	13	1273	75	703	37	2442	81	95	10
Officers' travelling expenses	31	50	166	44	119	11	68	45	135	15
Elopers, cost of recovering	19	28	34	50	36	13	32	15	....	....
Freight and duties	8	64	235	53	41	46	156	65	39	92
Amusements	224	52	469	08	365	99	374	75	78	74
Religious services	122	50	221	00	25	00	27	00	....	....
Rent	....	....	693	50	....	....	1008	08	620	91
Incidentals	317	87	227	00	598	27	281	05	144	50
Transfer and removal of patients	....	....	....	....	4	45	5	50	....	....
Salaries and wages	35316	30	35656	15	25182	69	29992	38	14219	30
Totals	106093	56	115536	30	92387	62	106881	14	43465	50

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the Estimates, and the annual cost per patient under such headings.

HEADINGS OF ESTIMATES.	TORONTO ASYLUM.		LONDON ASYLUM.		KINGSTON ASYLUM.		HAMILTON ASYLUM.		ORILLIA ASYLUM.	
	Expended under heading of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Medicines and medical comforts	846 45	1 11	1065 04	1 15	767 38	1 13	365 22	0 40	74 48	0 24
Butcher's meat, fish, poultry	16476 87	21 63	14434 05	15 60	12466 32	18 36	15367 73	17 06	3702 71	11 91
Flour, bread, etc.	7493 30	9 84	7732 60	8 36	5781 52	8 51	6107 20	6 78	3581 05	11 52
Butter	4774 92	6 27	6658 03	7 20	3530 18	5 20	5393 13	5 98	1795 93	5 77
Groceries	11296 50	14 83	10632 55	11 50	9292 31	13 69	12713 24	14 10	2865 82	9 21
Fruit and vegetables	2375 36	3 12	1210 33	1 31	2660 41	3 92	1944 49	2 16	905 83	2 91
Bedding, clothing and shoes	7961 11	10 45	13010 34	14 07	5914 59	8 71	10521 40	11 68	2780 28	8 94
Fuel	219 75	0 29	5581 77	6 05	13838 73	20 38	5061 33	5 62	7595 48	24 42
Gas, oil, etc	2755 37	3 69	2899 35	3 14	860 80	1 27	2775 14	3 08	440 46	1 42
Laundry, soap and cleaning	1117 67	1 47	1351 99	1 46	1326 06	1 95	1334 08	1 50	948 64	3 05
Furniture and furnishings	1575 27	2 09	3329 54	3 61	2198 33	3 24	2317 96	2 55	711 89	2 29
Farm, garden, feed and fodder	2948 51	3 87	3879 80	4 20	2838 25	4 18	3241 33	3 60	1320 47	4 25
Repairs and alterations	3980 01	5 23	4488 80	4 85	3006 11	4 43	4953 23	5 50	1026 72	3 30
Printing, postage and stationery	499 81	0 66	1413 36	1 53	1014 14	1 49	943 71	1 07	427 22	1 37
Water supply	5507 25	7 23	....	....	519 39	0 76	1481 38	1 64	....	....
Salaries and wages	35316 30	46 37	35656 15	38 55	25182 69	37 09	29992 38	33 29	14219 30	45 72
Miscellaneous	949 11	1 24	2192 60	2 38	1190 41	1 75	2368 19	2 61	1069 22	3 44
Totals	106093 56	139 30	115536 30	124 96	92387 62	136 06	106881 14	118 62	43465 50	139 76

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the supplies for which tenders were invited and the prices paid for the same.

SUPPLIES.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Butchers' meat, per cwt					5 40
Flour, per bbl	4 90	4 58	4 64	4 38	4 50
Bread, per 4lb loaf					10¼
Oatmeal, per bbl	3 90	3 33	4 15	4 00	4 50
Split peas, per bbl	3 60		4 00	3 00	4 50
Butter, roll and dairy, per lb	17¾	19	17	18	17½
Potatoes, per bushel				63	
FUEL.					
Hard coal, large egg	4 15	4 65	5 23	5 55	4 85
" stove	4 40	4 65	5 23	5 55	4 97
" chestnut	4 40	4 65	5 23		
" small egg		4 65	5 23		
Soft coal, for steam	3 85				
" for grates		4 00		5 25	
Hard wood, green, per cord					2 78
" dry "					3 10
Pine					

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing the number of officers and *employès* in each and all of the Asylums classified according to the duties performed.

OCCUPATION.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Totals.
Medical Superintendents	1	1	1	1	1	5
Assistant Medical Superintendents	1	1	1	1	......	4
Assistant Medical Officers	2	2	1	2	......	7
Bursars and Clerks	2	2	2	2	1	9
Storekeepers and Assistants	3	2	1	2	1	9
Stewards	1	......	1	......	......	2
Matrons	1	1	1	1	1	5
Assistant Matrons	1	1	1	1	1	5
Engineers' Assistants and Stokers	8	9	4	7	6	34
Masons and Bricklayess	1	1	......	......	......	2
Carpenters	2	2	1	2	1	8
Painters	1	1	......	......	......	2
Bakers and Assistants	2	2	1	1	......	6
Gardeners and Assistants	2	2	2	1	1	8
Farmers and Farm Labourers	3	3	1	4	1	12
Tailors and Seamstresses	2	2	2	3	2	11
Shoemakers	......	......	......	1	......	1
Stable and Stock-keepers	......	2	1	1	1	5
Butchers and Jobbers	......	1	1	1	......	3
Messengers, Porters and Portresses	1	2	1	1	1	6
Cooks and Kitchen Maids	7	6	3	5	4	25
Laundresses and Assistants	5	4	3	4	2	18
Housemaids	2	8	2	4	7	23
Dairymaids	1	1	1	......	......	3
ATTENDANTS.						
Chief Male Attendants and Supervisors	11	10	12	12	1	46
Chief Female Attendants and Supervisors	6	7	7	10	1	31
Trained Infirmary Nurse	......	......	1	......	......	1
Teachers of Feeble-minded Children	....	......	......	......	3	3
Ordinary Male Attendants	21	30	13	20	6	90
Ordinary Female Attendants	23	26	16	17	9	91
Male Night Watchers	5	. . .	2	3	3	13
Female Night Watchers	4	3	1	3	2	13
Totals	119	132	84	110	56	501

TABLE No. 17.

Shewing the nature of employment, the number of patients employed, the number of days work done by patients, and the average work in days per patient during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.			KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			ORILLIA ASYLUM.			TOTALS.		
	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.
Carpenter's shop	4	1210	302	8	2569	321	23	4449	198	4	1119	279	1	306	306	40	9653	241
Tailor's shop	2	612	306	1	305	305	5	832	176	2	542	271	....	....	....	10	2341	234
Shoemaker's shop	1	64	64	2	529	265	6	1210	201	3	795	265	....	....	....	12	2598	217
Engineer's shop	4	1460	365	4	1109	277	7	1898	271	3	1035	345	3	1030	343	21	6532	311
Blacksmith's shop	1	310	310	....	....	....	1	149	149	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	459	229
Mason work	2	620	310	3	961	320	3	655	215	4	419	105	....	....	....	12	2655	221
Repairing roads	6	540	90	....	....	....	5	905	181	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	1445	131
Wood yard and coal shed	15	4000	266	3	1080	360	3	760	253	....	....	....	3	900	300	24	6740	281
Bakery	3	930	310	4	1106	276	5	968	194	3	611	204	....	....	....	15	3615	241
Laundry	17	5685	335	19	5650	298	22	4272	194	19	5434	286	10	3630	363	87	24671	283
Dairy	7	2550	364	2	802	401	12	3273	273	5	1534	307	4	1460	365	30	9619	320
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	4	1050	262	4	1294	323	5	1380	276	1	365	365	....	....	....	14	4089	292
Piggery	3	1095	365	....	....	....	3	620	207	....	....	....	1	365	365	7	2080	297
Painting	3	700	233	4	1238	309	6	1114	186	6	1476	246	....	....	....	19	4528	238
Farm	22	7756	353	24	7269	303	21	3847	183	59	13784	234	....	....	....	126	32656	260
Garden and grounds	20	6260	313	28	8308	296	27	5556	206	52	12648	243	30	5425	181	157	38197	243
Stable	6	2190	365	7	2106	301	6	1036	173	3	1064	355	2	730	365	24	7126	297
Kitchen	16	5840	365	25	8674	347	17	5108	300	21	7138	339	10	3650	365	89	30410	342
Dining-room	40	14600	365	29	10254	254	62	12153	196	46	16000	348	10	3650	365	187	56657	303
Officers' quarters	6	1825	304	....	....	....	6	1825	304	....	....	....	2	730	365	14	4380	313
Sewing	22	6886	313	72	21744	302	63	17108	271	50	13620	272	3	900	300	210	60258	287
Knitting	20	6000	300	82	24246	276	62	14564	235	55	14510	264	10	3130	313	229	62450	273
Spinning	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	38	38	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	38	38
Mending	38	11400	300	9	2736	304	18	5578	309	23	3149	137	2	480	240	90	23343	260
Wards and halls	204	74920	365	307	101640	331	190	64466	339	381	114875	301	40	14150	354	1122	370051	329
Storeroom	8	2920	365	3	1094	365	1	312	312	1	365	365	1	313	313	14	5004	358
Not otherwise specified	30	10950	365	162	49371	305	89	20041	225	49	13688	279	3	939	313	333	94989	285
Totals	504	172373	342	802	254085	317	669	174167	260	790	224171	284	135	41788	309	2900	866584	299

TABLE No. 18.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons admitted to the Asylums (excluding transfers) during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

AGES.	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.			KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			ORILLIA ASYLUM.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years	......	......	......	3	4	7	......	......	......	......	......	......	7	8	15	10	12	22
From 15 to 20 years	5	4	9	8	5	13	2	2	4	2	3	5	1	5	6	18	19	37
" 20 " 25 "	9	13	22	11	10	21	8	9	17	15	14	29	......	1	1	43	47	90
" 25 " 30 "	17	17	34	9	10	19	9	7	16	7	15	22	1	......	1	43	49	92
" 30 " 35 "	11	21	32	9	8	17	6	10	16	12	9	21	1	......	1	39	48	87
" 35 " 40 "	12	12	24	7	7	14	8	9	17	9	14	23	1	1	2	37	43	80
" 40 " 45 "	14	21	35	8	8	16	7	2	9	10	7	17	......	......	......	39	38	77
" 45 " 50 "	10	17	27	7	8	15	3	5	8		4	10	......	1	1	26	35	61
" 50 " 55 "	11	12	23	4	3	7	3	4	7	4	3	7	......	1	1	22	23	45
" 55 " 60 "	6	7	13	2	4	6	......	5	5	4	5	9	......	......	......	12	21	33
" 60 " 65 "	8	13	21	3	5	8	2	2	4	6	3	9	......	......	......	19	23	42
" 65 " 70 "	4	3	7	......	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	6	......	......	......	7	9	16
" 70 " 75 "	......	2	2	......	......	......	2	......	2	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	5	5
" 75 " 80 "	......	2	2	......	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	......	......	......	2	6	8
" 80 " 85 "	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
" 85 " 90 "	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
" 90 " 95 "	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Unknown	2	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	2
Totals	109	144	253	71	74	145	52	58	110	78	83	161	11	17	28	321	376	697

TABLE No. 19.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons discharged from the Asylums as cured, during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

AGES.	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.			KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years	......	......	......	1	3	4	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	3	4
From 15 to 20 years	1	5	6	......	......	......	2	......	2	2	......	2	5	5	10
" 20 " 25 "	3	5	8	1	1	2	3	3	6	1	7	8	8	16	24
" 25 " 30 "	3	3	6	2	......	2	2	2	4	3	5	8	10	10	20
" 30 " 35 "	2	5	7	3	2	5	2	3	5	2	4	6	9	14	23
" 35 " 40 "	2	1	3	......	2	2	2	2	4	6	2	8	10	7	17
" 40 " 45 "	4	5	9	4	3	7	3	1	4	3	3	6	14	12	26
" 45 " 50 "	3	5	8	......	......	......	2	3	5	1	3	4	6	11	17
" 50 " 55 "	3	2	5	1	......	1	3	1	4	3	......	3	10	3	13
" 55 " 60 "	1	1	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	1	3	3	2	5
" 60 " 65 "	1	3	4	2	......	2	......	......	......	2	1	3	5	4	9
" 65 " 70 "	1	......	1	......	......	......	1	......	1	1	......	1	3	......	3
" 70 " 75 "	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
" 75 " 80 "	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	1	1
" 80 " 85 "	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
" 85 " 90 "	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Unknown	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Totals	24	35	59	14	11	25	20	16	36	26	26	52	84	88	172

TABLE No. 20.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons who died in the Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

AGES.	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.			KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			ORILLIA ASYLUM.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	5	5	....	5
From 15 to 20 years	....	....	....	2	1	3	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	4	4	2	6	8
" 20 " 25 "	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	8	8
" 25 " 30 "	2	4	6	1	3	4	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	3	10	13
" 30 " 35 "	5	1	6	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	1	3	....	1	1	10	6	16
" 35 " 40 "	3	2	5	1	....	1	2	1	3	....	5	5	1	....	1	7	8	15
" 40 " 45 "	3	2	5	3	1	4	1	2	3	3	3	6	....	1	1	10	9	19
" 45 " 50 "	2	6	8	5	4	9	1	2	3	3	2	5	2	1	3	13	15	28
" 50 " 55 "	4	7	11	5	....	5	1	2	3	1	1	2	....	....	....	11	10	21
" 55 " 60 "	2	5	7	3	4	7	2	2	4	....	3	3	1	1	2	8	15	23
" 60 " 65 "	4	4	8	3	3	6	1	2	3	2	2	4	1	....	1	11	11	22
" 65 " 70 "	1	2	3	....	1	1	2	5	7	6	4	10	....	....	....	9	12	21
" 70 " 75 "	2	3	5	....	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	4	....	....	....	6	7	13
" 75 " 80 "	1	4	5	....	....	....	....	1	1	4	1	5	....	....	....	5	6	11
" 80 " 85 "	....	2	2	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	4
" 85 " 90 "	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
" 90 " 95 "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Unknown	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Totals	29	44	73	24	21	45	15	28	43	23	25	48	10	12	22	101	130	231

The details of the distribution of all these persons will be found in the following table, which affords also a means of comparison with the previous year:—

PLACE OF CONFINEMENT.	30th September, 1889.			30th September, 1890.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Asylum for insane, Toronto	363	345	708	399	391	790
" " London	452	456	908	469	477	946
" " Kingston	325	357	682	335	349	674
" " Hamilton	450	433	883	459	449	908
Total insane in Asylum	1590	1591	3181	1652	1666	3318
Asylum for idiots, Orillia	158	151	309	157	155	312
Total number in Provincial Asylums	1748	1742	3490	1809	1821	3630
Homewood Retreat, Guelph	9	9	18	9	10	19
Insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary	38	1	39	30	2	32
Insane and idiotic persons in the Common Gaols	27	33	60	53	23	76
Total number of insane and idiotic persons under public accommodation	1822	1785	3607	1901	1856	3757
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Toronto Asylum	2	3	5	1	1	2
Number of applications on hand for admission to the London Asylum	13	58	71	3	7	10
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Kingston Asylum	7	3	10	18	4	22
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Hamilton Asylum	7	6	13	4	18	22
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Orillia Asylum	195	152	347	226	172	398
Total number of insane and idiotic persons known to the Department on 30th September, 1889 and 1890	2046	2007	4053	2153	2058	4211

The following table shews the number of beds in each of the Asylums and how they were occupied at the close of the official year :—

ASYLUMS.	Number of beds.			Number in residence on 30th September, 1890.			Number of vacancies.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Toronto	392	409	801	399	391	790	....	18	18
London	472	472	944	469	477	946	3	....	3
Kingston.........	327	358	685	325	349	674	2	9	11
Hamilton	464	445	909	459	449	908	5	....	5
Orillia	145	155	300	157	155	312	....	....	....
Totals..	1800	1839	3639	1809	1821	3630	10	27	37

SOCIAL STATE.

The following information, in respect to the nationalities, religious denominations and social state of the 697 patients admitted, including transfers, as well a the aggregate admissions of all preceding years since 1841, is compiled from the records of the various institutions :—

Social State.

	Admissions of year.	Total Admissions.
Married....................................	388	7429
Unmarried	309	7683
	697	15112

Nationalities.

Canadian	441	6954
English....................................	84	2077
Irish	87	3346
Scotch	39	1470
United States	18	458
Other countries and unknown	28	807
	697	15112

Religious Denominations.

Church of England..............................	125	3600
Roman Catholic	138	3262
Presbyterian	132	3127
Methodist..	187	2979
Other denominations and unknown..................	115	2144
	697	15112

DISCHARGES.

ASYLUMS.	No. of Cures.	No. of Admissions.	Percentage of Cures to Admissions.
Toronto	59	253	23.71
London	25	145	20.00
Kingston	36	110	32.72
Hamilton	52	161	32.30
Totals	172	669	25.71

PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

The number of patients who were allowed to return to their homes on probational leave, and the ultimate results thereof, are shewn in the following table:—

——	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.	89	109	198	......	......	......
Discharged, cured	......	......	......	47	57	104
" improved	......	......	......	3	12	15
" unimproved	......	......	......	......	1	1
Died before expiration of leave	......	......	......	2	......	2
Transferred to another Asylum	......	......	......	......	......	......
Returned to Asylum	......	......	......	12	12	24
Out on probation 30th September, 1890	......	......	......	25	27	52
Totals	......	......	......	89	109	198

DEATHS IN ASYLUM.

ASYLUMS.	No. of Deaths.	Total Population.	Percentage of Deaths on Total Population.
Toronto	73	961	7.59
London	25	1053	2.37
Kingston	43	792	5.43
Hamilton	48	1044	4.60
Orillia (Idiot)	22	337	6.53
Totals	231	4187	5.51

ASSIGNED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

The table shewing the assigned causes of insanity is annexed :—

ASSIGNED CAUSES.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As Predisposing Cause.			As Exciting Cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	2	3	5	12	19	31
Religious excitement	1	1	2	12	15	27
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	2	1	3	15	5	20
Love affairs, including seduction	1	2	3	5	6	11
Mental anxiety, "worry"	1	5	6	7	10	17
Fright and nervous shocks	1	3	4	3	12	15
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink	4	1	5	6	6	12
Intemperance, sexual	....	....	....	3	1	4
Venereal disease	....	....	....	1	1	2
Self-abuse, sexual	9	1	10	16	5	21
Over-work	2	....	2	6	7	13
Sunstroke	1	....	1	8	6	14
Accident or injury	3	....	3	3	6	9
Pregnancy	....	....	....	....	6	6
Puerperal	....	4	4	....	16	16
Lactation	....	3	3	....	5	5
Puberty and change of life	....	3	3	....	9	9
Uterine disorders	....	1	1	....	2	2
Brain disease, with general paralysis	4	5	9	3	4	7
Brain disease, with epilepsy	....	....	....	7	2	9
Other forms of brain disease	....	....	....	5	3	8
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	1	9	10	16	12	28
Fevers	....	....	....	5	4	9
HEREDITARY.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	11	13	24	....	....	....
With other combined cause not ascertained	40	49	89	....	....	....
CONGENITAL.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	....	....	....	....	....	....
With other combined cause not ascertained	2	....	2	....	....	....
Unknown	226	254	480	177	197	374
Total	311	358	669	310	359	669

The following table shews the admissions, discharges, etc., for each year since 1877, inclusive.

YEAR.	Lunatics Admitted.	Discharged, Died and Escaped.	Remained.	Percentage.
1877	437	331	106	24.25
1878	479	335	144	30.06
1879	461	321	140	30.36
1880	507	353	154	30.37
1881	502	386	116	23.10
1882	493	401	92	18.66
1883	519	433	86	16.57
1884	493	416	77	15.61
1885	457	423	34	7.44
1886	519	355	164	31.60
1887	425	395	30	7.06
1888	566	386	180	31.80
1889	514	441	73	14.20
1890	669	492	177	26.46

EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS.

The following two tables shew, 1st, the percentage of patients employed in the year just closed, and 2nd, the increase in that percentage which has taken place since 1882, the first year in which we have regular statistics on the subject :—

ASYLUM.	Actual Population.	Number of Patients who worked.	Collective stay, in days, of Patients.	Number of days' work done.	Percentage of days' worked to collective stay.
Toronto	961	504	277969	172373	62.01
London	1053	802	336840	254085	75.43
Kingston	792	669	247835	174167	70.27
Hamilton	1044	790	329016	224171	68.43
Totals	3850	2765	1191660	824796	69.21

The following table shews the percentage of days worked to the collective stay in the Asylums in each year since 1882 :—

ASYLUM.	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Toronto	32.15	30.44	53.90	38.40	41.10	56.37	52.09	51.39	62.01
London	54.00	69.89	86.56	79.58	77.84	77.84	77.54	77.30	75.43
Kingston	45.11	50.33	76.59	61.13	68.26	68.26	69.71	70.56	70.27
Hamilton	37.61	62.38	56.40	48.82	62.32	61.49	73.95	57.32	68.43

ASYLUM EXPENDITURE.

The following table shews the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the Asylums during the past year, as well as for the year which preceded it.

ASYLUM.	Expended 1889.	Expended 1890.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$
Toronto	107462 30	106093 56	....	1368 74
London	128398 66	115536 30	....	12862 36
Kingston	90552 62	92387 62	1835 00	....
Hamilton	119283 00	106881 14	....	12401 86
Orillia	44908 13	43465 50	....	1442 63
Totals	490604 71	464364 12	1835 00	28075 59
Actual decrease, 1890	....	....	....	26237 59

The next table shews the annual and weekly cost per patient in each of the Asylums during 1889 and 1890, together with the average daily population :—

ASYLUMS.	YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT., 1889.			YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT., 1890.		
	Daily average Population.	Annual cost per Patient.	Weekly cost per Patient.	Daily average Population.	Annual cost per Patient.	Weekly cost per Patient.
		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
Toronto	707	151 99	2 92	761	139 30	2 68
London	916	140 02	2 69	925	124 96	2 40
Kingston	681	132 97	2 56	679	136 06	2 61
Hamilton	863	138 22	2 66	901	118 62	2 28
Orillia	299	150 20	2 89	311	139 76	2 69
Total	3466	142 68	2 74	3577	131 74	2 53

REVENUE FROM PAYING PATIENTS.

	No. of Patients.	Revenue.
Toronto Asylum	267	$36232 33
London "	122	10683 82
Kingston "	51	3409 03
Hamilton "	95	10262 98
Orillia "	27	2166 00
Totals	562	$62754 16

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE.

The following statement shews the revenue received from the Asylums for each year since 1871, together with the number of paying patients in the Asylums from year to year:

—	No. of Patients.	Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
For the year ending September 30, 1871	118	14045 30		
" " 1872	139	19255 80	5219 50	
" " 1873	171	16660 61		2595 19
" " 1874	182	20035 77	3375 15	
" " 1875	231	21875 92	1840 15	
" " 1876	256	21175 93		699 99
" " 1877	323	28093 58	6917 65	
" " 1878	334	30103 75	2010 17	
" " 1879	343	32898 26	2794 51	
" " 1880	387	37653 81	4755 55	
" " 1881	414	41066 54	3412 73	
" " 1882	475	43937 64	2871 10	
" " 1883	538	59922 59	15984 95	
" " 1884	496	48135 18		11787 41
" " 1885	509	49620 93	1485 75	
" " 1886	516	53030 05	4309 12	
" " 1887	514	48742 53		5187 52
" " 1888	538	59638 16	10895 63	
" " 1889	708	66670 64	7032 48	
" " 1890	562	62754 16		3916 48

APPENDIX TO THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC,

CONTAINING

THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE ASYLUMS
IN TORONTO, LONDON, KINGSTON, HAMILTON, ORILLIA AND
HOMEWOOD RETREAT, GUELPH.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1890.

TORONTO, Oct. 1st, 1890.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities :—

SIR :—I have the honor to herewith present the Fiftieth Annual Report of the operations of this Asylum for the year ending the 30th day of September, 1890.

Two hundred and fifty-three patients were admitted during the year. Of that number 125 were admitted under warrant, and 128 by ordinary process. Of those thus admitted, two were not insane.

The total number under care and treatment during the year was 961, as against 821 last year.

The deaths were fifty-nine as against thirty-six last year, or a percentage of 7.6, as against a percentage of 4.38 last year.

A large number of aged persons died. It is of interest to note that one died at the ripe age of eighty-eight years. Two died at eighty years of age ; one of whom was seventeen years, eleven months and eight days in the asylum. One died at the age of seventy-nine years and had been a patient here nearly eight years. One died at the age of seventy-eight years, who had been an inmate for the long period of twenty-eight years, eight months and eighteen days. One patient seventy years of age had been a resident for thirty-one years, seven months and fifteen days, and one aged sixty-one years had been a patient for twenty years and twenty-nine days.

This mortality is the largest we have had since 1876 when seventy-one died out of 956 of our population, and as then, so now, chiefly among the aged. Seven per cent. is an average percentage of deaths among the insane, but for fourteen years our mortality has been so low that we look upon this percentage as high.

Thirteen have died during the year who were over 70 years of age.

Discharges.

Ninety-one were discharged. Of that number fifty-nine recovered. This is 23.81 per cent. of those admitted during the year. This is a lower percentage than usual and is chiefly due to the large number of chronic insane, who came to us not only in the usual way from our own asylum district, but also those who were transferred to us, as chronic and incurable, from the other asylums of the Province. Of course this influx increased the number of admissions and proportionally decreased the number of recoveries. This small percentage of recoveries is in striking contrast to 36 per cent. in 1888 and 43 per cent. in 1889.

Eighteen were discharged improved, a number of these were really on the borderland of complete recovery and might have honestly been put on our list of recoveries, were it not that it is often feared many such persons may be only cases of intermission and not justly entitled to be classed as cured or permanently recovered. Asylum records would be of little value were they not faithfully and honestly tabulated.

Last year it was strongly urged that steps should be taken to deplete to some extent our large dormitories, which were of necessity overcrowded and not properly classified. A warning was given in 1884, it was repeated in 1885 ; it was reiterated in 1886 and stated with increased emphasis in 1887. Five weeks after a similar warning and apprehension was given and feared in my report of last year a homicide took place in one of our dormitories.

A delusional patient struck another weakly patient with a pulp night pail only weighing $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, and wounded her to such an extent that she died a few hours afterwards from the injury received. An inquest was held and no one was blamed in the matter.

Since that time all the dormitory doors have been left open at night so that the night-watches can see and hear more readily anything which may be taking place in these sleeping rooms. The change has been an improvement in many ways. (1) No night-pails are needed. (2) The ventilation is much better. (3) Patients can make their wants known more readily to the night-watches. (4) The patients express themselves grateful for the change, as they have a sense of freedom which they appreciate, in contradistinction to being locked up together in large bed-rooms for the night. (5) A number of patients with filthy habits are now more inclined to use the closets, and as a result the bed-rooms are much improved where this class is domiciled. (6) The noise formerly made in opening and shutting bedroom doors is now avoided. The patients are not waked up and the night-watches go among them softly, to their great comfort and quietude. (7) The night-nurses prefer this open door system, as they are under less apprehension as to what might be happening, than was the case with closed doors.

This plan only exists where two or more patients are sleeping in the same room. At first a few would stray into the corridors seeing open doors were a novelty to them, but now very few leave their rooms during the night. The maniacal and those having strong suicidal proclivities occupy—as far as it is possible to accommodate such—single rooms with closed doors, and the usual periodic visitations of the watches are continued.

Probation.

Twenty-five went home on probation. One of these committed suicide after being home for a period of twenty-one days. Another died at home, and the remaining twenty-three patients have been discharged at the end of their month of trial at home.

Amusements.

In addition to our concerts, we have dances every two weeks, on Friday evenings from 7.30 o'clock to 9.30 o'clock.

In winter, when sleighing is good, large numbers enjoy sleigh-rides, especially into the city. The crowded streets and bustle seem to please them very much. Picnics with music and dancing on the green are usually indulged in on holidays when the weather is fine.

The Exhibition Board of Trustees have for a number of years past kindly given us passes to the show, and over a hundred of our patients take advantage of this privilege from time to time. We have not had a solitary patient elope although all freely mingle with the thousands of sane visitors.

List of Entertainments Provided by Friends, Season 1889-90.

1. Concert by University College Glee Club ; D. Donald Esq., Secretary.
2. " " Burns Camp, Sons of Scotland ; Mr. D. Carmichael, Conductor.
3. " " Mr. Lawrence Boyd and Friends.
4. " " Choir of West Presbyterian Church ; Mr. Geo. Macbeth, Secretary.
5. " " Knox College Glee Club ; Mr. Wm. M. Haig, Secretary.
6. " " Jarvis Street Baptist Choir ; Mr. A. S. Vogt, Conductor.
7. " " Madame Stuttaford and Pupils.
8. Stereopticon Entertainment, by Mr. F. B. Whittemore and Friends.
9. " " " "

10. Concert by Queen Street Methodist Choir ; Mr. J. B. Baxter, Conductor.
11. “ “ Old St. Andrew's Choir ; Mr. G. W. Grant, Conductor.
12. “ “ Claxton's Orchestra ; Mr. Thos. Claxton, Leader.
13. Stereopticon Entertainment, by Mr. F. B. Whittemore and Friends.
14. Concert by Dunn Avenue Presbyterian Choir ; Mr. J. P. Balfour, Conductor.
15. “ “ Berkeley Street Methodist Choir ; Mrs. Bradley, Conductor.
16. Entertainment by Mr. Lawrence Boyd and Friends.
17. Concert by Mr. James Fax and Friends.
18. “ “ Mr. Arthur Strutt and Friends.
19. “ “ Jarvis Street Baptist Choir ; Mr. A. S. Vogt, Conductor.
20. “ “ Mrs. Wm. Revell and Friends assisted by East End Orchestra.
21. “ “ Scottish Select Choir ; Mr. A. T. Cringan, Conductor.
22. “ “ Toronto Hand-Bell Ringers ; Mr. H. Fox, Secretary.

We can never adequately express our gratitude to our kind friends in the city who so willingly and gratuitously furnish first-class entertainments from year to year to our patients. Few asylums are as fortunate as this is in that respect, and did the entertainers hear the entertained give expression to their pleasure, they would be repaid for their trouble.

Changes, Repairs and Constructions.

At the end of the fiftieth reportorial year and within a few months of my incumbency as chief officer for a period of fifteen years, it may not be out of place to put on record a few of the principal changes, repairs and constructions which have taken place during the latter period. Each asylum has a distinctiveness, it might almost be written a personality of its own. It is built up and organized little by little, day by day, and year by year in the necessities of the various periods of its existence, and to a greater or less degree reflects the “personal equation” in the executive work and changes of such an intricate organization as that of an asylum. Changes are not always improvements, yet advanced ideas are the prominent features of the age, in all departments of knowledge and assuredly asylum construction and work are not retrograding. On the contrary, the housing, treatment and medical enquiry into the physical aspect of causes of insanity in relation to the mentally affected have taken great strides forward during the last half century and will doubtless continue to do so in the decades yet to come.

All has not been done here in a forward movement which might have been achieved, not simply because of a spirit of conservatism which prevented us from riding passing hobbies which restless minds are continually mounting and dismounting, but also because of impediments which lay in the way, not altogether from retrogressive ideas, nor from want of abiding interest in our work. There is no doubt the future will be more hopeful in this respect and that efficiency not cheapness will be the crucial test of expenditure. The changes of importance have been as follows, viz :

1st. The removal of the coal and wood sheds from our quadrangle near the main buildings. They were not only tumble-down rookeries of wood, but they were the centres of untidiness and filth and veritable eye-sores. The former were removed to our south wall and the latter to a situation near our farm-yard. Last year a substantial stone coal shed was erected out of the old material of our torn down brick wall.

2nd. Our six kitchens have been consolidated into one. Instead of cooking in the basement as formerly, from which went up into the offices and wards the smells for which kitchens are noted, our cooking is now done in a substantial building in the grounds, and which also has mainly been built of old brick and stone from our torn down walls. Covered hand-cars deliver the food to our dumb-waiters on a railway constructed for the purpose.

3rd. For fire purposes a small hand engine has been superseded by four hydrants conveniently situated in our grounds. We are also conveniently near three city hydrants on Queen street, not to state that the Dundas street engine house is not quite 300 yards away. This fire-hall is in immediate communication with all the fire-halls in the city. There is also a fire company of our own ready for an emergency with 1,000 feet of hose on reels. All the wards are furnished with hose in each in connection with our tanks and which have been recently renewed. Chemical cylinders are in the wards ready for immediate use. Printed rules define the duties of all the employees in case of fire.

4th. The twelve verandahs were originally constructed with iron bars very much like cages for wild animals. Their comfort to patients was beyond dispute, but their appearance was unpleasantly suggestive. These tons upon tons of iron have been removed and sliding windows with screens have replaced them. In winter these breathing places can be used for promenading, because snow and ice can now be kept out, and in summer our patients can use them for sitting rooms and not be as formerly on exhibition to the public, who were gazing at them from the grounds in anticipation of a performance of fantastic tricks. The change for the better in this respect cannot be over-estimated.

5th. Our carpenters, engineers and painters' shops had been miserable shanties and not nearly as comfortable as our pig-pens were. Many attempts had been made to procure an appropriation for the erection of better shops, but in vain. We used old material of brick and stone and have built commodious structures largely with our own labour, which we are not ashamed to show to workmen, as was formerly the case.

6th. Formerly the space of about forty-five feet left between the main building and east of the two wings was occupied by a wooden passage only one story in height. As a consequence the eight upper wards were not connected at these openings. No one could reach any of these wards in one section from any in the other section without descending to this lower passage and ascending again. The object doubtless was to prevent fire spreading from one section to the other did a conflagration take place. The plan was a worthy one in that respect, but this unconnected space would also prevent patients in the upper wards from taking refuge in one part were they cut off by fire from making an exit from the other, in which they might happen to be at the time of such a calamity.

This defect has now been remedied by the erection of connections made solidly of brick and extending up to the highest wards, so that patients and attendants can now pass through passages from and to all the wards. It would now be impossible to cut off egress in this direction as was formerly the case. The old wooden connections were too rotten to be safe at the time of their removal.

7th. The old front door of this large building was the basement door. All travel to and fro in the central building, in which were located the medical officers' quarters, the general offices and the storerooms, had to be reached through the basement. A more dismal and forbidding entrance to this asylum could not have been devised. It is fair to say this cellar-way was not intended to be the main hall. A more pretentious and fitting structure was provided for in the original plan, but it was never erected. Last year a door was made in the place it was originally intended to exist in the first story, and a stone and brick building was erected outside. It is not ornate nor striking for its architectural beauty or proportions but is a great improvement on the bee-hive door below. Strangers and friends need not now explore the lower regions before reaching the offices and wards. Busts, pictures, paintings and a walnut floor have improved this prominent part of the building very much. It is not at all likely that more will ever be done in that direction.

8th. Last year twenty-four acres of our garden land were taken from us. As a consequence we had to set to work to repair the waste places, and rebuilt 1,600 feet of wall out of the stone and brick taken from the torn down wall. A large part of the work of tearing down and building up was done by attendants and patients with a few skilled bricklayers. They deserve credit for the performance of this work as well as for the work done by them in connection with all the erections which have been enumerated.

Two-thirds of all the manual labour necessary to erect the kitchen, the new coal-shed, the connections, the machine shops and these walls were performed by our own people under the asylum direction, thus tens of thousands of dollars were saved to the Public Works Department, were it possible to suppose that it would have seen its way to sanction such necessary expenditure.

More permanent buildings are needed, such as a store-house, hot-house, and decent chapel, but as we have no more material furnished from old brick walls, and seeing we have done so well in the past in the building line, it is possible the Public Works Department may help us to procure funds for these purposes.

9th. At last the most of the asylum is being heated by means of improved hot-water boilers.

The forty odd primitive brick furnaces have been removed with all their expensiveness, inefficiency, foul gases, filth and wastefulness. Eight small boilers do all the heating of main building and wings very satisfactorily. Were it not for the expensiveness of making new connections and furnishing new pipes, four large boilers could have done the work. The old pipes were utilized and all the work necessary in the change was done by our engineers' department. Outside of the cost of the boilers little expense was incurred in purchasing new material to complete the change.

10th. The old pine floors have all been replaced with hardwood ones in the main building. All the bedrooms, corridors, transepts, dining-rooms, parlors, sitting rooms and verandahs have been painted a light blue color. A large number of chromos, lithographs and statuettes have done much to take away the barrack-like appearance of our walls and wards, and carpet rugs and such like make homelike our best corridors. We are satisfactorily supplied in this respect.

Mímico Branch Asylum.

Two cottages of this Branch Asylum in connection with Toronto Asylum were opened to receive patients on January 21st, 1890. The buildings were not completed, but urgency for room compelled their occupancy thus early, so 112 male patients became residents in them on or before the 26th of January.

Toronto, London and Kingston Asylums furnished many of the patients but of the whole number 116 men were sent from this asylum. Twelve women were sent from Kingston Asylum and the same number was sent from London Asylum to fill the vacancies created here. To accommodate so many women patients a man's ward is temporarily utilized for that purpose in this asylum.

Dr. Reynolds of Hamilton Asylum became resident physician at Mimico and satisfactorily discharged his duties until his promotion as assistant Medical Superintendent at Hamilton Asylum to which he returned on Sept. 13th. Dr. Cascaden was appointed his successor as 1st Assistant Physician of Toronto Asylum, resident at the Mimico Branch.

Dr. Cane, 1st Assistant Physician, left the asylum service on Feb. 1st, 1890, to enter private practice in the city.

For several years he had performed his duties very satisfactorily on our medical staff.

On Feb. 5th, 1890, Dr. Weir became his successor and entered upon his duties on Feb. 9th, last.

It gives me great satisfaction to record faithfulness and diligence in all those employed in connection with this great and important institution.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

DANIEL CLARK,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, for the year ending 30th September, 1890.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1890.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1889				363	345	708
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	59	66	125			
" Medical Certificate	50	78	128	109	144	253
Total number under treatment during year				472	489	961
Discharges during year :—						
As not insane	2		2			
" recovered	24	35	59			
" improved	6	12	18			
" unimproved	6	6	12			
Total number of discharges during year	38	53	91			
Died	29	44	73			
Eloped	5		5			
Transferred	1	1	2	73	98	171
Remaining in Asylum 30th Sept., 1890				399	391	790
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				3509	3233	6742
" discharged	1832	1728	3560			
" died	886	755	1641			
" eloped	62	11	73			
" transferred	330	348	678	3110	2842	5952
" remaining, 30th September, 1890				399	391	790
Number of Applications on file, 30th Sept., 1890	1	1	2			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1889, to 30th September, 1890.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on 10th of September)..	405	394	799
Minimum " " " (on the 15th of January)	363	338	701
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.......	141646	136323	277969
Daily average population.....................	388.07	373.48	761.55

——	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married and widowed..............	47	97	144	1578	2032	3610
Single..............	62	47	109	1931	1201	3132
Total..............	109	144	253	3509	3233	6742
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians..............	25	24	49	792	728	1520
Episcopalians..............	16	38	54	999	910	1909
Methodists..............	28	32	60	624	601	1225
Baptists..............	7	7	14	63	64	127
Congregationalists..............	2	1	3	34	47	81
Roman Catholics..............	21	27	48	725	645	1370
Mennonites..............	....	....	....	....	....	....
Quakers..............	....	....	....	....	....	....
Infidels..............	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other denominations..............	2	14	16	204	202	406
Not reported..............	8	1	9	68	36	104
Total..............	109	144	253	3509	3233	6742
NATIONALITIES.						
English..............	10	29	39	595	529	1124
Irish..............	19	29	48	960	927	1887
Scotch..............	8	7	15	431	388	819
Canadian..............	68	66	134	1280	1161	2441
United States..............	2	5	7	120	126	246
Other countries..............	1	3	4	108	87	195
Unknown..............	1	5	6	15	15	30
Total..............	109	144	253	3509	3233	6742

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1890.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	....	....	....	8	5	13
Brant	....	3	3	44	50	94
Bruce	....	....	....	19	10	29
Carleton	4	....	4	71	55	126
Central Prison	2	....	2	19	....	19
Dufferin	....	1	1	4	1	5
Elgin	1	1	2	30	22	52
Essex	....	....	....	17	12	29
Frontenac	1	1	2	100	68	168
Grey	3	3	6	84	69	153
Haldimand	....	....	....	25	23	48
Haliburton	....	....	....	1	....	1
Halton	1	2	3	74	61	135
Hastings	6	8	14	73	65	138
Huron	1	2	3	57	51	108
Kent	1	1	2	22	21	43
Lambton	1	1	2	26	22	48
Lanark	1	1	2	50	40	90
Leeds and Grenville	1	....	1	58	48	106
Lennox and Addington	....	....	....	24	16	40
Lincoln	....	....	....	93	80	173
Mercer Reformatory	....	1	1	....	7	7
Middlesex	1	1	2	75	70	145
Muskoka District	2	1	3	8	7	15
Nipissing District	....	1	1	1	2	3
Norfolk	....	1	1	15	18	33
Northumberland and Durham	7	9	16	244	224	468
Ontario	8	10	18	142	136	278
Oxford	3	1	4	35	38	73
Parry Sound District	1	....	1	1	....	1
Peel	5	2	7	117	101	218
Perth	1	1	2	44	41	85
Peterborough	3	4	7	75	64	139
Prescott and Russell	....	....	....	13	17	30
Prince Edward	....	1	1	26	26	52
Renfrew	....	....	....	4	7	11
Simcoe	....	1	1	115	118	233
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	3	4	60	59	119
Victoria	5	3	8	56	42	98
Waterloo	....	1	1	44	46	90
Welland	....	....	....	42	43	85
Wellington	....	2	2	129	134	263
Wentworth	1	2	3	220	199	419
York (including City of Toronto)	47	75	122	1070	1078	2148
Not classed	1	....	1	74	37	111
Total Admissions	109	144	253	3509	3233	6742

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1890.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	....	....	....	5	1	6
Brant	....	1	1	2	3	5
Bruce	....	....	....	4	....	4
Carleton	1	....	1	12	1	13
Central Prison	2	....	2	19	....	19
Dufferin	....	....	....	3	....	3
Elgin	1	....	1	1	....	1
Esses	....	....	....	1	2	3
Frontenac	1	1	2	23	13	36
Grey	2	2	4	40	11	51
Haldimand	....	....	....	5	1	6
Halton	....	1	1	4	1	5
Hastings	6	6	12	24	20	44
Huron	....	....	....	3	....	3
Kent	1	1	2	6	2	8
Lambton	....	1	1	2	2	4
Lanark	1	....	1	9	6	15
Leeds and Grenvfile	1	....	1	11	5	16
Lennox and Addington	....	....	....	11	....	11
Lincoln	....	....	....	13	9	22
Mercer Reformatory	....	1	1	....	5	5
Middlesex	....	....	....	....	....	....
Muskoka District	....	....	....	2	1	3
Norfolk	....	....	....	1	1	2
Northumberland and Durham	5	4	9	47	20	67
Ontario	5	6	11	49	22	71
Oxford	1	1	2	3	5	8
Peel	3	2	5	28	7	35
Perth	....	....	....	7	....	7
Peterborough	3	1	4	28	8	36
Prescott and Russell	....	....	....	5	2	7
Prince Edward	....	....	....	3	....	3
Renfrew	....	....	....	4	1	5
Simcoe	....	....	....	24	12	36
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	1	2	13	4	17
Victoria	3	2	5	36	14	50
Waterloo	....	....	....	9	4	13
Welland	....	....	....	6	3	9
Wellington	....	....	....	12	3	15
Wentworth	....	1	1	38	9	47
York	22	34	56	263	174	437
Not classed	....	....	....	1	7	8
Total Admissions	59	66	125	777	379	1156

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	E. R	F	July 30th, 1889	October 10th, 1889	Recovered.
2	J. G. G	M	May 2nd, 1889	“ 23rd, “	Unimproved.
3	G. P. R	M	March 25th, 1889	November 1st, “	Improved.
4	W. J. W. M	M	September 18th, 1889	“ 2nd, “	Unimproved.
5	M. D	F	June 16th, 1889	“ 6th, “	Recovered.
6	M. S	F	July 6th, 1888	“ 8th, “	Improved.
7	S. C	F	June 5th, 1873	“ 14th, “	Recovered.
8	W. McL	M	September 20th, 1888	“ 16th, “	“
9	J. Y	M	October 16th, 1889	“ 25th, “	Improved.
10	E. M S	F	August 17th. 1889	“ 30th, “	“
11	E. F. T	F	December 8th, 1889	“ 30th, “	“
12	J. B	M	August 20th, 1889	December 5th, “	Recovered.
13	A. G	F	September 26th, 1889	“ 7th, “	“
14	E. L	M	July 11th, 1889	“ 14th, “	“
15	J. L. W	F	September 22nd, 1889	“ 17th, “	“
16	A. L	M	April 25th, 1888	“ 18th, “	“
17	E. R. E	M	August 15th, 1889	“ 23rd, “	Unimproved.
18	M. J. F	F	June 10th, 1887	“ 24th. “	Recovered.
19	A. M. C	F	November 8th, 1889	“ 25th, “	Improved.
20	M. A. C	F	April 23rd, 1889	“ 26th, “	“
21	J. C	M	May 13th, 1876	“ 26th, “	Recovered.
22	H. W	F	September 16th. 1889	January 1st, 1890	“
23	E. M	F	September 5th, 1887	‘ 4th, “	Improved.
24	R. N. H	M	December 3rd, 1889	“ 11th, “	Unimproved.
25	D. McN. H	M	October 1st, 1889	“ 20th, “	Recovered.
26	T. G	M	July 24th, 1889	“ 25th, “	“
27	A. S	F	August 14th, 1889	February 1st, “	Unimproved.
28	M. K	F	October 25th, 1889	“ 28th, “	Recovered.
29	R. H. B	M	February 5th, 1890	“ 28th, “	Not insane.
30	W. B	M	January 24th, 1890	March 7th, “	Recovered.
31	M. L	F	January 24th, 1890	“ 7th, “	“
32	E. W	F	July 23rd, 1887	“ 15th, “	Improved.
33	W. L	M	March 1st, 1890	“ 19th, “	Recovered.
34	C. S	F	February 13th, 1890	“ 22nd, “	‘
35	C. S	F	April 13th, 1886	“ 26th, “	“
36	M. E. P	F	June 20th, 1889	“ 26th, “	“
37	S. P	F	December 11th, 1889	“ 29th, ‘	Unimproved.
38	R. D	F	August 4th, 1889	April 1st, “	Recovered.
39	D. McN	M	January 22nd, 1890	“ 4th, “	“
40	J. C	M	March 13th, 1890	“ 4th, “	“
41	E. S	F	March 13th, 1890	“ 18th, “	Unimproved.
42	M. F	F	February 28th, 1890	“ 21st, “	Recovered.
43	M. E. R	F	March 15th, 1890	“ 21st, “	“
44	T. B	F	September 12th, 1889	“ 22nd, “	“
45	J. C. N	F	March 10th, 1890	“ 26th, “	Improved.
46	L. McG	M	April 7th, 1890	“ 28th, “	Recovered.
47	M. A. O	F	March 20th, 1890	May 6th, “	Improved.
48	M. E. S	F	April 8th, 1890	“ 10th, “	Recovered.
49	S. E. C	F	January 18th, 1890	“ 12th, “	“
50	E. B. A	F	November 16th, 1889	“ 14th, “	Improved.
51	G. A. L	M	April 16th, 1890	“ 19th, “	“
52	J. H	M	April 3rd, 1890	“ 22nd, “	“
53	L. R	F	December 28th, 1889	“ 23rd, “	Recovered.
54	J. G	M	September 13th. 1889	“ 27th, “	“
55	C. S	M	April 12th, 1888	“ 31st, “	“
56	A. S	M	March 7th, 1890	“ 31st, “	“

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
57	B. S.	F	February 15th, 1890	June 6th, 1890	Recovered.
58	R. S. H.	M	February 22nd, 1890	“ 6th, “	“
59	E. K	F	March 24th, 1890	“ 10th, “	“
60	A. C. McF	F	January 4th, 1890	“ 13th, “	“
61	S. D	F	November 8th, 1889	“ 26th, “	“
62	A. E	F	April 26th, 1890	July 3rd, “	Unimproved.
63	G. P	M	March 15th, 1890	“ 4th, “	Recovered.
64	M. G	F	April 25th, 1890	“ 8th, “	“
65	M. C. Y	F	July 12th, 1890	“ 15th, “	Unimproved.
66	G. B	M	October 20th, 1870	“ 17th, “	“
67	S. J. J	F	June 27th, 1890	“ 19th, “	Recovered.
58	G. H. R.	M	January 15th, 1890	“ 30th, “	Unimproved.
69	A. M	F	January 24th, 1890	August 1st, “	Recovered.
70	C. D. A.	M	January 29th, 1890	“ 2nd, “	“
71	M. E. K.	F	April 12th, 1890	“ 2nd, “	“
72	W. C.	M	January 21st, 1890	“ 6th, “	“
73	G. C	M	May 27th, 1890	“ 6th, “	“
74	M. C	F	April 26th, 1890	“ 6th, “	“
75	J. W.	F	December 28th, 1889	“ 6th, “	“
76	H. B	F	April 7th, 1890	“ 11th, “	“
77	M. A. G	F	January 28th, 1890	“ 12th, “	Improved.
78	W. H. G	M	September 24th, 1889	“ 14th, “	“
79	S. C. G	F	June 22nd, 1888	“ 15th, “	Recovered.
80	E. W	F	August 1st, 1890	“ 19th, “	Unimproved.
81	I. McC	F	December 29th, 1888	“ 23rd, “	Improved.
82	J. B	F	November 24th, 1889	September 1st, “	Recovered.
83	C. W	M	January 23rd, 1890	“ 11th, “	“
84	Z. B	M	May 13th, 1890	“ 11th, “	“
85	M. G	F	August 20th, 1890	“ 16th, “	“
86	A. M.	M	September 10th, 1890	“ 17th, “	Not insane.
87	E. M. W	F	February 12th, 1889	“ 22nd, “	Recovered.
88	W. K	M	January 20th, 1890	“ 29th, “	“
89	G. B	M	August 12th, 1890	“ 29th, “	Improved.
90	H. McE.	M	August 1st, 1890	“ 29th, “	Recovered.
91	B. F	F	February 14th, 1890	“ 30th, “	“

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	J. H.. ..	M	34	October 8th, 1889....	11	2	5	Phthisis.
2	K. McB. .	F. .	26	" 19th, "	1	6	24	"
3	M. A. H..	F.	44	November 5th, "	3	10	13	Killed.
4	E. J. E....	F.	35	" 25th, "	0	4	13	Marasmus.
5	E. R. R...	F.	24	December 12th, "	2	5	11	Exhaustion of mania.
6	M. McP...	F	62	January 1st, 1890....	12	3	19	Marasmus.
7	F. H. W ..	M.....	43	" 7th, "	0	5	23	Cardiac disease.
8	A. O. C ...	F	88	" 10th, "	1	4	20	Senile decay.
9	L. R	F	25	" 12th, "	0	0	15	Exhaustion of mania.
10	A. S	F	80	" 15th, "	0	3	24	Senile decay.
11	E. D......	M.....	38	" 15th, "	1	0	15	Paresis.
12	A. K.....	M.....	36	" 17th, "	17	6	20	Phthisis.
13	M. E	F	59	" 20th, "	6	0	9	Marasmus.
14	R. C	F	55	" 26th, "	29	7	16	Cerebral effusion.
15	E. D......	F	58	" 30th, "	12	0	19	Cardiac disease.
16	J. C.	M.....	59	February 1st, "	4	0	5	"
17	S. T	F	68	" 2nd, "	0	8	15	La grippe.
18	A. M	F	76	" 2nd, "	0	0	10	Broncho-pneumonia.
19	M. D......	F	70	" 5th, "	0	0	14	Pneumonia.
20	W. R. L ..	M.....	52	" 6th, "	1	7	22	Paresis.
21	A. C	F	46	" 12th, "	13	9	17	Phthisis.
22	V. Y	F	50	" 16th, "	0	0	23	Cardiac disease.
23	A. G	F	46	" 19th, "	11	9	6	Phthisis.
24	M. M. E..	F . ..	47	" 26th, "	0	1	3	Marasmus.
25	H. H. B ..	M.....	26	March 5th, "	4	6	20	"
26	S. S. A....	F	80	" 5th, "	17	11	8	Senile decay.
27	J. G	M.....	68	" 9th, "	0	1	14	Enteritis.
28	D. McK ..	M.....	31	" 10th, " .. .	0	10	8	Marasmus.
29	A. M......	F	73	" 12th, "	11	3	10	Cardiac dropsy.
30	J. E	M.....	61	" 12th, "	7	4	11	Epilepsy.
31	S. C	F	78	" 16th, "	28	8	18	Senile decay.
32	P. S	M.....	33	" 19th, "	6	2	8	Phthisis.
33	W. J. S ..	M.....	54	" 25th, "	0	0	17	Paresis.
34	M. McK ..	F	75	" 30th, "	19	1	2	Senile decay.
35	F. S.......	F	57	April 1st, "	2	5	1	Marasmus.
36	F. S......	M.....	45	" 1st, "	7	9	4	Peritonitis.
37	E. D ...	F	57	" 8th, " ...	13	4	28	Hepatic disease.
38	O. N. J ...	M.....	50	" 12th, " ...	0	2	21	Marasmus.
39	E. B	F	62	" 14th, "	22	1	18	Cardiac disease.
40	M. H	F	32	" 17th, "	0	2	13	Dysentery.
41	J. A	M.....	72	" 20th, "	8	5	20	Senile decay.
42	M. McM..	F	52	" 21st, "	15	8	11	Phthisis.
43	W. B. P ..	M.. ..	40	" 25th, "	0	1	13	"
44	A. A......	M.....	49	" 28th, "	0	11	8	Marasmus.
45	M. O	F	48	May 4th, " ...	0	3	10	"
46	M. H	F	40	" 4th, "	0	3	10	"
47	A. K. H ..	F	45	" 6th, "	0	0	11	Exhaustion of mania.
48	E. R	F	68	" 6th, "	0	3	13	Dysentery.
49	A. R .	F	63	" 7th, " . ..	7	7	16	Phthisis.
50	A. McG ..	F	38	" 22nd, "	1	9	11	"
51	H. McL.	F	51	" 23rd, "	4	5	6	"
52	J. W. R...	M.....	41	June 4th, " ...	0	10	6	Paresis.
53	H. C......	M.....	61	" 5th "	15	8	6	Cardiac disease.

TABLE No. 6.—*Continued.*

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
54	J. K	M	26	June 6th, 1890	0	1	5	Phthisis.
55	I. A	M	56	“ 8th, “	0	1	27	Suicide.
56	S. W	M	61	“ 9th, “	20	0	29	Marasmus.
57	E. D	M	53	“ 9th, “	0	4	13	Paresis.
58	S. E. B. W.	F	45	“ 21st, “	1	5	25	Phthisis.
59	M. Y	F	26	“ 29th, “	2	5	18	“
60	M. R.	F	75	“ 29th, “	0	3	23	Senile decay.
61	J. H	M	34	July 10th, “	0	2	3	Phthisis.
62	M. A. M.	F	52	“ 15th, “	0	0	19	Hemiplegia.
63	E. D	F	52	“ 24th, “	0	1	11	Marasmus.
64	J. W	M	70	August 3rd, “	31	7	15	Cardiac disease.
65	E. H	F	79	“ 6th, “	7	5	14	Senile decay.
66	A. S	F	26	“ 9th, “	0	0	3	Anæmia.
67	P. C	M	36	“ 13th, “	0	4	30	Paresis.
68	N. W. P	M	63	“ 15th, “	0	7	18	“
69	S. J	F	61	September 4th, “	0	1	18	Marasmus.
70	S. A	M	32	“ 10th, “	4	7	28	Epilepsy.
71	C. P	F	48	“ 18th, “	13	2	14	Marasmus.
72	C. F	M	75	“ 20th, “	10	4	6	Senile decay.
73	E. S	F	47	“ 26th, “	0	2	27	Exhaustion of mania.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Totals.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents	4		4	7		7	11
Architects				1		1	1
Actuaries							
Actors				1	1	2	2
Artists	1		1	2		2	3
Book-keepers				25		25	25
Bakers	1		1	19		19	20
Bricklayers				4		4	4
Butchers				21		21	21
Blacksmiths				42		42	42
Brass-finishers							
Brewers	1		1	10		10	11
Builders				3		3	3
Barbers				2		2	2
Broom-makers							
Barristers							
Bookbinders					2	2	2
Brickmakers				3		3	3
Bridge-tenders				1		1	1
Brakesmen	1		1	1		1	2
Commercial travellers	3		3	11		11	14
Cabinet-makers				7		7	7
Capitalists							
Confectioners	1		1				1
Coopers				17		17	17
Carpenters	6		6	138		138	144
Clerks	3	1	4	147	1	148	152
Clergymen				30		30	30
Carriage-makers				2		2	2
Cooks		1	1	1	7	8	9
Carvers							
Captains of steamboats				2		2	2
Cigar-makers	1		1	6		6	7
Custom-house officers				3		3	3
Coppersmiths							
Coachmen				1		1	1
Civil servants	1		1	5		5	6
Clock cleaners				1		1	1
Carters							
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		24	24	5	945	950	974
Dressmakers		1	1		8	8	9
Detectives							
Druggists				16		16	16
Dentists							
Doctors							
Engineers				20		20	20
Editors				3		3	3
Engravers				1		1	1

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Totals.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Farmers	24	5	29	942	28	970	999
Fishermen	......	......	......	1	......	1	1
Founders	......	......	......	1	......	1	1
Ferrymen	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Furriers	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Farmers' daughters	......	1	1	......	12	12	13
Gardeners	......	......	......	8	......	8	8
Grocers	......	......	......	9	1	10	10
Glass-blowers	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Gentlemen	1	......	1	28	......	28	29
Glove-makers	......	......	......	......	1	1	1
Grooms	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Gun-smiths	......	......	......	1	......	1	1
Hucksters	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Hatters	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Hostlers	......	......	......	2	......	2	2
Hunters	......	......	......	1	......	1	1
Harness-makers	1	......	1	10	......	10	11
Housekeepers	......	42	42	......	317	317	359
Hack-drivers	......	......	......	3	......	3	3
Inn-keepers	1	......	1	8	......	8	9
Ironmongers	......	......	......	1	......	1	1
Jewellers	......	......	......	7	......	7	7
Janitors	......	......	......	1	......	1	1
Labourers	27	......	27	767	1	768	795
Laundresses	......	3	3	......	2	2	5
Ladies	......	2	2	......	70	70	72
Lawyers	2	......	2	19	......	19	21
Lumbermen	......	......	......	2	......	2	2
Milliners	......	2	2	......	23	23	25
Masons	......	......	......	44	......	44	44
Machinists	1	......	1	16	......	16	17
Matchmakers	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Millers	1	......	1	28	......	28	29
Moulders	1	......	1	19	......	19	20
Merchants	2	......	2	96	......	96	98
Mechanics	......	......	......	25	......	25	25
Music-teachers	......	......	......	7	6	13	13
Marble-cutters	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
No occupation	3	8	11	119	298	417	428
Night-watchmen	1	......	1	......	......	......	1
Nurses	......	......	......	......	7	7	7
Not stated	......	......	......	198	311	509	509
Organ-builders	......	......	......	1	......	1	1
Other occupations	4	1	5	60	17	77	82

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Totals.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Professors of music	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Plasterers	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Pensioners	......	......	......	1	......	1	1
Photographers	......	......	......	5	......	5	5
Prostitutes	......	......	......	......	1	1	1
Painters	2	......	2	34	......	34	36
Printers	3	......	3	24	......	24	27
Peddlers	......	......	......	19	......	19	19
Physicians	2	......	2	20	......	20	22
Pump-makers	......	......	......	3	......	3	3
Railway foremen	......	......	......	4	......	4	4
Railway conductors	......	......	......	2	......	2	2
Spinsters	......	5	5	......	139	139	144
Sailors	1	......	1	25	......	25	26
Students	3	......	3	21	4	25	28
Spinners	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sisters of Charity	......	......	......	......	1	1	1
Soda-water manufacturers	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Stone-cutters	2	......	2	......	......	......	2
Showmen	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Saddlers	......	......	......	1	......	1	1
Shoemakers	......	......	......	77	2	79	79
Seamstresses	......	1	1	......	83	83	84
Soap-makers	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Slaters	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Station-masters	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Soldiers	......	......	......	7	......	7	7
Salesmen	......	......	......	3	2	5	5
Surveyors	......	......	......	2	......	2	2
Sail and tent-makers	......	......	......	1	......	1	1
Shopkeepers	......	......	......	5	2	7	7
Ship-builders	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Stenographers	......	......	......	1	1	2	2
Teachers	2	2	4	53	68	121	125
Tinsmiths	......	......	......	13	......	13	13
Tavern keepers	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tailors	1	1	2	73	1	74	76
Tanners	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Teamsters	......	......	......	5	......	5	5
Toll gate keepers	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Watchmakers	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wood workers	......	......	......	1	......	1	1
Weavers	......	......	......	12	3	15	15
Wheelwrights	......	......	......	1	......	1	1
Waggon makers	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wives	......	44	44	......	717	717	761
Unknown or other employments	1	......	1	4	7	11	12
Total	109	144	253	3400	3089	6489	6742

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity, for the year ending 30th September, 1890.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1890.	NUMBER INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	1	1	2	2	5	7	1	.....	1
Religious excitement	1	1	2	4	7	11	.....	.....	.....
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	1	.....	1	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Love affairs, including seduction	1	1	2	1	1	2	.....	1	1
Mental anxiety, "worry"	.....	3	3	1	5	6	.....	1	1
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	1	1	1	5	6	1	2	3
PHYSICAL.									
Intemperance in drink	2	.....	2	3	4	7	1	1	2
Intemperance, sexual	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Venereal disease	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Self-abuse, sexual	3	1	4	6	3	9	1	.....	1
Over-work	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	1	.....	1
Sunstroke	1	.....	1	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Accident or injury	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	2	.....	2
Pregnancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerperal	.....	2	2	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....
Lactation	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	3
Puberty and change of life	.....	2	2	.....	3	3	.....	1	1
Uterine disorders	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Brain disease, with general paralysis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brain disease, with epilepsy	3	1	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Other forms of brain disease	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	.....	7	7	7	3	10	.....	1	1
Fevers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
HEREDITARY.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CONGENITAL.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	30	30	60	11	24	35	.....	.....	.....
Total	53	56	109	50	77	127	7	10	17

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
6470	F	E. M. S.	30th October, 1889	One month	Discharged.
6487	F	A. G	12th November, "	"	"
6468	M	T. G.	23rd December, "	"	"
6594	F	M. L.	7th February, 1890	"	"
6907	F	C. S.	22nd " "	"	"
6453	F	M. E. P.	27th " "	"	"
6019	F	C. S.	27th " "	"	"
6615	F	M. F.	24th March, "	"	"
6625	M	W. B. P.	25th April, "	"	Died at home.
6479	M	J. G.	26th " "	"	Discharged.
6613	M	R. S. H.	6th May, "	"	"
6611	F	B. S.	7th " "	"	"
6634	F	E. K.	10th " "	"	"
6513	F	L. R.	10th " "	"	"
6648	M	I. A.	17th " "	"	Committed suicide 8th June at home.
6501	F	S. D.	20th " "	"	Discharged.
6659	F	M. G	2nd June, "	"	"
6631	M	G. P.	3rd " "	"	"
6588	F	A. M.	25th " "	"	"
6640	F	H. B.	11th July, "	"	"
6562	M	C. W	1st August, "	"	"
6420	F	E. M. W.	18th " "	"	"
6506	F	J. B.	25th " "	"	"
6666	M	Z. B.	27th " "	Two weeks	"
6522	M	W. K.	28th " "	One month	"

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

——	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted				9	16	25
Discharged, recovered	7	15	22			
" improved		1	1			
" unimproved						
Died before expiration of leave	2		2			
Returned to asylum						
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1890				9	16	25

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

AGES.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
" 15 " 20 "	5	4	9	1	5	6	......	......	......
" 20 " 25 "	9	13	22	3	5	8	......	1	1
" 25 " 30 "	17	17	34	3	3	6	2	4	6
" 30 " 35 "	11	21	32	2	5	7	5	1	6
" 35 " 40 "	12	12	24	2	1	3	3	2	5
" 40 " 45 "	14	21	35	4	5	9	3	2	5
" 45 " 50 "	10	17	27	3	5	8	2	6	8
" 50 " 55 "	11	12	23	3	2	5	4	7	11
" 55 " 60 "	6	7	13	1	1	2	2	5	7
" 60 " 65 "	8	13	21	1	3	4	4	4	8
" 65 " 70 "		3	7	1	......	1	1	2	3
" 70 " 75 "	......	2	2	......	......	......	2	3	5
" 75 " 80 "	......	2	2	......	......	......	1	4	5
" 80 " 85 "	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	2
" 85 " 90 "	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1
" 90 " 95 "	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Unknown	2	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......
Totals	109	144	253	24	35	59	29	44	73

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1890

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in the Asylum 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	47	7	5	....	2
From 1 to 2 months	24	6	7	7	3
" 2 " 3 "	26	14	8	....	1
" 3 " 4 "	18	5	10	1	1
" 4 " 5 "	11	16	4	....	1
" 5 " 6 "	9	22	2	1	2
" 6 " 7 "	11	16	4	1	1
" 7 " 8 "	....	11	6	1	....
" 8 " 9 "	6	84	2	1	....
" 9 " 10 "	2	13	2	....	....
" 10 " 11 "	1	6	....	1	....
" 11 " 12 "	2	14	....	1	....
" 12 " 18 "	17	42	1	1	....
" 18 months to 2 years	5	23	2	....	....
" 2 to 3 years	10	31	3	3	....
" 3 " 4 "	5	46	1	....	....
" 4 " 5 "	3	17	....	....	....
" 5 " 6 "	3	38	....	....	....
" 6 " 7 "	6	34	....	....	....
" 7 " 8 "	4	25	....	....	....
" 8 " 9 "	3	15	....	....	....
" 9 " 10 "	4	22	....	....	....
" 10 " 15 "	9	143	1	....	....
" 15 " 20 "	7	3	1	....	1
" 20 years and upwards	15	87	....	....	....
Not stated	5	....	....	....	....
Totals	253	790	59	18	12

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of persons who worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	4	1210	....	1210
Tailor's shop	2	612	....	612
Shoe shop	1	64	....	64
Engineer's shop	4	1460	....	1460
Blacksmith's shop	1	310	....	310
Mason work	2	620	....	620
Repairing roads	6	540	....	540
Wood yard and coal shed	15	4000	....	4000
Bakery	3	930	....	930
Laundry	17	2555	3130	5685
Dairy	7	2550	....	2550
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	4	1050	....	1050
Piggery	3	1095	....	1095
Painting	3	700	....	700
Farm	22	7756	....	7756
Garden	8	2504	....	2504
Grounds	12	3756	....	3756
Stable	6	2190	....	2190
Kitchen	16	5840	....	5840
Dining rooms	40	7300	7300	14600
Officers' quarters	6	739	1095	1825
Sewing rooms	22	3286	3600	6886
Knitting	20	....	6000	6000
Spinning	....	....	....	....
Mending	38	2400	9000	11400
Wards	128	32120	14600	46720
Halls	76	14100	14100	28200
Store room	8	1460	1460	2920
General	30	5475	5475	10950
Total	504	106613	65760	172373

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1890, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTALS.
Algoma District	3	1	4
Brant	1	4	5
Bruce	....	1	1
Carleton	11	5	16
Dufferin	2	....	2
Dundas	1	1	2
Durham	13	13	26
Elgin	3	1	4
Essex	1	1	2
Frontenac	2	5	7
Glengarry	3	1	4
Grenville	3	....	3
Grey	21	13	34
Haldimand	1	....	1
Halton	1	5	6
Hastings	9	11	20
Huron	5	8	13
Kent	3	1	4
Lambton	1	1	2
Lanark	4	2	6
Leeds	6	1	7
Lennox and Addington	....	....	....
Lincoln	3	7	10
Middlesex	4	3	7
Muskoka District	3	1	4
Nipissing District	1	1	2
Norfolk	....	2	2
Northumberland	17	15	32
Ontario	25	23	48
Oxford	6	6	12
Parry Sound District	1	....	1
Peel	13	14	27
Perth	8	1	9
Peterborough	15	9	24
Prescott	1	....	1
Prince Edward	....	4	4
Rainy River District	....	....	....
Renfrew	1	1	2
Russell	....	....	....
Simcoe	7	9	16
Stormont	2	2	4
Thunder Bay District	....	....	....
Victoria	13	7	20
Waterloo	1	1	2
Welland	1	6	7
Wellington	5	13	18
Wentworth	7	10	17
York	165	176	341
Not classed, unknown, etc	6	5	11
Total	399	391	790

TABLE No. 14.

Patients transferred to other Asylums, 1890.

INITIALS OF PERSONS TRANSFERRED.	AGE.	SEX.		COUNTY ORIGINALLY ADMITTED FROM.	NATIONALITY.						RELIGIOUS. DENOMINATION.					SOCIAL STATE.		DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.		ADMITTED BY		OCCUPATION.	ASYLUM TRANSFERRED TO.
		Male.	Female.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries, etc.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denominations.	Married or Widowed.	Unmarried.	Years.	Mo's.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
J. R.	25	1	..	Victoria.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	...	1	9	...	1	..	none.	Hamilton.
E. S.	58	..	1	Frontenac	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	1	...	8	...	1	..	Servant.	Kingston.

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing articles made and repaired in Sewing Rooms during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.	MADE.	REPAIR'D.	FEMALE DEPARTMENT.	MADE.	REPAIR'D.
Aprons	341	240	Table Cloths	41	....
Bolster Cases	8	....	" Napkins	244	....
Crumb Cloth	1	....	Towels, Roller	236	....
Curtains	14	....	" Dish	376	....
Dresses	437	1311	Untidy Suits	16	....
Drawers	29	200	Window Blinds	161	....
Night Gowns	130	520			
Pillow Cases	1371	3062			
Petticoats	209	930			
Quilts	231	984	TAILORS' DEPARTMENT.		
Chemises	501	1980			
Stockings, prs	282	3076	Coats	150	....
Socks "	687	4553	Trousers	162	....
Shirts	270	1056	Vests	13	....
Sheeets	1107	170	Overcoats	54	....

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing articles made and repaired in the Tailor's Shop and Wards during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

—	Made.	Repaired.	—	Re-made.	Repaired.
TAILOR'S SHOP.			IN WARDS.		
Tweed Coats	56	200	CUT OUT FOR SEWING ROOM MERCER REFORMATORY.		
Denim "	4	....			
Corduroy "	14	....			
Moleskin "	2	....	Coats	59	....
Tweed Trousers	103	300	Trousers	100	....
Denim "	5	....	Vests	44	....
Corduroy "	31	....	Hair Mattresses	62	....
Moleskin "	2	....	Boots, prs	....	71
Tweed Vests	7	100	Shoes and Slippers, prs	....	68
Corduroy "	4	....	Harness, pieces	....	24
Braces, prs	16	....			
Caps	18	....			
			MADE AT THE MERCER REFORMATORY.		
ATTENDANTS' UNIFORMS.			Coats	36	....
Coats	34	....	Trousers	36	....
Trousers	34	....	Vests	30	....

TABLE No. 17.

Return of Farm and Garden produce for the year ending 30th September, 1890.
"Mimico" Branch of Toronto Asylum for Insane.

—	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.
Apples	30 barrels.	2 50	75 00
Beets (blood)	200 bushels.	50	100 00
Beans, in pod	12 "	1 00	12 00
" ripe	8 "	1 90	15 20
Carrots	300 "	50	150 00
Cucumbers	500 "	2	10 00
Cabbage	1200 "	5	60 00
Citrons and squash	100 "	10	10 00
Corn	350 dozen.	10	35 00
Cherries	46 quarts.	10	4 60
Grapes	50 pounds.	4	2 00
Lettuce	400 bunches.	3	12 00
Mangolds	80 tons.	7 00	560 00
Milk	2133 gallons.	24	511 92
Onions, green	300 bunches.	3	9 00
" ripe	20 bushels.	1 20	24 00
Oats	1350 "	42	567 00
Potatoes	2500 "	50	1250 00
Pease, in pod	15 "	60	9 00
" ripe	150 "	64	96 00
Parsnips	200 "	50	100 00
Parsley	100 bunches.	2	2 00
Pears	3 barrels.	7 00	21 00
Plums	3 baskets.	1 00	3 00
Raspberries	20 quarts.	10	2 00
Rhubarb	100 bunches.	4	4 00
Raddish	50 "	5	2 50
Sage, Mint and Savory	100 "	3	3 00
Straw	40 tons.	6 00	240 00
Hay	110 "	10 00	1100 00
Turnips	500 bushels.	40	200 00
Tomatoes	40 "	69	24 00
Western Corn	50 "	4 00	200 00
Eggs	75 dozen.	18	13 50
Total			5427 72

TABLE No. 18.

Return of Farm and Garden produce for the year ending 30th September, 1890, Asylum for Insane, Toronto.

——	Quantities.	Rate. $ c.	Value. $ c.
Apples	....	....	184 00
Asparagus	4600 bunches.	4	184 00
Artichokes	60 bushels.	45	27 00
Beet (blood)	300 "	50	150 00
Beans	50 "	60	30 00
Corn	790 dozen.	10	79 00
Carrots	450 bushels.	50	225 00
Cucumbers	2300 "	2	46 00
Cauliflowers	3175 heads.	8	254 00
Celery	6500 "	6	390 00
Cabbage	17200 "	4	688 00
Citrons	340 "	10	34 00
Cress	500 bunches.	3	15 00
Capsicums	1/2 bushel.	1 50	75
Currants	450 quarts.	10	45 00
Grapes	50 pounds.	4	2 00
Gooseberries	191 quarts.	10	19 10
Lettuce	4600 bunches.	3	138 00
Onions, green	6920 "	2	138 40
" ripe	200 bushels.	1 20	240 00
Mangolds	150 tons.	7 00	1050 00
Melons	50	15	7 50
Marjoram	10 doz. bunches.	25	2 50
Pease in pod	28 bushels.	60	16 80
Potatoes	705 "	58	408 90
Parsnips	700 "	50	350 00
Parsley	250 bunches.	24	60 00
Radishes	1000 "	4	40 00
Raspberries	175 quarts.	10	17 50
Rhubarb	5050 bunches.	4	202 00
Radish, horse	80 "	5	4 00
Strawberries	250 quarts.	7	17 50
Salsify	42 bushels.	45	18 90
Spinach	200 "	40	80 00
Sage, Mint and Thyme	49 bunches.	2	98
Sprouts, Brussels	50 stalks.	25	12 50
Turnips	500 bushels.	40	200 00
Tomatoes	295 "	60	177 00
Vegetable marrow	380 "	5	19 00
Flower seeds	....	....	44 00
" plants	5475	....	1369 00
" bulbs	890	....	13 00
Western corn and grasses	400 loads.	1 00	400 00
Eggs from hennery	662 dozen.	18	119 16
Milk from dairy	17069 gallons.	24	4096 56
Hogs sold on foot	103	....	1004 50
" killed for consumption	5270 pounds.		
" " "	870 = 6140 lbs.	6 75	414 45
Total	....	....	12851 00

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.

OCTOBER 1st, 1890.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario :

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the Nineteenth Annual Report of this Asylum.

There were in residence at this Asylum on the first day of October, 1889, 908 patients of whom 452 were men and 456 women. In the course of the twelve months that have since elapsed there have been admitted into the Asylum 145 patients, of whom 71 were men and were 74 women, making the total number of patients under treatment during the year 1,053—523 men and 530 women.

Of these patients 40 have been discharged—20 men and 20 women ; 45 have died—24 men and 21 women ; 3 men have been written off eloped, and 19 patients—7 men and 12 women have been transferred to Toronto Asylum, leaving in residence at present 946 patients—469 men and 477 women.

Of the 40 patients discharged, 25—14 men and 11 women—were discharged recovered ; 11—3 men and 8 women—were discharged improved ; and 4—3 men and 1 woman—were discharged at the request of their friends unimproved.

The number of patients discharged recovered and improved was 36, or 24.82 p. c. of the admissions.

The average annual recovery rate from the opening of the Asylum down to date, including those discharged improved, has been 41.18 p. c.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 1,053, and the number of deaths 45, so that the death rate for the year was 4.32.

The deaths were all from natural and unpreventable causes, there being no death during the year from either homicide, suicide or accident.

The average annual death rate from the opening of the Asylum down to the present time has been 4.6.

Repairs, Renewals, etc., of the year.

Besides innumerable lesser repairs we have done the following large and important jobs :—

1. In my last annual report I mentioned that we were at that time (1st Oct., 1889,) at work converting the old amusement room into an infirmary. In three months from that time (*i. e.*, by 1st Jan. 1890,) we had completed the work (put in new floors, partitions, steam-heating and plumbing—fitted up bathroom, water-closets, etc., etc.). We have occupied the said infirmary since 2nd Jan. 1890, and we have found it one of the best improvements that has ever been made at this Asylum.

2. During last winter we got a scene painter to paint half-a-dozen scenes for the stage of our new hall. We prepared the scenes for the painter and afterwards set them up, doing all the carpenter work, gas-fitting, plastering, etc., in connection therewith.

3. We made two large cupboards for the infirmary in which to keep crockery, linen, etc.

4. It was found necessary, upon the conversion of the old amusement room into an infirmary, to disuse the garrets above it as sleeping rooms for male employees. To make a place for these men to sleep we fitted up one of the large new workrooms in the rear extension of the main Asylum, ground floor, as a bedroom. This room was built and is needed for a workroom, and I hope that other sleeping accommodation, as elsewhere proposed in this report, will soon be provided for these men.

5. We fitted up the attic rooms, vacated as above described, for storerooms.

6. The door-frames in the Asylum were none of them securely fastened in place when the building was put up, they are consequently constantly being driven out of their places in the wall by the slamming of the door by the patients. This year we have reset the door-frames in five halls, *i. e.*, the frames of some 40 doors.

7. Early in the year three of our washing machines, which had been in use some five years, gave out; we reconstructed these three machines.

8. We made two large cupboards for the stage.

9. Moved a frame building from the lower garden to the new sewage field; set it up and fitted it up there.

10. Refitted, in fact reconstructed, seven water-closets and five bathrooms.

11. We have at this Asylum, surrounding our three hundred acres of land, divided into two farms by a side-road, about five mile of heavy picket fence between seven and eight feet high. This fence is constantly being lifted by the frost, and constantly tends to lean over and fall down. Some two miles of this fence was in a falling condition; last winter and spring we took down and rebuilt 3,000 feet of the worst of it.

12. We refloored, with three-inch plank, two coal sheds.

13. Reupholstered eighty-five benches, sofas and lounges.

14. We have taken out and put in new all the steam-heating of the east wing of the main Asylum, and in connection therewith have put on sixteen hundred feet of new base.

15. Fitted up four new steam-kettles in Asylum kitchens.

16. The Public Works Department are in the act, at present, of building a central boiler house for the main Asylum. I believe this will be a splendid improvement, and that the saving in wages and fuel resulting therefrom will fully justify it. I shall return to this subject next year.

17. I have prepared the foundation for a fire-escape in front of the main Asylum, and expect that it will be put up within the next few weeks.

18. I have also commenced operations with a view to renewing the floor in the basement of the centre of the north building. I hope to report the completion of this job in my next annual report.

Alterations and Renewals Recommended.

Within the last few years several excellent improvements have been made or are now making at this Asylum. The chief of these are:—

1. The new sewage disposal system mentioned in my last report, and which has proved, during fifteen months' experience, an absolute success.

2. The new fire protection system, also described in the same report, and shown there to be thoroughly efficient.

3. The new central boiler house for the main Asylum, now under construction.

4. The duplicate pump, which is to go in this autumn, is much needed, and will be a most acceptable addition to the Asylum plant.

5. The new piggery, also, which is to be built within the next few weeks, is greatly needed, and will be highly appreciated by ourselves, by our neighbours (since we shall no longer pollute Carling's Creek after we get it), and, I have no doubt, by the pigs also, for their comfort will be considerably increased.

6. No more valuable improvement has ever been made at this Asylum than the infirmary opened early this year and referred to at more length elsewhere in this report.

7. Nothing could have added more to the pleasure and comfort of the patients than the new amusement room, also elsewhere more fully alluded to.

It might be thought that with all these admirable improvements either made or making and many others, such as our new kitchen and laundry, which cannot here be entered into in detail, we would be content, but thankful as we are for them all we are still not fully satisfied, and, indeed, shall not be as long as the Asylum is still capable of being made in any way more suitable for its purposes, more commodious and comfortable for its inmates ; and no one living here now is likely to see the time when this will no longer be the case. I desire to point out the chief directions in which changes for the better may be made in the immediate future.

1. Our associate dining rooms in the main Asylum are not large enough for the number of patients who have to take their meals in them—they are, in fact, about as incommodious as they could well be to answer their purpose at all. The late Inspector and myself had a plan to build dining rooms (one for each flat in each wing—six in all) where the old east and west boiler-houses now stand. As these boiler-houses will never be used again after the present winter, this plan could at once be carried out, and I trust it will be.

2. We have been terribly cramped and have been for years, in fact, I may say, since the Asylum was first opened, and more as time went on and the number of employees increased, for want of sleeping room for members of the Asylum staff. The urgent need of additional space for this purpose may be judged of from the fact that in one of the new workshops under the new amusement hall (a place entirely unsuited for a bedroom, and much needed besides for the purpose for which it was built,) there now sleep four male night-watches, three stokers, one farm hand and one laundry man. I have submitted a plan by which this difficulty may be much lessened, if not entirely overcome, and I trust that this or some equally good scheme may be adopted in the immediate future.

3. There is nothing more needed at the present time at this Asylum than a Turkish bath, and I believe that with a very small outlay a sufficiently good one could be provided. Such an institution could be used to the greatest advantage in the treatment of many of our patients, especially in the treatment of melancholics. I intend to ask, in the capital account requisition of this year, for a moderate sum of money for the purpose of fitting up such a bath, and I trust it will be allowed.

Fire Protection.

Our new fire protection apparatus is in perfect order, and is kept ready for use at a moment's notice day and night. We have a night stoker and an efficient fire brigade. We have had several turn outs in the course of the year, of which I may especially instance one. It was on 1st March, last past, at 1 a.m. The Inspector being at the asylum that night, he remained up alone in his room until one o'clock ; then, every other person about the asylum, except the night watches, being in bed, he slipped out to the engine house and blew the fire whistle.. In exactly five minutes thereafter by his watch, that is, at 1.05 a.m., the engineer, stokers and other members of the fire brigade were on hand and water was thrown upon the roof of the main asylum. The Inspector was satisfied that we had an efficient fire brigade at the London Asylum.

Sewage Disposal.

Our new system of sewage disposal, which went into operation on 5th July, 1889, and which was fully described with plates in the report of the Provincial Board of Health for Ontario for 1888, and mentioned by me in my last annual report, has ever since been continuously employed from day to day, and has proved an absolute and complete success. Day by day the sewage, to the amount of 50,000 gallons and upwards, is thrown by the powerful centrifugal pump upon the field graded to receive it. Every day, within a couple of hours thereafter, it sinks into the soil, and as far as we are concerned, that is the last of it. The soil in the bottom of the trenches into which the sewage is thrown, is no more foul to-day than it was before we began using it for this purpose. No odours rise from the sewage field. The "chemistry of the earth" disposes day by day of the sewage of our population of eleven hundred persons, and to all appearance it could dispose of much more with the same ease. It is enough to make one feel "terrified at the earth, it is that calm and patient—it gives such divine materials to men and accepts such leavings from them at last."

Restraint and Alcohol.

It is scarcely necessary to say that during the past year neither mechanical restraint nor alcohol in any form have been used at this asylum. This makes seven years during which we have used no restraint nor seclusion, and eight years during which we have used no alcohol nor alcoholic beverage, either in sickness or in health.

Employment of Patients.

The statistical tables give the usual returns as to the employment of patients, and I have nothing especial to add to these this year. There has been no change in my belief or policy in this regard during the last twelve months. I still believe that work in moderation, according to the strength, is about the best thing in the world for either the sane or the insane man, and as the insane man is debarred by his infirmity from seeking and performing work of himself, it is the manifest duty of the persons who have him in charge to find work for him, and to see that in moderation, according to his bodily strength, he engages in it from day to day.

Amusements during the year.

Especial efforts have been made during the year just ended to provide amusements for the patients, and those furnished have been more in quantity and better in quality than during any previous year at this asylum. Our new and really magnificent amusement hall, 94 by 55 feet in dimensions, has been of the greatest possible service to us in this regard. It is so commodious, light, cheerful, and so easily accessible that it is a pleasure to everyone, sane and insane, to go and spend an hour or two in it.

This hall in the course of the past twelve months we have used eighty-five times, and these eighty-five evenings I have arranged in a tabular form, as under, giving the date, character of the entertainment, and the number of patients in attendance each evening. I may say that at the beginning of the season about the same number of patients were brought out to the hall as had attended amusements in former years, but after the first few entertainments we made a special effort to bring from the wards to the hall as great a number as possible.

The table given below, then, gives a succinct history of these evening entertainments:—

No.	Date.	Character of Entertainment.	Patients Attending.
1	October 15, 1889	Dance	159
2	" 18, "	"	163
3	" 22, "	"	160
4	" 24, "	Concert by 7th Band	162
5	" 25, "	Dance	165
6	" 29, "	"	157
7	November 1, "	Asylum Minstrels	187
8	" 6, "	Dance	161
9	" 8, "	"	183
10	" 12, "	"	218
11	" 14, "	Lecture by Principal Woods	192
12	" 15, "	Dance	263
13	" 18, "	"	262
14	" 21, "	"	293
15	" 22, "	Lecture by Rev. J. B. Richardson	236
16	" 25, "	Dance	288
17	" 27, "	"	284
18	" 28, "	Concert, Wm. Gibson *et al.*	260
19	December 3, "	Dance	308
20	" 4, "	Concert Harmonica Band	286
21	" 5, "	Dance	306
22	" 6, "	Lecture, Bishop Baldwin	282
23	" 9, "	Concert, Balmoral Chofr	342
24	" 10, "	Dance	296
25	" 11, "	Lecture by A. B. Cox	286
26	" 12, "	Dance	293
27	" 16, "	"	296
28	" 18, "	Lecture by Rev. Flannery	250
29	" 19, "	Dance	283
30	" 20, "	Concert by Roselle Pococke	277
31	" 23, "	Dance	287
32	" 25, "	Christmas tree	332
33	" 26, "	Dance	296
34	" 27, "	Concert, John Fairgrieve *et al.*	292
35	" 30, "	Dance	291
36	" 31, "	"	292
37	January 2, 1890	Concert, George B. Sippi *et al.*	283
38	" 4, "	Lecture, Rev. Prof. Clark	268
39	" 8, "	Young Liberal Minstrels	281
40	" 10, "	Lecture, Principal Fowell	269
41	" 17, "	" Rev. Ballantine	203
42	" 23, "	" E. R. Cameron	241
43	" 28, "	Dance	244
44	" 29, "	Concert, C. F. Colwell *et al*	243
45	" 30, "	Dance	239
46	" 31, "	Lecture, Rev. A. C. Courtice	237
47	February 3, "	Dance	249
48	" 5, "	Lecture, Rev. J. A. Murray	235
49	" 6, "	Dance	257
50	" 13, "	Concert, W. Halle *et al*	239
51	" 14, "	A Farce—Willis and company	255
52	" 17, "	Dance	256
53	" 19, "	Concert, Mr. Hardy and children	248
54	" 20, "	Dance	241
55	" 21, "	Lecture, Prof. McCallum	228
56	" 24, "	Dance	249
57	" 25, "	Lecture, Rev. J. G. Scott	243
58	" 27, "	Dance	251
59	" 28, "	Lecture, Rev. M. J. Tieman	247
60	March 1, "	Asylum Minstrels	274
61	" 3, "	Lecture, Rev. Dr. Cochrane	245
62	" 4, "	Concert and Farce, Harmonica Company	267
63	" 6, "	Dance	249
64	" 7, "	"	240
65	" 10, "	"	250
66	" 11, "	Concert by Life Boat Crew	310
67	" 12, "	Lecture, Prof. Bowman	243

Evening Entertainments.—*Continued.*

No.	Date.		Character of Entertainment.	Patients Attending.
68	March	13, 1890..	Dance	255
69	"	18, " ..	"	259
70	"	19, " .	"	257
71	"	20, " ..	"Kathleen Mavourneen," Mrs. Chadwick *et al*	292
72	"	21, " ..	Lecture, Rev. McDonough	250
73	"	24, " ..	Dance	258
74	"	25, " ..	"Betsy Baker," Asylum amateurs	262
75	"	26, " ..	Concert and Farce, Wood *et al*	247
76	"	27, " ..	Dance	254
77	"	28, " ..	Lecture, Rev. Dr. Burns	245
78	"	31, " ..	Dance	249
79	April	2, " ..	Lecture, Principal Woods	258
80	"	3, " ..	Dance	252
81	"	7, " ..	"	253
82	"	8, " ..	Concert, Mr. Featherstone *et al*	242
83	"	10, " ..	Asylum Minstrels	274
84	"	11, " ..	Lecture, Mr. R. Little	243
85	"	15, " ..	" Rev. E. P. Crawford	254

The lectures mentioned in the above list constitute a new departure in the matter of amusements at this asylum. To many persons it would seem absurd to attempt to interest and amuse lunatics in this way. But, though new here, this form of recreation for the insane has long been in use in other institutions, as for instance in :—

The State Asylum, Norristown, N. J.
Hospital for Insane, Taunton, Mass.
Maryland Hospital for the Insane.
Butler Hospital for the Insane.
Northern Hospital for the Insane, Ill.
Dundee Royal Asylum.
Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, Philadelphia.
Danvers' Lunatic Hospital.
Utica Asylum, N. Y.
The Retreat, Hartford, Conn.
Western Pennsylvania Hospital for Insane.

The lecturers secured for the course were, as will be seen by reference to the above list of amusements, among the best speakers in western Ontario. The lectures were all on interesting or amusing and popular subjects, as for instance —

"The Yellowstone Park."
"A Trip through England."
"Wanderings of Ulysses."
"An American Humorist."
"National Characteristics."
"Life in Russia."
"Structure of the Earth."
"Jetty McAuley."
"Great Men."

"Across the Rockies."
"Lands of our Fathers."
"The Day we Live In."
"Abraham Lincoln." etc.

I sat on the platform facing the audience from beginning to end of every lecture watching the patients—the audience; spoke to many of them after the lecture and to the chief attendants, and attendants asking them how the patients liked the lectures. My conclusion was that the lectures were much more appreciated than almost any one would expect, that in fact, many of the patients liked the lectures fully as well, or better than the plays and concerts, and that an occasional lecture is as much appreciated and does as much good as any other form of entertainment. The simple fact is that if it is desired to amuse and interest a large body of people the great thing needed is endless variety of amusements. If patients were treated to a lecture every night for a whole winter they would of course, before spring, dread and detest the whole business just as sane people would. But a play or a concert or a dance every evening would have the same effect. Lectures given at proper intervals, on proper subjects by good speakers are just as acceptable to, and in every way as desirable for the amusement of the patients as are dances, plays or concerts.

The total number of entertainments given in the amusement hall during the season was eighty-five, and the total attendance of patients at them, 21,578. The average attendance was therefore within a fraction of 254. The average number of patients in residence during the same time was less than 900, so that a little over twenty-eight per cent. of all our patients attended these entertainments.

Besides the eighty-five dances, lectures, concerts and minstrel shows above enumerated we have had as usual cards, draughts, dominos, chess, bagatelle, billiards, backgammon, music, walking in the grounds, cricket, croquet.

We have had also our usual summer evening band concerts on the lawn in front of the main asylum. We had no sleigh-driving last winter for there was no snow, but we sent the ordinary number of patients (nearly a hundred) to the Fair the week before last, and we owe the managers of the Western Fair hearty thanks for admitting all patients free of charge.

Then to finish the year we had on the 11th Sept., our third "Grand Annual Athletic Sports," at which many prizes, some of considerable value were given. Both patients and employees took part in the contests. Many visitors from the city assisted as judges and spectators. Many hundred patients were on the ground. The interest taken in the various contests was very great and altogether the occasion was a pronounced success.

The programme of contests and prizes was as follows:

1. Race for boys, 15 years and under, 1st, writing desk; 2nd, silk handkerchief; 3rd, tie.

2. Race for boys, 12 years and under, 1st, brush and comb; 2nd, knife; 3rd, knife,

3. Race for boys, 9 years and under, 1st, a game; 2nd, mouth organ; 3rd, knife.

4. Race for girls, 13 years and under, 1st, pair slippers; 2nd, perfume bottle; 3rd, jewel case; 4th, book.

5. Race for girls, 10 years and under, 1st, basket of fruit; 2nd, book; 3rd, bottle of perfume; 4th, bottle of perfume.

6. Three-legged race for boys, 1st, knife; 2nd, knife; 3rd, knife.

7. Race for male patients, 200 yards, 1st, Cardigan jacket; 2nd, concertina; 3rd, violin.

8. Race for female patients, 75 yards, 1st, hood ; 2nd, silk handkerchief ; 3rd, box candies.

9. Hop, step and jump, open to all, 1st, silver medal ; 2nd, razors and case ; 3rd silk handkerchief.

10. Race for unmarried employees, 100 yards handicap, 1st, silk umbrella ; 2nd, hat ; 3rd, inkstand ; 4th, combination table.

11. Vaulting with pole, open to all, 1st, rocking chair ; 2nd, pocket knife ; 3rd, pair gloves.

12. Race for married employees, 100 yards, 1st, centre table ; 2nd, pair carvers ; 3rd, half dozen knives ; 4th, lamp.

13. Throwing light hammer, 1st, hat ; 2nd, shirt ; 3rd, hat.

14. Race for female employees, 100 yards, 1st, rocking chair ; 2nd, album; 3rd, odor case.

15. Sack race, 100 yards, 1st, pair boots ; 2nd, tin of marmalade ; 3rd, inkstand.

16. Putting the stone, 1st, club bag ; 2nd, hat ; 3rd, knife.

17. Orange and spoon race, for female employees, 100 yards, 1st, shawl and hand mirror ; 2nd, lady's slippers ; 3rd, purse ; 4th mirror.

18. Running high jump, 1st, silver medal ; 2nd, comb and brush ; 3rd, pipe.

19. Half mile race, open to all, 1st, silver medal ; 2nd, silk umbrella ; 3rd, stereoscope and views.

20. Hitch and kick, 1st, silver napkin ring ; 2nd, brush and comb ; 3rd, pipe.

21. Wheelbarrow race, 1st, tin of preserves ; 2nd, tin of tobacco ; 3rd, clothes brush.

22. Obstacle race, 1st, rubber coat ; 2nd, pair of vases ; 3rd, inkstand.

23. Race for female patients, 50 yards, 1st, pair slippers ; 2nd, hood ; 3rd, porcelain pot of tea ; 4th, box of candies.

24. Boot race, open to all, 1st, caddy of tea ; 2nd, pair slippers ; 3rd, muffler.

25. Candle race, 1st, fur cap ; 2nd, hair brush and comb ; 3rd, bottle perfume.

26. Three-legged race, 75 yards, 1st, lamp and bird cage ; 2nd, two pipes ; 3rd, two bottles perfume.

27. Eating bun, 1st, pair vases ; 2nd, basket fruit ; 3rd, pair gloves.

28. Race for male employees, 40 years and over, 100 yards, 1st, box cigars ; 2nd, walking cane.

29. Climbing greasy pole, prize a pig.

30. Tug of war, between Infantry School and Asylum, winning team $10, captain of winning team will be presented with silver medal.

The following gentlemen kindly acted as judges, viz. :

Mayor Taylor, Col. Smith, Capt. Young, Hon. Col. Aylmer, Col. Tracy, Geo. Robinson, C. S. Hyman, John Marshall, John Fairgrieve, George M. Reid, W. J. Reid.

The committee of management was composed of :

Dr. Bucke, Dr. Beemer, Dr. Ross, Dr. Barber, Dr. Sippi, George Rennie, George Angus, George Thurling, Richard Heighway, Allan McConnell.

The following firms in the city of London, generously donated prizes:

Robinson, Little & Co.
A. E. Pavey & Co.
Struthers, Anderson & Co.
J. Marshall & Co.
Marshall Bros.
Elliott Bros.
M. Masuret.
Jas. Cowan & Co.
Jas. Reid & Co.
A. Westman & Co.
R. Lewis.
W. T. Strong.
J. G. Shuff.
Cairncross & Lawrence.
Stevens, Glass & Clarke.
W. S. Barkwell.
C. F. Colwell.
Wm. Stevely & Son.
G. Marshall & Co.
Hinton, Mills, Mfg. Co.
D. Perrin & Co.
J. P. O'Higgins & Co.
H. McKenna.
J. Darch & Son.
A. M. Hamilton.
J. Green & Co.
J. I. Anderson & Co.
George Heaman.
P. Birtwhistle.
J. Jones.
Wm. Allister.
Reid, Bros. & Co.
Advertiser Printing Co.
T. Gillean.
I. Brock.
W. J. Craig.
J. Burns & Son.
W. L. Graham.
J. & D. Ross.
C. J. Wall.
A. D. Cameron & Son.
John Ferguson & Sons.
Thomas Bryan & Co.
N. F. Yeo.
G. & J. B. Cairncross.
E. Beltz.
D. Regan.
Ashplant & Tanton.
A Sharp.
C. Hyman.
Col. Tracy.
—— Atkins.
W. Tanton.
Thos. Gilean.
F. W. Schwindimann.
W. Barnard and others.

We are greatly obliged to these gentlemen for their liberality, and can assure them that it is highly appreciated and that it was exercised in a good cause.

Musical Matters.

On 18th November, 1889 ,we organized a patients' band, and since that date a greater or less number of patients have been constantly under instruction. The whole number taught by the bandmaster has been eighteen. Of this number six have recovered and left the asylum, they being among the most advanced pupils in the band. In spite of this loss, however the patients who still remain are of considerable value to us from a musical point ef view, and we hope as time goes on to strengthen our present brass band with other patients.

At the present date ten patients and eleven employees play regularly in this band, which furnishes music upon lecture evenings, before and after the lectures, and at other entertainments ; gives weekly concerts on the front lawn during the summer months and plays at cricket and baseball matches, and at our athletic sports.

The asylum orchestra is composed of fourteen employees, under the leadership of Dr. Sippi, the bursar. The orchestra furnishes music for the bi-weekly dances and for minstrel and other entertainments.

The chapel choir is under the exceedingly able leadership of Dr. Sippi, and has become really a credit to the institution.

It is only just to state in this place that Dr. Sippi's assistance in musical matters at this asylum has been and is simply invaluable to the institution. He gives a great deal of time and I need hardly say still more special ability to this branch of the asylum management, and for none of this labor does he receive any pay or reward. For his kindness and generosity in this matter the asylum is under deep obligation to him, and the very least I can do is to acknowledge our indebtedness in this place.

Religious Services.

Throughout the year we have had as usual, Protestant service in our chapel at 9 o'clock every Sunday morning and Catholic service every second Sunday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The number of patients who attend these services from Sunday to Sunday varies from 410 to 430. We are deeply indebted to the clergymen of the city of London, of all denominations for holding these services, as they do, from week to week, entirely without pay or reward, and I can assure them that their charitable work here is deeply appreciated by myself and the asylum staff, and still more by the patients, nearly all of whom, but for their kindness would be entirely deprived of this great source of comfort, a comfort which is perhaps more appreciated by them than by the average sane person.

Infirmary.

In my last years' report I mentioned that we were at that time engaged converting the old amusement room into an infirmary. We completed the work by the end of Dec., 1889, and on 2nd Jan., 1890, we began moving in patients. No more valuable improvement has ever been made at this asylum than the one now under consideration. These light, airy, commodious rooms, with their excellent staff of attendants, presided over by a trained nurse, have been a comfort to the medical staff, who have now some chance to look after their sick patients properly; to the ordinary attendants throughout the house, who are relieved of duties for the proper performance of which they had neither facilities nor training; and above all, to the sick people themselves, who are now constantly and efficiently looked after, nursed and attended as hitherto they neither were nor could be.

From the time the infirmary was opened I have kept it fnll of patients. If there were not eneugh of people in the house really sick to fill it (its capacity is twenty men and twenty women), I send to it the most feeble patients we have, and upon the occurrence of a new case of sickness some one in the infirmary who least needs nursing is drafted out to make room. The use made of the infirmary from 2nd January to the present time will be made clear by the following figures:—76 men have occupied beds therein. 10 of these have died. 62 women have been cared for, 9 of whom have died.

La Grippe.

Early in the year the epidemic of influenza, commonly known by its French name La Grippe, visited us. All January, February, and part of March it stayed with us. Of some two hundred sane persons about the Asylum, scarcely one escaped an attack, and of nine hundred patients very few entirely escaped, though many had it in a very mild form. Fortunately we had no death from the epidemic though several of its victims were for a time at death's door. For several days two of the medical staff were confined to bed, while Dr. Beemer and myself both more than half sick had to do the work as well as we could. Of sixteen male attendants in west wing of the main asylum nine were in bed at once, several days in succession, and no help could be obtained from other parts of the institution for these were very little better off. Altogether, it was one of the most trying times through which I have ever passed, and I trust it will be long before I have such another experience.

Lectures to Students.

I gave the usual course of twenty lectures on insanity to the graduating class of the medical students of the Western University. This course embraced a description of every form of mental alienation and was illustrated throughout by cases taken from the various halls of this asylum.

Officers and Employees.

In my last Annual Report I said there had been no changes in the personnel of the staff during that year. This was a mistatement as Dr. Robinson had gone to Kingston Asylum on 30th April, 1889 and had been succeeded by Dr. R. M. Fairchild. We had therefore on the Asylum staff a year ago, Drs. Beemer, Fairchild and Forster. Of these Dr. Beemer still remains. Dr. Fairchild resigned to return to private practice, 1st July, 1890, and Dr. Forster was promoted to Kingston Asylum, 15th December, 1889. In the place of Dr. Forster, Dr. Barber was appointed, and to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Dr. Fairchild, Dr. Ross was promoted from the Hamilton to the London Asylum on 21st July, 1890.

For some time before Dr. Fairchild resigned, he had been in very indifferent health, so that I have been somewhat shorthanded part of this last year, but it gives me pleasure to say that the zeal and industry of Drs. Beemer and Barber have been such that I have felt this deficiency much less than might have been expected. Dr. Ross has been with me now over two months, and is an excellent officer, so that at present I feel myself very fortunate in my assistants.

Among the attendants and servants there have been less than the usual number of changes, and these have occurred in the usual manner except in one case. The especial case alluded to was that of a dining-room girl who was discharged for theft. Many small sums of money had been lost by attendants and others and it was known for certain that some one in the house had stolen them. I was at last able to bring a certain theft home to the girl in question. I caused her to return the money stolen and then discharged her. Since that time there has been (as far as I know) no money lost about the institution.

As to the attendants and employees of the Asylum, speaking in general terms of them all, I can say that I do not believe there are any honester or better people in the country than they are, and during the past year they have done their duty to my entire satisfaction.

Farm and Garden.

On the whole our crop has been scarcely up to the average this year. Cold rains in the early part of the season materially injured our potato crop, one of the most important with us. Tree fruits in our orchard, as generally throughout this part of the country, for some unknown reason, were an almost complete failure. Small fruits were a good crop and our vegetables and flowers of all kinds fully up to the average. Our ornamental grounds never looked better than this summer.

The yield of the farm was as follows:

Hay	125	tons.
Straw	20	"
Corn fodder	72	"
Green fodder	360	loads.
Oats	510	bush.
Potatoes	3,650	"
Roots	2,700	"
Milk	100,836	quarts.
Cream	432	"
Pork	18,459	pounds.

In the garden we had vegetables as follows:

Asparagus	1,724	bunches.
Beans	64	bushels.
Beets	1,580	bunches.
do	625	bushels.
Brussel sprouts	250	stalks.
Cabbage	21,250	heads.
do red	210	"
Cauliflower	2,046	"
Carrots	6,330	bunches.
"	930	bushels.
Celery	9,400	sticks.
Sweet Corn	1,448	dozen.
Cucumbers	498	"
do pickling	720	quarts.
Horse radish	200	bunches.
Kale	1,250	heads.

Garden Vegetables :—*Con.*

Lettuce, forced	163	dozen.
do garden	1,190	"
Onions, green	5,160	bunches.
do dried	328	bushels.
do pickling	41½	"
Parsnips	740	"
Peas	87	"
Rhubarb, forced	247	bunches.
do garden	2,115	"
Radish, forced	818	"
" garden	3,860	"
Salsify	1,650	
Sea kale beet	171	bushels.
Spinach	126	"
Squash, Marrow and Pumpkin	6,924	
Peppers	78	dozen.
Turnips	132	bushels.
Tomatoes	413	"

Of fruit we had :

Crab apples	43	bushels.
Cooking apples	6	"
Cherries	24	quarts.
Currants, red	2,350	"
do white	323	"
do black	970	"
Gooseberries	4,960	"
Grapes	600	pounds.
Melons, musk	2,136	
" water	844	
" citron	72	
Raspberries	3,156	quarts.
Strawberries	1,130	"
Plums	152	"
Pears	294	pecks.

Herbs :

Summer savory	700	bunches.
Sage	500	"
Thyme	150	"
Mint	250	"
Parsley	300	"

Of plants grown for winter flowering and decorative purposes we had 3,557 ; of plants raised in the green-houses for bedding purposes, 36,496 ; of annuals raised under glass, 14,060 ; from our own nursery we planted out 92 native soft maple, 535 Norway maple, 120 Norway spruce, 113 Austrian pine, 250 blackberry bushes, 15,000 strawberry plants.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. M. BUCKE,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT.

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, London, for the year ending 30th September, 1890.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1890.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1889	......	......	......	452	456	908
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	30	33	63			
" Medical Certificate	41	41	82			
				71	74	145
Total number under treatment during year	......	......	......	523	530	1053
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	14	11	25			
" improved	3	8	11			
" unimproved	3	1	4			
Total number of discharges during year	20	20	40			
Died	24	21	45			
Eloped	3	......	3			
Transferred	7	12	19	54	53	107
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1890	......	......	......	469	477	946
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				1639	1454	3093
" discharged	603	567	1170			
" died	455	323	778			
" eloped	50	7	57			
" transferred	62	80	142	1170	977	2147
" remaining, 30th Sept., 1890	......	......	......	469	477	946
No. of applications on file 30th Sept., 1890	3	7	10			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1889, to 30th September, 1890.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 10th of Sept.)...	474	478	952
Minimum " " " (on 5th of February)...	447	459	906
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year......	167531	169309	336840
Daily average population..................	460	465	925

——	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
Social State.							
Married	35	46	81	630	781	1411	1492
Widowed	......	2	2	49	72	121	123
Single..........	36	26	62	881	526	1407	1469
Not reported	......	......	......	8	1	9	9
Total	71	74	145	1568	1380	2948	3093
Religion.							
Presbyterians	19	20	39	341	311	652	691
Episcopalians	6	9	15	332	257	589	604
Methodists	21	25	46	314	309	623	669
Baptists..........	3	3	6	113	109	222	228
Congregationalists..........	1	......	1	18	7	25	26
Roman Catholics	10	11	21	257	265	522	543
Mennonites	......	1	1	4	......	4	5
Quakers	......	......	......	8	2	10	10
Infidels	......	......	......	24	8	32	32
Other denominations..........	8	2	10	65	58	123	133
Not reported	3	3	6	92	54	146	152
Total	71	74	145	1568	1380	2948	3093
Nationalities.							
English	8	7	15	236	166	402	417
Irish	7	9	16	244	292	536	550
Scotch	5	6	11	161	137	298	304
Canadian	50	48	98	756	662	1418	1516
United States	......	2	2	72	42	114	116
Other countries	1	2	3	41	44	85	88
Unknown	......	......	......	58	37	95	95
Total	71	74	145	1568	1380	2948	3093

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1890.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	......	......	......	5	2	7
Brant	......	1	1	38	33	71
Bruce	10	7	17	104	78	182
Carleton	......	......	......	4	7	11
Dufferin	......	......	......	......	......	......
Elgin	4	4	8	96	95	191
Essex	3	7	10	74	74	148
Frontenac	......	......	......	5	7	12
Grey	......	......	......	10	12	22
Haldimand	......	......	......	22	23	45
Halton	......	......	......	10	7	17
Hastings	......	......	......	5	8	13
Huron	3	9	12	132	138	270
Kent	9	7	16	95	117	212
Lambton	12	5	17	167	111	278
Lanark	......	......	......	3	3	6
Leeds and Grenville	......	......	......	......	5	5
Lennox and Addington	......	......	......	3	1	4
Lincoln	......	......	......	10	6	16
Middlesex	17	22	39	360	317	677
Muskoka District	......	......	......	......	......	......
Norfolk	......	......	......	30	34	64
Northumberland and Durham	......	......	......	14	10	24
Ontario	......	......	......	6	13	19
Oxford	10	5	15	149	97	246
Peel	......	......	......	4	5	9
Perth	3	7	10	114	87	201
Peterborough	......	......	......	1	5	6
Prescott and Russel	......	......	......	2	3	5
Prince Edward	......	......	......	1	1	2
Renfrew	......	......	......	......	......	......
Simcoe	......	......	......	13	21	34
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	......	......	......	5	5	10
Victoria	......	......	......	12	14	26
Waterloo	......	......	......	33	21	54
Welland	......	......	......	8	6	14
Wellington	......	......	......	20	15	35
Wentworth	......	......	......	11	17	28
York	......	......	......	46	46	92
Not classed	......	......	......	25	10	35
Thunder Bay	......	......	......	2	......	2
Total admissions	71	74	145	1639	1454	3093

TABLE No 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1890.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions Previous Years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District	......	......	......	5	......	5	5
Brant	......	......	......	20	11	31	31
Bruce	6	4	10	43	29	72	82
Carleton	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Dufferin	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Elgin	......	......	......	34	11	45	45
Essex	1	5	6	40	24	64	70
Frontenac	......	......	......	......	1	1	1
Grey	......	......	......	9	7	16	16
Haldimand	......	......	......	10	3	13	13
Halton	......	......	......	7	3	10	10
Hastings	......	......	......	2	5	7	7
Huron	1	4	5	62	37	99	104
Kent	3	4	7	31	13	44	51
Lambton	5	3	8	88	37	125	133
Lanark	......	......	......	......	1	1	1
Leeds and Grenville	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Lennox and Addington	......	......	......	1	......	1	1
Lincoln	......	......	......	8	1	9	9
Middlesex	6	10	16	92	68	160	176
Muskoka District	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Norfolk	......	......	......	21	11	32	32
Northumberland and Durham	......	......	......	4	2	6	6
Ontario	......	......	......	1	5	6	6
Oxford	7	2	9	67	26	93	102
Peel	......	......	......	3	4	7	7
Perth	1	1	2	49	19	68	70
Peterborough	......	......	......	1	5	6	6
Prescott and Russell	......	......	......	1	1	2	2
Prince Edward	......	......	......	......	1	1	1
Renfrew	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Simcoe	......	......	......	5	8	13	13
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	......	......	......	1	......	1	1
Victoria	......	......	......	9	9	18	18
Waterloo	......	......	......	17	8	25	25
Welland	......	......	......	3	4	7	7
Wellington	......	......	......	13	11	24	24
Wentworth	......	......	......	6	9	15	15
York	......	......	......	28	25	53	53
Not classed	......	......	......	1	......	1	1
Total admissions	30	33	63	682	399	1081	1144

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1	A. McL	M	5th April, 1888	31st October, 1889	Unimproved.
2	E. E	F	9th “ 1889	9th November, “	Recovered.
3	W. C	M	17th September, “	20th “ “	Unimproved.
4	L. V	M	12th November, 1888	21st “ “	Recovered.
5	O. P. H	M	8th October, 1889	23rd “ “	Improved.
6	E. C. B	F	5th September, 1888	30th December, “	“
7	S. B	F	11th “ 1878	3rd January, 1890	“
8	M. F	F	7th “ 1887	3rd February, “	Recovered.
9	H. McL	M	15th “ 1880	5th “ “	Unimproved.
10	R. M	F	23rd November, 1870	5th “ “	Improved.
11	F. L	F	5th December 1871	12th “ “	“
12	C. H. R	M	10th October, 1888	3rd March “	“
13	J. A.	F	13th November, 1889	13th “ “	Recovered.
14	T. B	F	30th September, “	17th “ “	“
15	W H	M	12th June, “	19th “ “	Improved.
16	R. M	F	12th October, 1887	21st “ “	“
17	M. H	F	22nd March, 1890	7th April, “	Unimproved.
18	H. W. C	M	13th March, 1889	22nd “ “	Recovered.
19	L. J. T.	F	3rd January, 1889	23rd May, “	Improved.
20	N. R	F	24th October, 1888	2nd June, “	“
21	E C. M	F	21st January, 1890	10th “ “	Recovered.
22	R. H	M	26th July, 1889	28th “ “	“
23	T. K	M	10th February, 1890	3rd July, “	“
24	T. W	M	30th May, 1887	3rd “ “	“
25	E. Q.	F	7th July, 1881	10th “ “	“
26	J. McN	M	9th April, 1890	28th “ “	“
27	W. E	M	25th August, 1888	30th “ “	“
28	L. Q.	F	23rd December, 1889	30th “ “	“
29	J. W. T	M	28th August, 1888	6th August, “	“
30	J. D	F	28th November, 1889	30th “ “	“
31	N. C	F	1st June, 1888	12th September, “	“
32	A. B. S	M	26th April, 1889	12th “ “	“
33	J. L	M	31th March, 1890	12th “ “	“
34	T. K	M	9th May, 1887	15th “ “	“
35	R. E.	F	21st October, 1889	21st “ “	“
36	R. K	M	18th April, 1890	20th “ “	“
37	J. R	M	11th February, 1890	29th “ “	“
38	E. T	M	25th September, 1888	29th “ “	“
39	S. M	M	21st November, 1883	29th “ “	“
40	G. B	F	9th October, 1889	30th “ “	Improved.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	M. S	F	33	9th October, 1889	......	6	21	Marasmus.
2	M. B	F	54	8th November, "	6	2	28	"
3	T. R	M	22	12th " "	1	2	23	Pneumonia.
4	M. McN	F	94	18th " "	18	11	26	Senile Decay.
5	M. N	F	69	18th December, "	7	1	28	Marasmus.
6	A. McM	M	54	2nd January, 1890	3	4	12	"
7	A. McI	F	35	20th " "	4	11	22	Epilepsy.
8	H. A	M	56	20th " "	12	8	10	Marasmus.
9	F. McD	M	21	24th " "	......	3	27	Ex. of ac. Melancholia.
10	T. D	M	47	27th " "	12	1	1	Multiple Abscess.
11	J. H	F	68	27th " "	19	2	9	Senile Decay.
12	K. G	F	22	28th " "	1	5	5	Phthisis.
13	J. McG	M	65	2nd February, "	2	2	23	Exh. of Melancholia.
14	R. W	F	61	3rd " "	19	2	11	Senile Decay.
15	D. F	M	42	1st March, "	1	6	6	Marasmus.
16	A. K	F	54	4th " "	17	5	6	Carcinoma.
17	G. S. McL.	M	52	5th " "	1	4	5	Cerebral Softening.
18	T. H	F	48	5th " "	16	6	8	Marasmus.
19	J. D. B	M	68	17th " "	14	11	17	Pneumonia.
20	S. P	M	55	24th " "	9	1	6	"
21	C. L	F	81	27th " "	19	4	4	Senile Decay.
22	M. V	F	66	28th " "	19	4	5	Marasmus.
23	J. P	M	56	25th April, "	13	....	22	"
24	D. C. Y	M	60	4th May, "	3	7	9	General Paresis.
25	J. C	M	58	6th " "	8	1	13	Epilepsy.
26	A. K	F	65	21st " "	......	....	21	Exhaustion of Mania
27	E. O. N	F	61	2nd June, "	......	3	28	Marasmus.
28	G. G	M	33	13th " "	2	10	18	Typhoid Fever.
29	J. McQ	F	78	17th " "	15	9	8	Senile Decay.
30	M. O. B	F	50	22nd " "	4	8	7	Heart Disease.
31	A. H	F	32	28th " "	1	7	7	Epilepsy.
32	M. R	F	52	10th July, "	12	3	25	Phthisis.
33	J. F	M	53	14th " "	......	1	26	Paresis.
34	M. A. G	F	33	17th " "	13	9	22	Epilepsy.
35	E. J. McN.	F	29	18th " "	......	5	28	Exhaustion of Mania
36	G. McI	M	60	20th " "	7	2	15	Epilepsy.
37	J. H	M	46	25th " "	12	9	16	Phthisis.
38	P. D. L	M	67	29th " "	1	11	1	Peritonitis.
39	A. N	F	53	1st August, "	19	8	9	Senile Decay.
40	N. B	M	54	6th " "	18	3	2	Paresis.
41	J. G	M	64	3rd September, "	19	1	6	Pyloric Stricture.
42	J. C	M	58	6th " "	8	3	26	Marasmus.
43	J. N	M	47	17th " "	19	9	25	Phthisis.
44	J. B. R	M	51	21st " "	19	9	29	Dysentery.
45	R. F	M	35	25th " "	......	3	14	General Paresis.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents				6		6	6
Architects							
Actuaries							
Actors							
Artists							
Book-keepers				4		4	4
Bakers	2		2	4		4	6
Bricklayers				3		3	3
Butchers				8		8	8
Blacksmiths				22		22	22
Brass-finishers				2		2	2
Brewers				2		2	2
Builders							
Barbers				3		2	2
Broom-makers				2		2	2
Barristers							
Bookbinders							
Brickmakers							
Bridge-tenders							
Brakesmen							
Baggage-master				1		1	1
Commercial travellers				2		2	2
Cabinet-makers				9		9	9
Consuls							
Confectioners				2		2	2
Coopers				11		11	11
Carpenters	1		1	46		46	47
Clerks				31		31	31
Clergymen				1		1	1
Carriage-makers				1		1	1
Cooks							
Carders							
Captains of steamboats							
Cigarmakers							
Custom house officers				2		2	2
Coppersmiths							
Coachmen							
Civil servants				1		1	1
Clock cleaners							
Carters							
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		10	10	4	190	194	204
Dressmakers					13	13	13
Detectives							
Druggists				3		3	3
Dentists							
Doctors							
Engineers				8		8	8
Editors							
Engravers							

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Farmers	33	......	33	573	9	582	615
Fishermen	......	......	......	3	......	3	3
Founders	......	......	......	1	......	1	1
Ferrymen	......	......	......	2	......	2	2
Furriers	......	......	......	......	1	1	1
Gardeners	......	......	......	9	......	9	9
Grocers	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Glass-blowers	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Gentlemen	......	......	......	2	......	2	2
Glove-makers	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Grooms	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Gun-smiths	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Hucksters	......	......	......	......	1	1	1
Hatters	......	......	......	1	......	1	1
Hostlers	......	......	......	2	......	2	2
Hunters	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Harness-makers	......	......	......	3	......	3	3
Housekeepers	......	56	56	......	807	807	863
Hack drivers	......	......	......	1	......	1	1
Inn-keepers	1	......	1	......	......	......	1
Ironmongers	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Jewellers	......	......	......	4	......	4	4
Janitors	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Labourers	13	......	13	410	......	410	423
Laundresses	......	......	......	......	3	3	3
Ladies	......	......	......	......	10	10	10
Lawyers	......	......	......	1	......	1	1
Lumbermen	1	......	1	2	......	2	3
Milliners	......	......	......	......	11	11	11
Masons	......	......	......	8	......	8	8
Machinists	2	......	2	8	......	8	10
Matchmakers	......	......	......	1	......	1	1
Millers	......	......	......	9	......	9	9
Moulders	2	......	2	8	......	8	10
Merchants	1	......	1	29	......	29	30
Mechanics	1	......	1	......	......	......	1
Music-teachers	......	......	......	1	1	2	2
Marble-cutters	......	......	......	1	......	1	1
No occupation	1	2	3	7	23	30	33
Night watchmen	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Nurses	......	......	......	......	1	1	1
Not stated	......	1	1	3	20	23	24
Organ-builders	......	......	......	2	......	2	2
Other occupations	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Professors of music							
Plasterers				4		4	4
Pensioners				4		4	4
Photographers				4		4	4
Prostitutes					6	6	6
Painters	2		2	17		17	19
Printers	1		1	10		10	11
Peddlers				3	1	4	4
Physicians				6		6	6
Pump-makers							
Railway foremen				1		1	1
Railway conductors							
Spinsters		1	1		2	2	3
Sailors	2		2	8		8	10
Students	1		1	22		22	23
Spinners					2	2	2
Sisters of Charity					1	1	1
Soda-water manufacturers				1		1	1
Stone-cutters				5		5	5
Showmen				2		2	2
Saddlers				4		4	4
Shoemakers	2		2	26		26	28
Seamstresses		1	1		13	13	14
Soap-makers				1		1	1
Slaters							
Station-masters							
Soldiers				2		2	2
Salesmen					1	1	1
Surveyors				2		2	2
Sail and tent-makers							
Shopkeepers							
Ship-builders				2		2	2
Teachers	1		1	18	10	28	29
Tinsmiths	2		2	6		6	8
Tavern-keepers				8	1	9	9
Tailors				19	8	27	27
Tanners				4		4	4
Teamsters							
Toll-gate keepers				1	1	2	2
Watchmakers				7		7	7
Wood-workers				1		1	1
Weavers		1	1		2	2	3
Wheelwrights				1		1	1
Waggon-makers	1		1	6		6	7
Unknown or other employments	1	2	3	103	242	345	348
Total	71	74	145	1568	1380	2948	3093

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity for the year ending 30th September, 1890.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1890.	Number of Instances in which each Cause was Assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends				2	3	5
Religious excitement				6	5	11
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.				5		5
Love affairs, including seduction				2	3	5
Mental anxiety, "worry"				4	2	6
Lright and nervous shocks					1	1
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink				3	1	4
Intemperance, sexual				1		1
Venereal disease					1	1
Self-abuse, sexual				4	1	5
Over-work				1	1	2
Sunstroke				4	2	6
Accident or injury					3	3
Pregnancy					6	6
Puerperal						
Lactation					4	4
Puberty and change of life					2	2
Uterine disorders					1	1
Brain disease, with general paralysis		2	2	2	4	6
Brain disease, with epilepsy						
Other forms of brain disease				5	1	6
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.				2	3	5
Fevers						
Hebeditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	4	7	11			
With other combined cause not ascertained	9	10	19			
Congenital.						
With other ascertained cause in combination						
With other combined cause not ascertained						
Unknown	58	55	113	30	30	60
Total	71	74	145	71	74	145

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
2879	M	L. V.	October 11th, 1889	3 months	Discharged recovered.
2892	F	L. J. T.	November 6th “	6 “	“ improved.
2871	F	N. R	“ 19th “	6 “	“ improved.
2923	M	W. H.	December 9th “	4 “	“ improved.
2856	F	E. C. B.	“ 12th “	1 “	“ improved.
2933	F	R. H.	“ 23rd “	6 “	“ recovered.
2787	M	R. A. T.	“ 24th “	2 “	Returned.
2946	F	M. C.	“ 31st “	3 “	“
2948	F	F. B.	January 4th, 1890	2 “	Discharged recovered.
2956	F	J. A.	“ 7th “	2 “	“
2904	M	H. W. C.	“ 22nd “	3 “	“
2935	F	B. C.	“ 29th “	6 “	Returned.
2913	M	A. D. S.	February 18th “	6 “	Discharged recovered.
2959	F	J. D.	“ 24th “	6 “	“
2987	F	E. McD.	“ 26th “	3 “	Returned.
2986	F	E. C. M.	March 7th “	3 “	Discharged recovered.
2333	M	S. M.	“ 19th “	6 “	“
2992	M	J. R.	“ 24th “	6 “	“
2718	M	G. H.	“ 25th “	6 “	Returned.
2991	M	T. K.	“ 25th “	3 “	Discharged recovered.
2954	F	R. E.	“ 25th “	6 “	“ recovered.
2863	M	E. T.	“ 25th “	6 “	“ recovered.
2952	F	G. B.	“ 29th “	6 “	“ improved.
2943	M	E. H.	“ 31st “	6 “	Still out.
2924	M	H. K. T.	April 7th “	6 “	“
2717	M	T. W.	“ 15th “	2 “	Discharged recovered.
2806	F	M. C.	“ 15th “	6 “	“
2893	F	E. C	May 19th “	6 “	Still out.
3015	M	J. L.	“ 20th “	3 “	Discharged recovered.
2965	F	L. Q.	“ 22nd “	3 “	“
2885	F	M. McD.	“ 28th “	6 “	Still out.
2849	M	W. E.	“ 31st “	2 “	Discharged recovered.
2716	M	T. K.	June 12th “	3 “	“
3016	M	J. McN.	“ 18th “	1 “	“
3013	M	M. A. E.	“ 20th “	6 “	Still out.
2949	F	S. B.	“ 20th “	6 “	Returned.
2613	F	E. C.	“ 21st “	3 “	Still out.
2999	M	R. M.	“ 26th “	6 “	Returued.
2991	M	J. H. W.	July 1st “	6 “	Still out.
1921	F	E. Q.	“ 1st “	1 “	Discharged recovered.
2994	F	C. W.	“ 2nd “	3 “	Still out.
2854	M	J. W. T.	“ 2nd “	1 “	Discharged recovered.
3043	M	W. H.	“ 5th “	2 “	Returned.
2579	M	F. B.	“ 18th “	6 “	Still out.
2989	F	E. D.	“ 21st “	3 “	“
3029	F	A. K.	August 2nd “	6 “	“
2950	F	J. F.	“ 16th “	1 “	“
2049	M	H. McL.	“ 21st “	2 “	Returned.
2897	M	R. B.	“ 22nd “	6 “	Still out.
2982	F	M. A. S.	“ 28th “	2 “	“
3074	M	R. B. H.	September 6th “	3 “	“
2934	F	M. R. S. B.	“ 13th “	3 “	“
2760	F	J. C.	“ 15th “	6 “	“
3027	M	W. D.	“ 15th “	3 “	“
3043	M	W. H.	“ 15th “	3 “	“
1606	F	S. M.	“ 25th “	6 “	“
2996	F	M. W.	“ 30th “	3 “	“
1887	F	M. J. K.	“ 27th “	3 “	“
2937	M	V. D.	“ 27th “	3 “	“
3053	M	J. W.	“ 23rd “	3 “	“
2963	M	W. G.	August 26th “	6 “	“

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

——	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted				31	30	61
Discharged, recovered	13	9	22			
" improved	1	4	5			
" unimproved						
Died brfore expiration of leave						
Returned to Asylum	5	4	9			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1890	12	13	25			

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial periods, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years.. .	3	4	7	1	3	4	....	....	....
" 15 " 20 "	8	5	13	....	....	....	2	1	3
" 20 " 25 "	11	10	21	1	1	2	....	1	1
" 25 " 30 "	9	10	19	2	....	2	1	3	4
" 30 " 35 "	9	8	17	3	2	5	1	1	2
" 35 " 40 "	7	7	14	....	2	2	1	....	1
" 40 " 45 "	8	8	16	4	3	7	3	1	4
" 45 " 50 "	7	8	15	....	....	....	5	4	9
" 50 " 55 "	4	3	7	1	....	1	5	......	5
" 55 " 60 "	2	4	6	....	....	....	3	4	7
" 60 " 65 "	3	5	8	2	....	2	3	3	6
" 65 " 70 "	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1
" 70 " 75 "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
" 75 " 80 "	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
" 80 " 85 "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
" 85 " 90 "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" 90 " 95 "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unknown	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals............	71	74	145	14	11	25	24	21	45

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	20	16	....	....	1
From 1 to 2 months	16	13	....	1	....
„ 2 „ 3 „	10	15	....	....	1
„ 3 „ 4 „	10	12	1	....	....
„ 4 „ 5 „	4	10	3	....	....
„ 5 „ 6 „	....	7	3	1	....
„ 6 „ 7 „	7	12	....	....	....
„ 7 „ 8 „	4	10	3	....	....
„ 8 „ 9 „	2	21	....	....	....
„ 9 „ 10 „	4	5	1	1	....
„ 10 „ 11 „	3	3	1	1	....
„ 11 „ 12 „	....	2	1	....	....
„ 12 „ 18 „	7	30	1	2	....
„ 18 months to 2 years	5	18	5	1	1
„ 2 to 3 years	14	57	4	1	....
„ 3 „ 4 „	3	34	1	....	....
„ 4 „ 5 „	4	45	....	....	....
„ 5 „ 6 „	4	36	....	....	....
„ 6 „ 7 „	2	39	1	....	....
„ 7 „ 8 „	6	39	....	....	....
„ 8 „ 9 „	2	51	....	....	....
„ 9 „ 10 „	1	41	....	....	1
„ 10 „ 15 „	5	199	....	1	....
„ 15 „ 20 „	5	231	....	2	....
„ 20 years and upward	7	....	....	....	....
Totals	145	946	26	11	4

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter shop	8	2569	....	2569
Tailor's shop	1	305	....	305
Shoe shop	2	529	....	529
Engineer's shop	4	1109	....	1109
Blacksmith's shop	....	....	....	....
Mason work	3	961	....	961
Repairing roads	....	....	....	....
Wood yard and coal shed	3	1080	....	1080
Bakery	4	1106	....	1106
Laundry	19	1755	3895	5650
Dairy	2	391	411	802
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	4	1294	....	1294
Piggery	....	....	....	....
Painting	4	1238	....	1238
Farm	24	7269	....	7269
Garden	28	8308	....	8308
Grounds	....	....	....	....
Stable	7	2106	....	2106
Kitchen	25	2539	6135	8674
Dining rooms	29	2989	7265	10254
Officers' quarters	....	....	....	.....
Sewing rooms	72	....	21744	21744
Knitting	82	31	24215	24246
Spinning	....	....	....	....
Mending	9	....	2736	2736
Wards	307	48015	53625	101640
Halls	....	....	....	....
Storeroom	3	1094	....	1094
General	162	45138	4233	49371
Total	802	129826	124259	254085

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1890, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	1	2	3
Brant	6	8	14
Bruce	43	33	76
Carleton	1	3	4
Dufferin	......	......	......
Dundas	1	......	1
Durham	3	3	6
Elgin	28	32	60
Essex	22	33	55
Frontenac	3	2	5
Glengarry	......	......	......
Grenville	......	2	2
Grey	4	6	10
Haldimand	2	3	5
Halton	1	1	2
Hastings	4	6	10
Huron	38	39	77
Kent	30	32	62
Lambton	60	41	101
Lanark	3	1	4
Leeds	......	2	2
Lennox and Addington	2	......	2
Lincoln	......	......	......
Middlesex	98	114	212
Muskoka District	......	......	......
Nipissing District	......	......	......
Norfolk	2	5	7
Northumberland	2	1	3
Ontario	2	4	6
Oxford	35	34	69
Parry Sound District	......	......	......
Peel	1	4	5
Perth	37	25	62
Peterborough	......	3	3
Prescott	......	1	1
Prince Edward	......	......	......
Rainy River District	1	......	1
Renfrew	......	......	......
Russell	......	......	......
Simcoe	......	5	5
Stormont	2	2	4
Thunder Bay District	......	......	......
Victoria	3	2	5
Waterloo	5	9	14
Welland	1	......	1
Wellington	1	1	2
Wentworth	......	4	4
York	16	11	27
Not classed, unknown, etc	11	3	14
Total	469	477	946

TABLE No. 14.

Patients transferred to other Asylums, 1890.

No.	Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Sex.		County originally admitted from.	Nationality.				Religious Denomination.					Social State.		Duration of Insanity prior to Admission.		Admitted by		Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
			Male.	Female.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Other countries or unknown.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denominations.	Married or Widowed.	Unmarried.	Years.	Months.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
1	M.A.L.	75	..	F	Stormont...	..	..	1	....	..	.	..	1	..	1	....	..	..	..	1	Domestic ..	Toronto.
2	A. F...	49	..	F	Halton	1	..	..	....		1	..	..	..	....	1	..	1	1	..	"	"
3	M.M.E	47	..	F	Norfolk	1	..	..	...	1	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	..	..	1	Teacher	"
4	J. E. ..	51	..	F	Lambton ..	1	..	..	....	..	1	..	..	..	1	....	15	..	1	..	None	"
5	M.J.C.	27	..	F	York	1	..	..	....	..	1	..	..	..	....	1	..	..	1	..	Servant	"
6	M. A. .	60	..	F	Middlesex..	1	..	..	....	..	..	..	1	..	1	....	..	4	..	1	Home duties	"
7	A.E.R.	54	..	F	Oxford	..	1	.	....	..	..	..	1	..	1	....	..	6	1	..	"	"
8	J. D. ..	55	..	F	Brant	1	.	..	....	..	..	..	..	1	....	1	19	..	1	.	None	"
9	S. P...	47	..	F	Wentworth.	..	1	..	...	1	..	..	..	..	1	....	9	..	1	..	"	"
10	E. R...	67	..	F	Elgin	..	..	1	....	1	..	..	..	..	1	....	..	..	..	1	Servant	"
11	M. M..	38	..	F	York	..	..	1	....	..	1	..	..	..	1	....	5	..	1	..	Laundress..	"
12	R. F...	52	..	F	Huron	1	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	1	....	5	..		1	Housekeep'r	"
13	J. E. ..	..	M	..	Kent	..	1	..	....	1	..	..	..	..	1	....	..	2	1	..	Laborer	"
14	J.McG.	49	M	..	Peel	.	..	1	....	..	..	..	..	1	....	1	17	..	1	..	Farmer	"
15	J.E.S..	58	M	..	Perth	..	..	1	....	1	..	..	..	..	1	....	..	3	..	1	Laborer	"
16	T.R. ..	44	M	..	Huron	1	..	..	....	..	1	..	..	..	....	1	..	6	..	1	Farmer	"
17	E. E...	47	M	..	Elgin	..	..	.	1	..	1	..	..	..	....	1	..	..	1	.	Shoemaker..	"
18	H. F..	31	M	..	Middlesex..	1	.	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	....	1	2	..	.	1	Teacher	"
19	H. C...	32	M	..	Oxford	..	..	1	....	..	..	1	..	..	....	1		7	1	..	Laborer	"
						9	3	6	1	5	6	3	3	2	10	9			11	8		

TABLE No. 15.

Amount of Knitting done in the wards during the year ending September 30th 1890.

—	Pairs.	—	No.
Stockings	654	Collars knitted..............................	5
" refooted..	108	" crotcheted	3
Socks	951	Cap crocheted	1
" refooted..........	288		
Mitts	263		
Total	2264	Total	9

TABLE No. 15.

Amount of work done in Shoemaker's Shop during the year ending September 30th, 1890.

—	Pairs.	Repairs.	No.
Slippers, canvas	139	Soles	926
" carpet	1	Heels	1097
" leather	1	Patches	828
Brogans	29	Seams	718
Boots, women's	7		
" cloth	1		
Pattens	1		
Total	179		

TABLE No. 16.

Number of articles made and repaired in the Tailor's Shop during the year ending September 30th, 1890.

—	Made.	Repaired.	—	Made.	Repaired.
Coats, uniform	59	25	Blouses (pants)		60
Pants "	63	23	Overalls		7
Vests "	2		Buffalo robes		2
Coats	18	175	Belts	1	
Pants	16	398	Bags	2	
Vests	16	40			
Blouses		189	Total	177	919

CUT.

Coats	219
Pants	581
Vests	87
Blouses	137
" (pants)	84
Overalls	22
Dressing gowns	2
Total	1132

TABLE No. 17.

Articles made and repaired in the Sewing Room during the year ending September 30th, 1890.

——	Made.	Repaired.	——	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	59		Tablecloths	147	10
Aprons	14		Tablecovers	1	
Dresses (uniform)	54	14	Tea strainers	6	
Aprons "	20		Blinds	8	
Collars "	61		Curtains	9	
Drawers	6	118	Carriage curtains		6
Skirts	5		" valance	1	
Dressing gowns	2		Stage curtain	1	
Chemises	5		" scenes, flies, wings (sewed)	20	
Shirts	5	929	Cushions	4	
" flannel	6	126	Library books covered	4	
Guernseys		1	Blankets		6
Nightshirts	13		Canvas sheets	4	
Shrouds	48		Bags	56	
Socks (pairs of)		2670	Mats	4	
Slippers, cloth (pairs of)	21		Towels	1	
Slipper uppers "	180		Quilts		2
Sheets		99	Carriage lap robes	13	
Ticks	266	89	Carpets	2	2
Pillowslips	36	1	Belts	1	
Pillowticks	166	1			
Pillows (hair)	27		Total	1281	4074
Pillows (feather)	5				

TABLE No. 18.

Articles made and repaired in the Wards during the year ending Sept. 30th 1890.

——	Made.	Repaired.	——	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses, Uniform	54	20	Quilts		467
Aprons, "	233	19	" (hemmed)	4	
Dresses	1203	2740	" (canvas)	11	
Aprons	1793	1497	Blankets		221
Skirts	316	1708	Pillowslips	1264	605
Drawers	470	1542	Pillowticks		2
Chemises	501	2235	Sheets	1234	956
" flannel	67	191	" (slip)	83	
Nightdresses	202	681	Ticks	306	3585
Dressing-gowns	2		Mattresses	319	
Waists and Jackets	8		Bureau Covers	25	
Neckties and Scarfs	601		Towels	1757	
Bands and Bibs	15		Tablecloths	201	
Caps, Women's	3	3	Tablecovers	11	
" Men's	184		Tablenapkins	12	
Slippers, cloth (prs. of)	56		Pudding Cloths	141	
Stockings "		2360	Laundry Wraps	96	
Socks "		1327	Mats	9	
Shirts	449	1371	Pillows, Hair	212	
" flannel	112	256	Clothes Bags	6	
Guernseys		81	Baskets	238	1
Coats	219	117	Chairs, reseated, Cane		33
Pants	581	158	" painted and varnished		54
Vests	87	61	" varnished		84
Blouses	137	123	Table "		1
" Pants	87	65			
Overalls	22		Total	13336	22570

TABLE No. 19.

Number of articles passing through the Laundry during the year ending September 30th, 1890.

Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.
Dresses	11447	Blouses, Pants	353
Skirts	9420	Overalls	5
Aprons	31202	Blankets	7996
Pinafores	147	Sheets	102787
Chemises	37002	Pillowslips	3862
" flannel	15235	Quilts	10403
Drawers	17748	" Canvas	69
Night dresses	15235	Pillowshams	155
Waists	2928	Bolsterslips	248
Neckties	2988	Ticks	11923
Collars	13012	Pillow Ticks	160
Cuffs, (prs. of)	3260	Towels	59142
Caps	629	Bureau Covers	869
Handkerchiefs	10764	Blinds and Curtains	60
Shawls	9	Table Covers	12
Bibbs, etc	1411	Table Cloths	12167
Gloves, (prs. of)	23	Table Napkins	5174
Stockings, "	23375	Tray Cloths	138
Socks	25062	Crumb Cloths	37
Shirts	28629	Clothes Bags	363
" flannel	4961	Mattresses	12
Guernseys	3884	Laundry Wraps	884
Coats	1280	Carriage Lap Robes	18
Pants	1372	Stair Linens	34
Vests	625	Pudding Cloths	1849
Blouses	531		
		Total	549899

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, KINGSTON, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPT. 1890.

OCTOBER 1st 1890.

To the Inspector of Asylums and Public Charities :

SIR,—In accordance with the statutory requirement I have the honor to submit the Thirty-fifth Annual Report of this Asylum (the thirteenth since it became a Provincial institution), for the year ending September 30th, 1890.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
There were in residence on October 1st, 1889	325	357	682
Admitted during the year	52	58	110
Total number under treatment during year	377	415	792
Discharged during the year :			
Recovered	20	16	36
Improved	3	8	11
Unimproved	1	2	3
Total	24	26	50
Died during the year	15	28	43
Eloped	6	0	6
Transferred	7	12	19
Remaining in residence Sept. 30th, 1889	325	349	674
Average daily population	329	350	679

Yearly cost per capita, $136.07.

ADMISSIONS.

The admissions for the year were 110, 52 males and 58 females, and for the second time in the asylum history the certificate cases outnumbered the gaol patients. This is as it should be, but the proportion of patients sent to the gaol is still much too large, larger than necessity demands, and the worst feature of the case is that the majority of those sent to gaol are chronics who have been kept at home for years. In the interests of humanity, it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant, when the objectionable and degrading gaol system can be done away with, and patients sent directly to asylums or temporarily detained in buildings more fitted to the needs of the insane than the cells of a gaol. It is a notorious fact though, that many people are so thoughtless of the sufferings of their insane relatives, that they willingly send them to gaol rather than incur the trifling expense required to gain direct admission to the asylum. The majority of those admitted were, as is the case every year, of the chronic class, and the recovery list is therefore small.

DISCHARGES.

Fifty patients were discharged, twenty-four men and twenty-six women, of this number twenty men and sixteen women were "recovered," eleven "improved," and three "unimproved." The percentage of recovery on admissions was about thirty-three per cent

DEATHS.

The death-rate was unusually high, five and one-fourth per cent. of the total number under treatment. No less than eight of these were owing to old age, and eleven to phthisis. The spring and winter were especially severe on the aged, and sixteen of those who died were over sixty years of age. LaGrippe played no unimportant part in swelling the death list and this strange disease had a decided influence not only in increasing our death-rate, but also the admission list. One death was the result of accident. William McLeod, a quiet cottage patient, was in the habit of going to the dock, and on December 8th, a foggy day, walked off the wharf at a spot where the water is but a few inches deep. The patient's head struck on a heap of stones and death must have taken place at once. On October 21st, 1889, a most lamentable occurrence took place at the Regiopolis Branch Asylum. Catharine McLaughlin, a quiet patient, who for years had gone about the city as she pleased, was found dead beneath her bed-room window, having fallen a distance of forty feet. Although this woman was not known to be suicidal, still, I have not the slightest doubt that she deliberately committed suicide. The unguarded windows at Regiopolis have always been a source of deep anxiety to me, and I have felt that it was a dangerous experiment doing without guards in such a lofty building. Two shocking suicides have been the result of unguarded windows, and if Repiopolis is retained for any length of time I would strongly recommend having wire screens placed on all of the windows. Catharine McLaughlin's case exemplifies the truth of the conviction that inevitably forces itself on the mind of the asylum physician, that it is impossible to foresee the developments of the insane mind, reasoning as it does from insane premises.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The disastrous fire at Longue Pointe has brought the question of fire protection prominently before us. On the whole, the main asylum is well protected, and every possible precaution is taken to prevent loss of life and property in case of fire, and as each ward has no less than four outlets, it should not be a difficult matter to empty a ward in a very few minutes. The appliances for extinguishing fires are convenient and extensive. The present pump-house might be rendered much safer if it were isolated from the laundry. If a fire were to occur in the laundry or carpenter's shop, the pump-house would become involved in the flames almost at once, and the pumps rendered useless. Such an occurrence would of course, put the main asylum in great danger. It would not require a large appropriation to cover the cost of an isolated pump-house. Regiopolis has little to protect it from fire, and the arrangement of the stairs would prove a serious matter if fire were to start in the basement. The fire escapes in existence there at present would not meet the demands of a great emergency, and as the patients in Regiopolis are of the stupid and demented class, every possible facility should be afforded for rapid egress in case of fire.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

The drill classes organized last year are still carried on, and decided developments in the way of physical culture have taken place. The classes have proved of inestimable value not only as a curative agent, but also in establishing a healthful discipline in the wards. Some of the classes have become wonderfully proficient. Dumb-bell, bar-bell and horizontal bar exercises are extensively practised, particularly in the wards for males, and a large class of women is drilled every day in the amusement hall. The results have been more satisfactory than was anticipated, and a further development of the different systems of physical culture adopted, will be attempted during the coming year. An orchestrone to provide music for marching has been added to the equipment, and the piano is extensively used in directing the movements practised by the women.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

In May the Primary and Final examinations for nurses in training took place, and six nurses succeeded in securing diplomas. As these girls are the first trained asylum nurses graduated in Canada, their position is unique, and their graduation marks the commencement of an era that promises better things not only for the insane confined in asylums, but for the nurses themselves, The change in the *morale* of the wards since the advent of the educated nurse is most striking, and gradually the care of the insane seems to be tending towards establishment on a scientific basis worthy of the nineteenth century.

FARM.

This year's farming operations have not been successful, in fact, since we were ordered to give up the extensive system of fertilizing adopted in years past, there has been a steady decrease in the annual return from the farm. The land is of poor quality, the crops that we must raise are exhausting to the soil, and unless we return to the former plan of manuring, results must be poor. Extensive drainage is also required. We have built a Silo of one hundred tons capacity, and this addition to our resources promises to be of value. My remarks of last year, on the subject of cow stables, have, if possible, even greater force this season, and I trust that the recommendations made for new buildings will be acted on at an early date.

AMUSEMENTS.

As usual, a great deal of attention was devoted to amusements, and we are now so well equipped that it is possible to get up an entertainment at a moment's notice. A "musical nurse" was added to the staff, and this employee not only manages the numerous concerts and socials given, but also takes charge of the women's calisthenics classes, teaches some of the patients singing, etc. As a result of the training the patients were able to give several excellent entertainments without the aid of other employees than the bandmaster and musical nurse.

The brass band is making satisfactory progress, the orchestra steadily improving, and the minstrel troupe flourishing.

The base ball club established a local reputation, and the patient's team won some brilliant victories.

For the first time in some years we were without a steam yacht, and the patients missed their usual outings on the lake.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Many improvements have taken place during the year, the chief of which are as follows:—

Complete change in the system of manufacturing gas.

Reconstruction of drying loft in laundry.

Laying of asphelt pavement.

Building of large refrigerator.

Building of silo.

The new gas making apparatus, put in by the Sanitary Gas Co., of Toronto, is giving great satisfaction, and we have a beautiful light at a trifling cost.

DEATH OF INSPECTOR O'REILLY.

On 10th July, 1890, Dr. W. T. O'Reilly, Inspector of Asylums, came here on official business. On the evening of July 11th, while watching some of the patients and employees playing base ball, he had a slight apoplectic seizure. A second and more grave attack occurred a few hours later, and in twenty-four hours death took place.

The event cast a deep gloom over the asylum community, as Dr. O'Reilly had many warm friends here, and all knew that he had the welfare of the unfortunate insane deeply at heart, and did what he could to make their burden easier to bear. He was an ardent advocate of anything that promised to better the condition of the insane, and was a warm supporter of the non-restraint and employment systems. Knowing that death was likely to come to him suddenly he had frequently expressed a wish that he might die in harness, and this desire was fulfilled.

OCCUPATION.

It was found possible to keep the majority of the patients employed, and to the long list of occupations we are about to add that of book-binding. This industry promises to interest many of the patients.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

In October, 1889, Miss I. M. Walker, who had been assistant matron here for several years, was promoted to the position of matron of the Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Bellville. Miss Walker had earned her promotion by years of faithful and intelligent work among the insane, and although we rejoiced in her advancement, all felt that the patients had lost a sympathetic and sincere friend. Mrs. Martin, of the Agricultural College, Guelph, fills the vacancy caused by Miss Walker's promotion. Early in the year Dr. J. Simpson, second assistant, resigned, and was succeeded by Dr. J. M. Forster, of London Asylum, and just as Dr. Forster had succeeded in making himself universally liked, he was promoted to a better position in Hamilton Asylnm, and was succeeded by Dr. J. Webster, of Toronto.

Miss H. Hollingworth, trained nurse, was appointed Matron of the General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines, and in December, 1889, was succeeded by Miss G. Osborne, of the Toronto Hospital.

On the whole the officers and employees have rendered admirable service and shown commendable zeal and enthusiasm in the performance of their duties.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. K. CLARKE,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Kingston, for the year ending 30th September, 1890.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1890.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1889				325	357	682
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	33	13	46			
" Medical Certificate	19	45	64	52	58	110
Total number under treatment during year				377	415	792
Discharges during year :—						
" recovered	20	16	36			
" improved	3	8	11			
" unimproved	1	2	3			
Total number of discharges during year	24	26	50			
Died	15	28	43			
Eloped	6		6			
Transferred	7	12	19	52	66	118
Remaining in Asylum 30th Sept., 1890				325	349	674
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				1325	1065	2390
" discharged	503	370	873			
" died	363	265	628			
" eloped	22		22			
" transferred	112	81	193	1000	716	1716
" remaining, 30th September, 1890				325	349	674
Number of Applications on file, 30th Sept., 1890	18	4	22			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1889, to 30th September, 1890.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 13th of Oct., 1889)	329	361	690
Minimum " " " (on the 10th of Feb., 1890)	323	341	664
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.......	120085	127750	247835
Daily average population..	329	350	679

——	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married and widowed........	15	27	42	520	546	1066
Single............	37	31	68	805	519	1324
Total..........................	52	58	110	1325	1065	2390
Religion.						
Presbyterians..	4	10	14	206	177	383
Episcopalians........	5	13	18	294	204	498
Methodists..	13	15	28	220	205	425
Baptists..	4	2	6	25	27	52
Congregationalists.................................	....	....	....	1	2	3
Roman Catholics...	23	17	40	429	368	797
Mennonites........ Quakers.............. Infidels.......... ... Other denominations	3	1	4	124	67	191
Not reported	....	....	....	26	15	41
Total..............................	52	58	110	1325	1065	2390
Nationalities.						
English	1	3	4	115	58	173
Irish	5	5	10	253	224	477
Scotch	3	4	7	64	69	133
Canadian	39	44	83	759	618	1377
United States....................................	1	2	3	14	12	26
Other countries..................................	3	....	3	49	17	66
Unknown	....	..... .	....	71	67	138
Total..........................	52	58	110	1325	1065	2390

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1890.

COUNTIES.	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				1	2	3
Brant				6	7	13
Bruce				3	6	9
Carleton	8	6	14	145	125	270
Dufferin						
Elgin				2	4	6
Essex				2	2	4
Frontenac	10	15	25	190	169	359
Grey				6	9	15
Haldimand				6	7	13
Halton				3	1	4
Hastings		1	1	59	53	112
Huron				6	5	11
Kent				2		2
Lambton				12	2	14
Lanark	3	8	11	94	91	185
Leeds and Grenville	7	9	16	102	81	183
Lennox and Addington	6	5	11	72	61	133
Lincoln				9	4	13
Middlesex				8	6	14
Muskoka District				1		1
Norfolk				7	5	12
Northumberland and Durham		1	1	24	47	71
Ontario				19	22	41
Oxford				14	4	18
Peel				4	1	5
Perth				10	9	19
Peterborough				8	12	20
Prescott and Russell	4		4	37	25	62
Prince Edward	2	2	4	29	30	59
Renfrew	6	5	11	51	30	81
Simcoe				12	12	24
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	4	5	9	106	97	203
Victoria				4	13	17
Waterloo				10	4	14
Welland				6	4	10
Wellington				5	4	9
Wentworth				13	15	28
York				37	52	89
Not classed	2	1	3	200	44	244
Total Admissions	52	58	110	1325	1065	2390

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1890.

COUNTIES.	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				1	2	3
Brant				6	7	13
Bruce				3	5	8
Carleton	7	5	12	122	104	226
Dufferin						
Elgin				2	4	6
Essex				2	2	4
Frontenac	4	1	5	117	83	200
Grey				6	9	15
Haldimand				6	6	12
Halton				2		2
Hastings				53	41	94
Huron				6	5	11
Kent				2		2
Lambton				12	2	14
Lanark	2	1	3	80	73	153
Leeds and Grenville	4	2	6	73	50	123
Lennox and Addington	4	1	5	57	37	94
Lincoln				9	4	13
Middlesex				6	4	10
Muskoka District						
Norfolk				7	5	12
Northumberland and Durham				23	35	58
Ontario				18	21	39
Oxford				14	3	17
Peel				4	1	5
Perth				10	9	19
Peterborough				8	7	15
Prescott and Russell	4		4	31	23	54
Prince Edward				17	15	32
Renfrew	4	1	5	42	18	60
Simcoe				11	11	22
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	2	1	3	90	65	155
Victoria				4	12	16
Waterloo				10	4	14
Welland				6	4	10
Wellington				4	4	8
Wentworth				12	12	24
York				33	48	81
Not classed	2	1	3	23	5	28
Total Admissions	33	13	46	932	740	1672

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
2246	H. M	M	May 15th, 1889	October 17th, 1889	Recovered.
2227	J. D. T	F	April 10th, 1889	" 17th, "	Improved.
2287	C. S. R	F	October 11th, 1889	November 27th, "	"
2291	D. O'N	M	October 26th, 1889	December 12th, "	Recovered.
2140	W. O	M	July 4th, 1888	" 14th, "	"
2251	M. McI	F	June 5th, 1889	" 21st, "	Improved.
2234	C. A	F	April 22nd, 1889	" 26th, "	"
2229	J. S	F	April 12th, 1889	January 14th, 1890	"
2230	A. Y	M	April 17th, 1889	" 14th, "	Unimproved.
2271	C. B	M	August 9th, 1889	" 25th, "	Recovered.
2289	J. S	F	October 15th, 1889	" 29th, "	Unimproved.
2210	D. H	M	January 18th, 1889	" 29th, "	Recovered.
1952	S. P	M	July 8th, 1886	February 13th, "	"
2284	T. McQ	M	October 8th, 1889	" 19th, "	"
2279	C. L	F	September 27th, 1889	" 24th, "	"
2233	S. C	M	April 19th, 1889	March 1st, "	Improved.
2277	M. La P	F	September 20th, 1889	" 3rd, "	Recovered.
2232	C. P	F	April 18th, 1889	" 12th, "	"
2286	M. C	F	October 18th, 1889	" 12th, "	Improved.
2264	T. S	M	July 4th, 1889	" 13th, "	"
2301	S. H	F	December 10th, 1889	" 29th, "	Recovered.
2228	M. C	F	April 10th, 1889	" 29th, "	"
2324	J. McB	M	February 21st, 1890	April 2nd, "	"
2207	J. J. O'R	M	January 16th, 1889	" 16th, "	"
2267	H. W	F	July 31st, 1889	" 16th, "	Unimproved.
2300	D. D	M	December 2nd, 1889	" 21st, "	Recovered.
2139	E. S	M	July 3rd, 1888	May 2nd, "	"
2281	J. T. C	M	October 2nd, 1889	" 9th, "	"
2107	A. M	F	January 19th, 1888	" 9th, "	"
2106	J. L	M	January 11th, 1888	" 13th, "	"
2275	S. M	F	September 16th, 1889	" 19th, "	"
2231	N. E	F	April 19th, 1889	June 5th, "	"
2327	C. R	F	February 26th, 1890	" 27th, "	"
2293	B. A. W	M	November 6th, 1889	" 30th, "	"
2254	S. M. S	F	June 12th, 1889	July 24th, "	Improved.
1473	E. P	M	January 8th, 1883	August 6th, "	"
2236	R. C	M	April 29th, 1889	" 11th, "	Recovered.
2320	R. B. W	M	February 18th, 1890	" 13th, "	"
2370	R S	M	July 21st, 1890	" 13th, "	"
2313	M. S. G	F	February 3rd, 1890	" 18th, "	"
2351	M. D	F	April 22nd, 1890	" 22nd, "	"
2274	E. D	F	September 7th, 1889	" 26th, "	Improved.
2342	M. P. R	F	April 8th, 1890	" 27th, "	Recovered.
1941	A. W	F	June 9th, 1886	" 27th, "	"
2338	K. E. McD	F	March 25th, 1890	" 28th, "	Recovered.
2289	A. P. H	F	October 13th, 1889	September 6th, "	"
2314	N. M	F	February 10th, 1890	" 10th, "	"
2304	H. McL	M	December 30th, 1889	" 23rd, "	"
2360	D. W. C	M	June 4th, 1890	" 24th, "	"
2355	T. H	M	May 19th, 1890	" 29th, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Showing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum. Years.	Months.	Days.	Proximate cause of death.
2278	S. C	F.	20	October 14th, 1889....	0	0	24	Epilepsy.
1820	C. McL...	F.	65	" 21st, "	4	11	16	Fell out of window.
2259	T. D	M	33	" 25th, "	0	3	27	G. Paresis.
2238	M. O'D ...	F.	65	" 30th, "	0	5	27	Marasmus.
699	H. O'C....	F	94	November 7th, "	18	2	1	Old age
2290	J. F	M.....	70	" 16th, "	0	0	25	Paralysis.
1866	A. H	F	?	" 17th, "	3	9	21	"
1807	M. W.....	F	62	" 27th, "	4	0	22	Old age.
593	H. S	M.....	38	" 29th, "	19	6	8	Goitre.
1756	C. D	F	22	December 4th, "	4	1	1	Phthisis.
2157	W. McL ..	M.....	52	" 8th, "	1	3	28	Drowned (fell off wharf.)
2141	J. H	M.....	66	January 1st, 1890....	1	5	22	Epilepsy.
1811	M. F	F	72	" 15th, "	4	2	10	Old age.
1071	M. S	F	64	" 18th, "	12	3	6	Pneumonia.
2219	J. T	M.....	89	" 19th, "	0	10	12	Dysentery.
1183	L. C	F	77	" 25th, "	11	2	5	Old age.
974	M. J. F...	F	48	" 29th, "	13	3	13	Phthisis.
1779	C. R	F	43	February 3rd, "	4	3	0	"
2175	W. S	M.....	69	" 4th, "	1	3	30	Old age.
1109	M. O'N ...	F	?	" 7th, "	11	11	28	Pneumonia.
1104	E. McI ...	F	67	" 10th, "	12	0	8	Marasmus.
1068	T. J	M.....	57	March 7th, "	12	5	10	Epilepsy.
1583	J. Y	F	66	" 21st, "	5	11	22	Old age.
2257	E. S	F	52	" 28th, "	0	9	7	Goitre.
2258	T. C. S....	M.....	65	" 29th, "	0	9	4	Diarrhœa.
1729	J. F	F	48	" 31st, "	4	8	15	Phthisis.
1398	R. D. H ..	M.....	47	April 22nd, "	9	1	8	"
1845	M. A	F	32	" 28th, "	4	5	2	"
540	J. N. A...	M.....	58	" 30th, "	20	5	6	Septicæmia.
2353	M. E. C...	F	22	May 8th, "	0	0	14	Exhaustion of mania.
1935	S. S.......	F	64	" 28th, "	4	0	3	Old age.
556	E. B.....	F	57	June 25th, "	20	4	29	Heart disease.
1599	G. C	M.....	56	" 25th "	6	2	7	"
2364	M. F......	F	19	" 30th, "	0	0	7	Exhaustion.
2366	M. J. H ..	F	58	July 2nd, "	0	0	2	Heart disease.
1758	J. F.	F	37	" 13th, "	4	8	11	Phthisis.
700	C. H	F	51	" 14th, "	18	10	2	Heart disease.
1449	W. McC ..	M.....	33	" 28th, "	7	9	0	Phthisis.
1206	B. T	F	40	August 15th, "	11	3	30	"
2103	E. B	F	27	" 16th, "	2	7	18	"
982	S. Y. G....	M.....	40	September 8th, "	13	9	2	"
2342	A. C	M.....	38	" 20th, "	0	5	12	Marasmus.
1831	M. R. M .	F	70	" 22nd, "	4	10	4	Old age.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Totals.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents	2		2	4		4	6
Architects							
Actuaries							
Actors							
Artists							
Book-keepers				2		2	2
Bakers	1		1	7		7	8
Bricklayers	1		1	1		1	2
Butchers				1		1	1
Blacksmiths				24		24	24
Brass-finishers							
Brewers			1				
Builders							
Barbers				2		2	2
Broom-makers	1		1				1
Barristers				3		3	3
Bookbinders							
Bridge-tenders							
Bankers				1		1	1
Basketmakers				1		1	1
Commercial travellers				4		4	4
Cabinet-makers							
Consuls							
Confectioners							
Coopers				6		6	6
Carpenters	2		2	57		57	59
Clerks	1		1	30		30	31
Clergymen				9		9	9
Carriage-makers	1		1	5		5	6
Cooks		2	2	1	3	4	6
Carders				3		3	3
Captains of steamboats				3		3	3
Cigarmakers							
Custom-house officers				2		2	2
Coppersmiths							
Coachmen							
Civil servants							
Clock cleaners							
Carters				3		3	3
Cheesemakers				2		2	2
Dyers							
Domestic servants, all kinds		19	19	16	302	318	937
Dressmakers		2	2		24	24	26
Detectives				1		1	1
Druggists				3		3	3
Dentists							
Engineers				4		4	4
Editors							
Engravers							

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Totals.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Farmers	25	1	26	368	3	371	397
Fishermen				2		2	2
Founders							
Ferrymen							
Furriers							
Factory girl		1	1		1	1	2
Gardeners				1		1	1
Grocers				1		1	1
Glass-blowers							
Gentlemen				1		1	1
Glove-makers							
Grooms							
Gun-smiths				1		1	1
Hucksters							
Hatters							
Hostlers							
Hunters							
Harness-makers				8		8	8
Housekeepers		2	2		20	20	22
Hack-drivers				3		3	3
Inn-keepers				1		1	1
Ironmongers							
Jewellers				2		2	2
Janitors				1		1	1
Labourers	13		13	342		342	355
Laundresses							
Ladies		1	1		4	4	5
Lawyers			2	19	70	19	21
Lumbermen				2		2	2
Miliners					2	2	2
Masons				5		5	5
Machinists				11		11	11
Watchmakers				1		1	1
Millers				3		3	3
Moulders				2		2	2
Merchants	1		1	19		19	20
Mechanics				1		1	1
Music teachers					3	3	3
Marble-cutters							
No occupation	3	6	9	22	59	81	90
Night watchmen							
Nurses							
Not stated	1		1	121	171	292	293
Organ-builders							
Other occupations				8	24	32	32

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTALS.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Professors of music							
Plasterers							
Pensioners							
Photographers							
Prostitutes					1	1	1
Painters				13		13	13
Printers				5		5	5
Peddlers				2		2	2
Physicians				7		7	7
Pump-makers				2		2	2
Railway foremen				1		1	1
Registars				1		1	1
Spinsters		2	2		3	3	5
Sailors				13		13	13
Students				6		6	6
Spinners					2	2	2
Sisters of Charity							
Soda-water manufacturers							
Stone-cutters				1		1	1
Showmen							
Saddlers							
Shoemakers				39		39	39
Seamstresses		2	2		48	48	50
Soap-makers							
Slaters							
Station-masters				2		2	2
Soldiers				10		10	10
Salesmen							
Surveyors							
Sail and tent-makers							
Shopkeepers							
Ship-builders							
Stenographer							
Teachers		2	2	13	18	31	33
Tinsmiths				6		6	6
Tavern-keepers				16		16	16
Tailors		1	1	2		2	3
Tanners							
Teamsters							
Typewriter					1	1	1
Watchmakers							
Wood-workers							
Weavers				3		3	3
Waggon-makers				1			1
Wife		17	17		309	309	326
Unknown or other employments				8	9	17	17
Upholsterers			1			1	1
Total	52	58	110	1273	1007	2280	2390

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity, for the year ending 30th September, 1890.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1890.	Number Instances in which each Cause was Assigned.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	2	2	2	4	6	.....	.....	.....
Religious excitement	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	1	.....	1	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Love affairs, including seduction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mental anxiety, "worry"	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Physical.									
Intemperance in drink	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Intemperance, sexual	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Venereal disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Self-abuse, sexual	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over-work	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Sunstroke	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accident or injury	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pregnancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerperal	.....	2	2	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....
Lactation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puberty and change of life	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uterine disorders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brain disease, with general paralysis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brain disease, with epilepsy	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Other forms of brain disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	1	1	2	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....
Fevers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hereditary.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	10	16	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Congenital.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	28	33	61	42	40	82	.....	.....	.....
Total	52	58	110	52	58	110	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
2262	M	J. Mc'	9th October, 1889	2 months	Returned.
2210	M	D. H	14th " "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2228	F	M. C	26th " "	5 "	" "
2139	M	E. S	26th " "	6 "	" "
2281	M	J. T. C	2nd November, "	6 "	" "
2289	F	J. S	5th " "	2 "	" unimproved.
2271	M	C. B	13th " "	2 "	" recovered.
2287	F	C. S. R	14th " "	1 "	" improved.
2279	F	C. L	20th " "	3 "	" recovered.
1952	M	S. P	10th December, "	2 "	" "
2085	F	S. S	20th " "	2 "	Returned.
2277	F	M. La P	30th " "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2232	F	C. P	7th January, 1890	2 "	" "
2286	F	M. C	10th " "	2 "	" improved
2301	F	S. H	24th " "	2 "	" recovered.
2231	F	N. E	25th " "	5 "	" "
2207	M	J. J. O'R	7th February, "	2 "	" "
2300	M	D. D	18th " "	2 "	" "
2106	M	J. L	27th " "	3 "	" "
2275	F	S. M	13th March, "	2 "	" "
2107	F	A. M	14th " "	2 "	" "
2314	F	N. M	26th " "	6 "	" "
2151	M	D. F	17th April, "	2 "	Returned.
2327	F	C. R	18th " "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2293	M	B. A. W	23rd " "	2 "	" "
2332	F	C. K	30th " "	2 "	Returned.
2313	F	M. S. S	1st May, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
2236	M	R. C	15th " "	3 "	" "
2254	F	S. M. S	21st " "	2 "	Improved.
1473	M	E. P	27th " "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2042	M	J. B. R	28th " "	6 "	Still out.
2320	M	R. B. W	6th June, "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
1941	F	A. W	12th " "	2 "	" "
1957	M	M. S	19th " "	6 "	Still out.
2303	F	R. C	19th " "	3 "	"
2351	F	M. D	21st " "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2342	F	M. P. R	26th " "	2 "	" "
2338	F	K. McD	27th " "	2 "	" "
2288	F	A. P. H	7th July, "	2 "	" "
2303	M	H. McL	19th " "	2 "	" "
1533	F	M. P	23rd " "	2 "	Returned.
2085	F	S. S	27th " "	2 "	Still out.
2243	F	M. A. B	28th " "	3 "	"
2347	M	W. H	29th " "	2 "	"
2317	M	A B. G	18th August, "	2 "	"
2359	M	W. J. R	19th " "	3 "	"
2355	M	T. H	28th " "	1 "	Discharged recovered
2331	F	C. K	4th September, "	1 "	Still out.
2267	F	A. C	10th " "	1 "	"

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

—	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted	....	....	....	21	28	49
Discharged, recovered	14	16	30	....	....	....
" improved	....	3	3	....	....	....
" unimproved	....	1	1	....	....	....
Returned to asylum	2	3	5	....	....	....
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1890	5	5	10	21	28	49

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

AGES.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years....	....	....	......	....	....	......	....	....	....
" 15 " 20 "	2	2	4	2	....	2	....	1	1
" 20 " 25 "	8	9	17	3	3	6	....	3	3
" 25 " 30 "	9	7	16	2	2	4	....	1	1
" 30 " 35 "	6	10	16	2	3	5	2	2	4
" 35 " 40 "	8	9	17	2	2	4	2	1	3
" 40 " 45 "	7	2	9	3	1	4	1	2	3
" 45 " 50 "	3	5	8	2	3	5	1	2	3
" 50 " 55 "	3	4	7	3	1	4	1	2	3
" 55 " 60 "	....	5	5	....	....	......	2	2	4
" 60 " 65 "	2	2	4	....	....	....	1	2	3
" 65 " 70 "	1	1	2	1	....	1	2	5	7
" 70 " 75 "	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	1	3
" 75 " 80 "	1	2	3	....	1	1	....	1	1
" 80 " 85 "	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
" 85 " 90 "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" 90 " 95 "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Unknown	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Totals..........	52	58	110	20	16	36	15	28	43

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1890

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	24	10	1		
From 1 to 2 months	12	6	2	1	
" 2 " 3 "	12	7			
" 3 " 4 "	8	4	2		1
" 4 " 5 "	4	5	6		
" 5 " 6 "	2	10	6	1	
" 6 " 7 "	5	11	2	2	
" 7 " 8 "	3	10	2		
" 8 " 9 "	1	8	2	3	2
" 9 " 10 "	1	4		1	
" 10 " 11 "	1	4	2		
" 11 " 12 "	1	4	1	1	
" 12 " 18 "	6	27	5	1	
" 18 months to 2 years	3	26	1		
" 2 to 3 years	7	41	2		
" 3 " 4 "	2	44	1		
" 4 " 5 "	3	129	1		
" 5 " 6 "	1	21			
" 6 " 7 "	3	48			
" 7 " 8 "	2	24		1	
" 8 " 9 "	1	27			
" 9 " 10 "	2	17			
" 10 " 15 "	3	80			
" 15 " 20 "	3	39			
" 20 years and upwards		68			
Totals	110	674	36	11	3

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of persons who worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	23	4449	.....	4449
Tailor's shop	5	882	.....	882
Shoe shop	6	1210	.....	1210
Engineer's shop	7	1898	.....	1898
Blacksmith's shop	1	149	.....	149
Mason work	3	655	.....	655
Repairing roads	5	905	.....	905
Wood yard and coal shed	3	760	.....	760
Bakery	5	968	.....	968
Laundry	22	912	3360	4272
Dairy	12	728	2545	3273
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	5	1380	.....	1380
Piggery	3	620	.....	620
Painting	6	1114	.....	1114
Farm	21	3847	.....	3847
Garden	12	1956	.....	1956
Grounds	15	3600	.....	3600
Stable	6	1036	.....	1036
Kitchen	17	1512	3596	3108
Dining rooms	62	4436	7717	12153
Officers' quarters	6	.....	1825	1825
Sewing rooms	63	.....	17108	17108
Knitting	62	.....	14564	14564
Spinning	1	.....	38	38
Mending	18	.....	5578	5578
Wards, and Halls	190	46759	17707	64466
Store room	1	312	.....	312
General	89	4480	15561	20041
Total	669	84568	89599	174167

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1890, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTALS.
Algoma District	......	......	......
Brant	......	......	......
Bruce	......	2	2
Carleton	45	49	94
Dufferin	......	......	......
Dundas	4	4	8
Durham	......	7	7
Elgin	......	......	......
Essex	1	......	1
Frontenac	44	44	88
Glengarry	13	7	20
Grenville	3	5	8
Grey	......	1	1
Haldimand	......	......	......
Halton	......	......	......
Hastings	17	21	38
Huron	......	......	......
Kent	......	......	......
Lambton	1	......	1
Lanark	28	35	63
Leeds	31	30	61
Lennox and Addington	20	21	41
Lincoln	......	......	......
Middlesex	1	......	1
Muskoka District	1	......	1
Nipissing District	......	......	......
Norfolk	2	......	2
Northumberland	5	8	13
Ontario	3	7	10
Oxford	1	1	2
Parry Sound District	......	......	......
Peel	......	1	1
Perth	1	1	2
Peterborough	4	5	9
Prescott	12	10	22
Prince Edward	9	10	19
Rainy River District	......	......	......
Renfrew	21	17	38
Russell	1	4	5
Simcoe	......	4	4
Stormont	18	33	51
Thunder Bay District	......	......	......
Victoria	2	4	6
Waterloo	......	......	......
Welland	......	......	......
Wellington	1	......	1
Wentworth	......	2	2
York	10	12	22
Not classed, unknown, etc	26	4	30
Total	**325**	**349**	**674**

TABLE No. 14.

Patients transferred to other Asylums, 1890.

Initials of Persons Transferred.	Age.	Sex.		County originally admitted from.	Nationality.						Religious Denomination.					Social State.		Duration of Insanity prior to Admission.		Admitted by		Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
		Male.	Female.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries or unknown.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denominations.	Married or Widowed.	Unmarried.	Years.	Months.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
M. E. B.	40	....	F	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1						1						1	not stated.		W		Farmer's daughter	Toronto
E. B	58	....	F	York		1					1					1		“		W		Servant	“
M. C.	44	....	F	Peterborough			1					1				1		3		W		Not stated	“
H. D	48	...	F	Prince Edward	1						1						1	11			C	None	“
M. D	70	....	F	Northumberland & Durham				1					1			1		25			C	Wife	“
M. A. F	51	....	F	York		1					1					1			6		C	Not stated	“
A. J	67	....	F	Northumberland & Durham	1										1	1		34			W	Wife	“
C. K	63	....	F	Hastings			1					1				1		12		W	C	Not stated	“
H. M.	63	....	F	Grey			1					1				1			4	W		Housewife	“
E. M.	48	....	F	Ontario		1					1					1			11	W		“	“
M. P	59	....	F	Lanark				1					1			1		15				Wife	“
E. S	60	....	F	Frontenac			1					1				1		some years.		W	C	Servant	“
G. C	43	M	....	Victoria	1								1				1	3		W		Labourer	“
P. D	?	M	....	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry			1					1					1	not stated.		W		“	“
G. F	46	M	....	Frontenac	1						1						1	long standing		W		Farmer	“
T. G	48	M	....	Lanark			1					1				1		3		W		Spinner	“
R. K	52	M	....	Carleton			1					1				1		1		W		Farmer	“
J. R	51	M	....	Kingston Penitentiary			1				1						1	recent.		W		Labourer	“
W. J	62	M	....	Leeds	1									1			1	4		W		“	“

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the number of articles made and repaired during the official year ending 30th September, 1890.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	653	2237	Drawers, cotton, pairs	53	
Bedticks	67	405	“ flannel, “	90	352
Blinds, window	124		Doors	4	6
Blankets, marked	39	1969	Duck house	1	
Brackets	28		Dumb-bells	84	
Bracket drapes	29		Easels	1	
Boots, pairs, men's	98	93	Fences	2	
“ “ women's	8	10	Fire screens	5	
Band stand	1		Floors laid	6	
Bath house	1		Grindstone frame	1	
Bar-bells	18		Gashouse remodeled	1	
Beadsteads		9	Gates	6	2
Benches		48	Glass doors	2	
Billard cues	6		Glass set, number of feet	4500	
Board for glass cutting	1		Hand barrows	1	1
Bookcase		1	Hand screws	18	
Boxes	14		Hen coops	10	
“ gardener's	24		Hen house	1	
Brushes, shoe	81		Hotbed frames	3	
Brooms	674		Harness, sets		2
Bureaus	2		“ traces, pairs		6
Bridles, horse		4	“ pole straps		2
Caps, women's	30		“ reins, sets		4
Collars, linen	162		Haltershank	1	
Chemises, cotton	109	2227	Knife boxes	2	
“ flannel	22	150	Lambrequins, window	21	
Curtains, sets	27	10	Lace, knitted or crocheted, yards	213	
Cuffs, linen, pairs	50		Ladders	4	
Clothes bags	12	14	Mattresses	41	146
Counterpanes		584	Mats, door	34	
Coats	176	1855	“ frames	2	
“ uniform	27		Mantel drapes	2	
Carpets, rag, woven, yards	245		“ brackets	6	
“ sewed	1		Meat house	1	
“ rags, balls, sewed	900		Milking stools	4	
Cushions, chair	2		Mop handles	48	37
“ sofa	11		Music stand	1	
Circingle	1		Neckties, men's	78	
Collars, horse		4	“ women's	127	
Chairs, splint	12	120	Overalls, pairs	10	
“ cane seat	3		Pants, “	445	2150
“ upholstered	5		“ uniform	16	
Cab		1	Petticoats	91	1390
Carts		5	Pillows made over		163
“ wheels		2	“ cases	896	1430
Cabinets	3		“ ticks	319	360
“ medicine	2		“ shams	42	
Ceilings, wood	1		Parallel bars	2	
Circles for steampipes	100		Peels	3	6
Clarionette stand	1		Picture frames	10	4
Clothes racks	3		Pigeon house	1	
Closet seats	36		Painting, square yards	24000	
Coffins	36		“ decoration, feet	6000	
Crutches	2		“ and varnishing cutters	2	
Curtain poles	51		“ and varnishing cab	1	
Cupboards	6		“ and varnishing buggies	2	
Dresses	347	2227			
“ night	22	1223			
“ uniform	53				
“ strong		41			

TABLE No. 15.—*Continued.*

Shewing the number of articles made and repaired during the official year ending 30th September, 1890.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Article.	Made.	Received.
Painting and varnishing sleighs	1		Towels, tea	68	
Roofs, shingled	2		Tables	19	8
Shirts, cotton	253	3048	" cloths	10	435
" flannel	158	1700	" scarfs	3	
Sheets	890	1969	Tidies, crocheted	8	
Stockings, cotton, pairs	235		Toilet covers	50	
" woolen, "	39	3676	Towel racks	7	
Socks, " "	467	3680	Trap doors	2	
Shrouds	30		Trestles	4	
Sunbonnets	54		Trays	2	
Strong quilts	2		Trow-lids	3	
Scrubbers, deck	656		Vests	149	157
" hand	2178		Ventilators	7	
" handles	47	38	Washstands	3	5
Shafts to cart	2	3	Walnut stand	1	
Shelves	4		Wardrobes	2	
Serving-board	1		Whiffletrees	4	
Side planks for walk	1		Wood crossing	1	
Silo	1		Writing desk	1	
Snow shovels	24	12	" table	1	
Sofas upholstered	36	28	Wheel barrows	12	20
Steps	3		Walk, asphaltum, 3ft. 6in. wide, yards	450	
Slippers, leather, pairs	227	32	Painting houses for employees, roofs and outside	2	
" canvas, "	250				
Towels, roller	62				

TABLE No. 16.

Returns from Farm and Garden for the official year ending September 30th, 1890.

Number.	Quantity.	Articles.	Rate.	—
			$ c.	$ c.
4560	Bunches .	Onions, Parsley, Sage, Thyme, Savory, Lettuce, Asparagus, Radishes, etc ...... @	5	228 00
14000	"	Rhubarb ...... "	6	840 00
800	Bushels ..	Apples ...... "	80	640 00
125	" ..	Beets ...... "	40	50 00
140	" ..	Beans ...... "	1 00	140 00
460	" ..	Carrots ...... "	40	184 00
24	" ..	Cucumbers ...... "	1 00	24 00
85	" ..	Onions ...... "	1 00	85 00
650	" ..	Oats ...... "	40	260 00
720	" ..	Potatoes ...... "	50	360 00
24	" ..	Pears ...... "	1 50	36 00
265	" ..	Pease ...... "	60	159 00
40	" ..	Parsnips ...... "	60	84 00
110	" .	Tomatoes ...... "	40	44 00
10	" ..	Artichokes and Salsify ...... "	1 00	10 00
1160	Quarts .	Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries and Raspberries. "	10	116 00
5500	Heads ...	Cabbage, Cauliflower and Celery ...... "	6	330 00
450	Dozen	Green Corn ...... "	10	45 00
30	"	Melons, Squash, Pumpkins and Citrons ...... "	1 00	30 00
950	Pounds ..	Grapes ...... "	8	76 00
100	Tons	Hay ...... "	7 00	700 00
20	"	Straw ...... "	4 00	80 00
180	Loads ...	Green fodder ...... "	50	90 00
18460	Gallons ..	Milk ...... "	20	3692 00
1200	Dozen	Eggs ...... "	20	240 00
170	Pairs	Chickens ...... "	80	136 00
50	" ..	Ducks ...... "	1 00	50 00
36	......	Turkeys ...... "	1 25	45 00
7187	Pounds ..	Pork ...... "	....	409 00
80	....	Sucking Pigs ...... "	....	160 00
24	...	Cows killed ...... "	....	992 00
				10335 00

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, HAMILTON.

HAMILTON, October 1st, 1890.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario :

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith the Fifteenth Annual Report of this Asylum for the year ending September the 30th, 1890 :

——	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of patients in residence October 1st, 1889	450	433	883
Admitted by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	36	20	56
" Medical certificate	42	63	105
Total number admitted during the year	78	83	161
Total number under treatment during the year	528	516	1044
Number discharged as recovered	26	26	52
" " as improved	7	9	16
" " as unimproved	3	7	10
Total number of discharges during the year	36	42	78
Number of elopements	10	......	10
" of deaths	23	25	48
" admitted to probation	28	35	63
Remaining in Asylum 30th September, 1890	459	449	908

Ratio of discharges, recovered, of admissions	32.30	per cent.
" " " and improved, of admissions	42.23	"
" " " on whole number under treatment	4.98	"
" " " and improved, on whole number under treatment	6.51	"
Mortality on number under treatment	4.58	"
Cost of maintenance per patient for the year ending September 30th, 1890	$118.62	

Admissions and Discharges.

Working under normal conditions, it affords me pleasure to direct your attention to the large number of admissions and discharges during the year. No less than 161 cases were admitted and 78 cases discharged, showing a very considerable activity in the movement of patients.

I would also direct your attention to the fact that of the admissions only 56 were admitted by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant, whilst 105 were admitted by medical certificate. This change is very gratifying when compared with former years, and shows that the public are becoming educated to the absurdity of sending the insane to gaol when with far less trouble, not to speak of the immense advantages to the patient, a more speedy admission can be gained at once to the asylum. It may be said that violent and dangerous patients have often to be sent to gaol for want of room in the asylum. In answer to this I can say that every application has been promptly awarded a vacancy at this asylum for the past three years, with the exception of last month when a short delay took place on account of the congested condition of the female side, but which is now happily relieved by your instructions to have 20 patients removed to Mimico at once. I trust you may be able to relieve us from time to time in a similar way to prevent overcrowding, and that grand juries may be spared their doleful lamentations at the incarceration of lunatics in gaols when too often it is the fault of their friends instead of the government in not providing accommodation.

Health of the Household.

I am glad to report that the health of the household has been good. We had an invasion of "la grippe," which laid its hand pretty heavily upon us for a time, and though many were left in a very debilitated physical condition, yet no deaths were directly traceable to its ravages. A large number of our deaths as usual were from debility and old age. No serious accident happened during the year, and I have no cases of suicide or homicide to report.

Infirmary.

Under this head I would strongly urge the necessity of an isolated building for an infirmary, specially constructed for that purpose, and equipped with all the appliances necessary for the skilful treatment and nursing of the physically sick. In this humanitarian age no asylum is properly equipped for its work without this important adjunct, and no government can afford to ignore the cry of those physically as well as mentally distressed, for all the comforts which a beneficient and scientific age can afford. I trust my appeal will not be in vain, and that a liberal appropriation will be granted for this purpose.

Hall Dining Rooms.

Another year's experience convinces me more strongly than ever of the immense advantages of the hall dining room over the general dining system still in vogue here. The classification by halls is a very important and satisfactory one, but at meal time this classification ends, the mild cases, those convalescing, and those of a higher social scale, are forced to consort with the violent, noisy and filthy at the same table, and its effect is anything but curative, and often repulsive. I would recommend that an annex be built on each side of the main building, providing a dining-room on each hall. This will serve two important purposes: first, the classification which I have already mentioned, and secondly, it will provide accommodation for fifty more patients. In view of the fact that we have reached the limit of our capacity, an appropriation for this purpose will have the double effect of relieving the congested condition of our population, and have the moral and social effect of enabling patients of a class to dine together.

Internal Improvements.

A large amount of decorative work has been done on the halls during the year; great taste has been shown in decorative painting. Nearly all the beds are adorned with pillow-shams with beautiful artistic designs upon them, all the work of the female patients. Mat-making is another industry introduced, and all our condemned clothing instead of going to the rag-man, is now being utilized to add to the comfort and home-like appearance of our halls. The decorations at Christmas time were most elaborate and beautiful, and alike creditable to patients and attendants. At Orchard House the walls look bare for want of pictures, and I trust before another year is over this much needed adornment will be granted.

Fire and Water Supply.

I would recommend that our underground tankage be increased to double its present capacity. This would give us an abundant supply of water in case of fire, and overcome the objection against pumping on Sunday, which the people living near the pump-house on Queen St. complain of.

Our engineer is of the opinion that the Queen Street pumps in connection with our hydrant system are a failure, and that in a test two ¾-inch streams could only be thrown a height of 20 feet, one ¾-inch stream could only be thrown a height of 40 feet, and that at the risk of breaking the pump. He recommends connecting the hydrant system with our pumps on the mountain, and using them in case of fire. The elaborate hydrant system which is now projected and under contract, if we have sufficient pumping force, will certainly make destruction by fire almost an impossibility.

The surroundings at the pump-house on Queen Street are in rather a dilapidated condition; a new coal shed is needed and the premises need fencing.

The enlargement of the coal vaults is now under contract, and the days of storing our coal supply out of doors are now happily drawing to a close. A new 50 horse-power boiler will soon be introduced. This I trust will overcome the difficulty of heating the main building which we have so long complained of. There is a deficiency of steam pipes in the halls, and I would recommend the placing of a number of radiators there to overcome the difficulty.

The product of the farm has been unusually large this year. The wheat was a little rusted and the berry shrunken in quality, but we had an abundant crop of straw, which is very important to us. The hay crop was immense, and I believe we have enough for our own consumption. The root crop is also unusually good; our potatoes and turnips are far above the average both in quantity and quality.

A new piggery and slaughter-house are at last under contract, and this long standing menace to our health and comfort will soon be consigned to the limbo of the past. I trust that before another year elapses a new barn-stable and root-house will be provided for in the estimates.

It may not be out of place to direct your attention to the eight acres known as the Andrews property, for which we are paying a rental. From its location it must certainly become the property of the Government sooner or later. The advantage of an early purchase of this property would be that many needed improvements could be gone on with.

Many permanent improvements have been made during the year, especially in the eradication of noxious weeds. 700 rods of tile drains were laid; 650 rods of fencing constructed; 200 stumps removed; 560 cart loads of broken stone were put on the James Street mountain road.

Garden.

The yield from the garden has been prolific. An abundant supply of vegetables and small fruits were furnished in due season. The apple crop is a failure as it is generally throughout the province.

Ornamental Grounds.

Our ornamental grounds never looked so well as they do this season.

A plan for a new park in front of Orchard House, and which received the approval of your department, has been in our hands for some time. We have expended a great deal of labor in cultivating the land and preparing it for a seed-bed. It has been thoroughly underdrained, and in the spring we hope to have it ready for tree planting and grass seed. A new driveway branching at an angle from the main avenue is projected in the plan. This will afford excellent employment for our patients during the winter.

Our green-house is too small for the enlarged area of our ornamental grounds, and I would ask for an appropriation next year to enlarge its capacity. The gardener's duties have so increased of late that I would recommend an assistant to be appointed.

Wages.

I would strongly urge upon you the necessity of removing certain anomalies in the pay list with a view to placing the service on a more permanent and efficient footing.

The male attendants receive $20 per month and the supervisors $22 per month. The anomaly which I wish to point out here is this, that men who have been several years in the service, and whose services, from their experience, have become invaluable, receive no more wages than the merest novice who enters the service for a few months waiting for something better to turn up. I would recommend that a graduating scale, somewhat on the same principle as that which governs the female attendant service, be adopted, giving new hands $20 per month for the first six months, and after that $22 per month, and giving supervisors $23 for the first six months and $25 per month afterwards. This, I am satisfied, would wield a wholesome influence in attracting and retaining a more intelligent and efficient class of men. On account of the high wages offered for female labor in the cities I find great difficulty in getting cooks, laundresses and housemaids, and I would recommend that head cooks receive $15 per month, assistant cooks $12 and laundresses at the same rate, and housemaids should get $10 per month. This is an absolute necessity in order to compete with the labor market outside of the asylum.

Expenditure

The cost of maintenance per patient for the year is $118.62. In 1889 it was $138.22, and in 1888 it was $158.37.

I almost feel like apologizing for the low rate of maintenance this year, fearing that I may be subject to the charge of parsimony in financial administration, and yet I am sure our patients were never better fed and clothed, nor has every department been maintained with greater efficiency than during the year which has just closed. A large portion of the coal supply for this year has not been delivered, so that this heavy item of expenditure will not be charged in this year's accounts, and will partially explain the low rate of maintenance. I may say, however, that even if this item were included our expenditure is still low, and well within the appropriation in every department.

Amusements.

The usual weekly dance, with concerts and theatricals, were kept up with spirit and regularity throughout the winter. In summer base ball, picnics, garden parties and athletic sports were the order of the day.

I would strongly urge the appointment of a male musical and drill instructor, also a female musical and calisthenic teacher.

There is little doubt that music has a soothing, tranquilizing effect on the morbid mind, and wields a powerful influence in arousing pleasurable emotions and directing them in healthy channels. Many of our patients have the finest musical talent, and its development and cultivation is an excellent form of recreation, not to speak of its curative power.

Again, a certain residue of our population may be described as in a condition of chronic mental and physical inertia. They do no work and will take no exercise. A system of elementary drill for the men and calisthenics for the women would have a salutary effect in arousing their dormant energies and improve both their mental and physical condition. A small outlay of money in providing instructors for this purpose will, I am sure, be profitably expended, and I trust you will be good enough to second my efforts in this direction.

Library.

A psychological library is needed for reference. Medical men are constantly entering the service who have no special training in the specialty of mental disease, and it is a heavy tax upon their resources to equip themselves with the literature on this subject.

A microscope for the pursuit of scientific research in mental pathology would be a boon to us, in fact the study of psychology cannot be conducted intelligently without it.

Religious Service.

Religious service has been regularly conducted every Sunday morning by the city clergy and laymen. Roman Catholic service is conducted every alternate Sabbath in the afternoon. We are under deep obligations to them for their kindness, and I have much pleasure in tendering to them, on behalf of the officers, employees and patients, my hearty thanks for their kindly ministrations.

Medical Staff.

The medical staff was quite disorganized this year on account of the frequent change Dr. Reynolds was ordered to Mimico on January 13th, and Dr. Frank Beemer reported for duty here on the same date. On the 1st of May Dr. Burgess resigned the position of assistant superintendent. Dr. Ross was ordered to London asylum on July 21st, and Dr. Forster of the Kingston asylum was transferred here and reported for duty on the same date. Dr. Reynolds was transferred back again to this asylum on September the 13th, and was promoted to the position of assistant superintendent. The frequent changes threw a large additional amount of work and responsibility upon my shoulders. The staff is again complete, and everything is in excellent working order.

Conclusion.

Since my last report our late inspector, Dr. O'Reilly, has been called to the majority by the hand of death. I have much pleasure in welcoming you to the inspectoral work of this asylum, a position which, I am sure from your experience, you are eminently qualified to fill. I trust our relations will always be of the most pleasant and cordial character, and that we shall be able to work hand to hand with but one end in view—the amelioration of the sorrows of unfortunate humanity, and the rescuing of our fellow mortals from a living death.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES RUSSELL,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT.

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Hamilton, for the year ending 30th September, 1890.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1890.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1889	......	......	......	450	433	883
Admitted during year:—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	36	20	56			
" Medical Certificate	42	63	105	78	83	161
Total number under treatment during year	......	......	......	528	516	1044
Discharges during year:—						
As recovered	26	26	52			
" improved	7	9	16			
" unimproved	3	7	10			
Total number of discharges during year	36	42	78			
Died	23	25	48			
Eloped	10	......	10			
Transferred	......	......	......	69	67	136
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1890	......	......	......	459	449	908
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				1171	1115	2286
" discharged	348	404	752			
" died	278	220	498			
" eloped	56	1	57			
" transferred	30	41	71	712	666	1378
" remaining, 30th Sept., 1890	......	......	......	459	449	908
No. of applications on file 30th Sept., 1890	4	18	22			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1889, to 30th September, 1890.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 10th of Sept., 1890)	465	457	922
Minimum " " " (on 6th of Nov., 1889)....	442	429	871
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year......	166472	162544	329016
Daily average population..........................	456.09	445.32	901.41

—	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married..................................	43	50	93	538	629	1167
Widowed..................................	......	......	......	......	......	......
Single..................................	35	33	68	633	486	1119
Not reported..................................	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total..................................	78	83	161	1171	1115	2286
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians..................................	16	8	24	231	202	433
Episcopalians..................................	19	12	31	255	205	460
Methodists..................................	20	31	51	251	251	502
Baptists..................................	6	12	18	52	78	130
Congregationalists..................................	......	......	......	6	10	16
Roman Catholics..................................	11	14	25	224	245	469
Mennonites..................................	1	......	1	9	3	12
Quakers..................................	......	......	......	8	4	12
Infidels..................................	......	......	......	1	......	1
Other denominations..................................	5	5	10	78	82	160
Not reported..................................	......	1	1	56	35	91
Total..................................	78	83	161	1171	1115	2286
NATIONALITIES.						
English..................................	13	11	24	196	128	324
Irish..................................	3	8	11	175	235	410
Scotch..................................	5	1	6	89	95	184
Canadian..................................	52	50	102	601	553	1154
United States..................................	2	4	6	33	30	63
Other countries..................................	3	4	7	42	47	89
Unknown..................................	......	5	5	35	27	62
Total..................................	78	83	161	1171	1115	2286

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1890.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	1	....	1	7	2	9
Brant	6	5	11	57	50	107
Bruce	....	1	1	5	11	16
Carleton	....	....	....	10	8	18
Dufferin	1	3	4	7	6	13
Elgin	....	....	....	3	6	9
Essex	....	....	....	....	1	1
Frontenac	....	....	....	14	7	21
Grey	1	1	2	49	26	75
Haldimand	4	5	9	44	35	79
Halton	2	3	5	39	42	81
Hastings	....	....	....	5	4	9
Huron	....	....	....	3	7	10
Kent	....	....	....	2	4	6
Lambton	....	....	....	3	2	5
Lanark	....	....	....	1	1	2
Leeds and Grenville	....	....	....	6	5	11
Lennox and Addington	....	....	....	10	....	10
Lincoln	7	5	12	69	65	134
Middlesex	....	....	....	9	5	14
Muskoka District	4	1	5	10	2	12
Norfolk	3	6	9	35	49	84
Northumberland and Durham	1	....	1	33	28	61
Ontario	....	1	1	24	29	53
Oxford	....	....	....	10	6	16
Parry Sound District	....	....	....	2	....	2
Peel	....	2	2	14	18	32
Perth	....	....	....	2	7	9
Peterborough	....	....	....	7	12	19
Prescott and Russell	....	....	....	3	....	3
Prince Edward	....	....	....	5	2	7
Rainy River District	....	....	....	1	....	1
Renfrew	....	....	....	3	2	5
Simcoe	14	10	24	149	115	264
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	....	....	....	13	9	22
Thunder Bay District	....	....	....	4	2	6
Victoria	1	....	1	10	14	24
Waterloo	8	1	9	40	32	72
Welland	2	5	7	45	52	97
Wellington	6	10	16	89	103	192
Wentworth	15	24	39	186	214	400
York	2	....	2	142	132	274
Not classed	....	....	....	1	....	1
Total admissions	78	83	161	1171	1115	[illegible]

TABLE No 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1890.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions Previous Years.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	1		1	6		6
Brant	1		1	29	14	43
Bruce		1	1	5	7	12
Carleton				9	4	13
Dufferin		3	3	6	6	12
Elgin				1	1	2
Essex					1	1
Frontenac				13	2	15
Grey		1	1	36	14	50
Haldimand	1		1	23	9	32
Halton	1		1	21	15	36
Hastings				5	2	7
Huron					1	1
Kent				1		1
Lambton				3	1	4
Lanark				1		1
Leeds and Grenville				6	4	10
Lennox and Addington				9		9
Lincoln	6	2	8	51	33	84
Middlesex				3	1	4
Muskoka District	1	1	2	6	2	8
Norfolk				20	21	41
Northumberland and Durham				20	13	33
Ontario				18	18	36
Oxford				7	5	12
Parry Sound District				2		2
Peel				5	6	11
Perth				1	5	6
Peterborough				7	8	15
Prescott and Russell				3		3
Prince Edward				3	2	5
Rainy River District				1		1
Renfrew				3		3
Simcoe	12	6	18	114	61	175
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				11	3	14
Thunder Bay District				4	2	6
Victoria	1		1	8	11	19
Waterloo	5	1	6	25	9	34
Welland	2		2	29	12	41
Wellington	2	3	5	38	21	59
Wentworth	1	2	3	42	37	79
York	2		2	118	89	207
Not classed						
Total admissions	36	20	56	713	440	1153

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1	H. E. B	F	19th November, 1884	1st October, 1889	Recovered.
2	L. B	F	29th December 1888	2nd " "	Improved.
3	M. D	M	9th January, 1889	3rd " "	Recovered.
4	J. M	M	18th March, "	9th " "	Improved.
5	G. S. B	M	3rd November, 1888	15th " "	Recovered.
6	H. F	M	30th January, 1889	16th " "	"
7	A. B	F	27th February, "	19th " "	"
8	P. Mc	M	27th March, "	23rd " "	"
9	W. H. F	M	9th December, 1887	26th " "	"
10	W. H. F	M	12th December, 1888	26th " "	Improved.
11	R. J. S	F	17th August, 1889	31st " "	Recovered.
12	T. H	M	27th January, 1887	2nd November, "	"
13	J. H	F	18th October, 1889	2nd " "	Improved.
14	S. O	F	30th April, "	6th " "	"
15	M. O	F	1st November, 1888	12th " "	Recovered.
16	T. A	M	17th April, 1884	3rd December, "	"
17	M. L	F	14th September, 1889	8th January, 1890	Improved.
18	E. M	M	30th January, "	13th " "	"
19	C. W	F	19th June, "	13th " "	"
20	J. M	M	9th August, "	15th " "	Recovered.
21	L. K	F	17th " "	25th " "	"
22	F. W	F	22nd April, "	25th " "	"
23	F. S	F	23rd July, "	5th February, "	"
24	J. C. B	M	31st January, "	12th " "	Improved.
25	A. S.	F	5th " "	17th " "	"
26	F. W	M	16th April, "	26th " "	Recovered.
27	R. S	M	11th May, "	4th March "	Improved.
28	G. P	M	5th April, "	6th " "	"
29	M. J	F	21st February, 1890	15th " "	Unimproved.
30	M. B	F	14th October, 1889	24th " "	Recovered.
31	L. B	F	14th December, "	24th " "	Unimproved.
32	M. F.	F	21st March, 1890	25th " "	"
33	S. B	M	25th February, "	29th " "	Recovered.
34	J. W	F	29th December, 1888	31st " "	Improved.
35	R. A	M	18th February, 1890	1st April, "	Unimproved
36	P. M	M	27th August, 1889	1st " "	Recovered.
37	M. A. R	F	9th December, "	1st " "	"
38	L. C	F	19th January, "	14th " "	Improved.

TABLE NO. 5—*Continued.*

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
39	T. G	M	27th February, 1890	17th April, 1890	Recovered.
40	M. M	F	7th May 1889	19th “ “	Unimproved.
41	W. S	M	3rd August, 1881	1st May, “	Recovered.
42	C. A	F	17th January, 1890	14th “ “	“
43	E. T	F	18th April, 1888	14th “ “	“
44	H. B	M	8th March, 1890	19th “ “	“
45	G. E. H	M	15th October, 1889	23rd “ “	“
46	M. A. H	F	22nd April, 1886	24th “ “	Improved.
47	T. M. E	M	7th May, 1888	2nd June, “	Recovered.
48	A. L	F	5th December, 1889	7th “ “	“
49	J. B	M	6th May, 1890	9th “ “	“
50	A. H. C	M	15th April, “	23rd “ “	Unimproved.
51	G. R	M	4th June, 1888	30th “ “	Recovered.
52	A. H	M	2nd November, 1889	1st July, “	“
53	F. E	F	2nd “ “	8th “ “	“
54	A. Mc	F	18th February, 1890	12th “ “	“
55	C. A	M	31st October, 1888	15th “ “	“
56	C. W	F	14th December, 1889	16th “ “	“
57	R. W	M	30th “ “	1st August, “	“
58	H. R. C	F	20th June, “	30th “ “	Unimproved.
59	S. A	M	27th March, “	11th September, “	“
60	B. G	M	10th April, 1890	11th “ “	Recovered.
61	M. B	F	25th “ “	11th “ “	“
62	E. W	F	1st November, 1889	12th “ “	“
63	R. H	F	8th January, 1890	12th “ “	“
64	M. G	F	14th September, 1889	13th “ “	“
65	W. B	M	8th November, “	13th “ “	“
66	E. D	F	24th December, “	13th “ “	“
67	C. F	F	19th August, “	16th “ “	“
68	M. C	F	1st June, 1876	19th “ “	Unimproved.
69	E. B	F	26th August, 1890	20th “ “	“
70	C. Q	F	2nd April, 1889	22nd “ “	Recovered.
71	N. F	F	9th “ 1890	22nd “ “	“
72	W. C	M	18th “ “	22nd “ “	“
73	J. D	M	6th February, 1889	23rd “ “	“
74	M. A. C	F	12th July, 1890	24th “ “	“
75	E. B	F	27th June, “	26th “ “	“
76	M. E	F	26th “ “	29th “ “	“
77	W. W	M	29th April, 1889	30th “ “	Improved.
78	T. Mc	M	24th July, 1890	30th “ “	Recovered.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum. Years.	Residence in Asylum. Months.	Residence in Asylum. Days.	Proximate cause of Death.
1	E. C	F	36	1st October, 1889..	....	8	21	Chronic Cerebritis.
2	J. H. R ..	M	41	10th " " ..	10	10	11	Phthisis.
3	D. S	M.... .	60	15th " " ..	13	4	14	Marasmus.
4	J. S. ...	M......	69	17th " " ..	1	6	27	Apoplexy.
5	S. Mc.....	M .. .	49	17th " " ..	1	2	29	Phthisis.
6	G. B......	M......	79	21st " " .	.....	11	28	Senile Decay.
7	M. L.....	F	39	24th " " ..	4	....	7	Marasmus.
8	S. L	F	26	1st November, " ..	2	8	13	Paralysis.
9	M. T......	F	65	3rd " " ..	.....	1	....	Exhaustion.
10	C. T	F	70	15th " " ..	1	5	10	Heart Disease.
11	M. A. G ..	F	38	24th December, " ..	......	11	12	Phthisis.
12	F. D......	M......	30	18th January, 1890..	......	5	2	"
13	W. W	M......	65	23rd " " ..	......	7	15	Senile Decay.
14	R. C	M	34	24th " " ..	.....	8	8	Epileptic Mania.
15	A. B	M......	64	3rd February, " ..	13	6	21	Bright's Disease.
16	M. T ...	F	40	10th " " ..	1	6	7	Puerpera.
17	F. B	F	32	15th " " ..	.... .	....	7	Acute Meningitis.
18	M. A. T...	F	54	23rd " " ..	1	6	19	Pneumonia.
19	G. M	M......	66	11th March, " ..	.. ..	....	19	Dementia.
20	J. Mc.....	M......	76	17th " " ..	1	7	14	Senile Decay.
21	I. Mc	F	47	19th " " ..	13	10	16	Cancer.
22	M. C	F	68	22nd " " ..	5	8	22	Epilepsy.
23	M. T.....	F	57	10th April, " ..	1	7	19	Senile Decay.
24	H. F	M.... ..	45	13th " " ..	4	9	9	Paralytic Dementia.
25	B. C	F	42	27th " " ..	2	2	....	Phthisis. [Mania.
26	S. G	F	72	15th May, " ..	......	....	16	Exhaustion after Acute
27	D. F......	M......	64	25th " " ..	.....	1	7	Paralytic Dementia.
28	G. A....	M	45	28th " " ..	.....	9	1	Epilepsy.
29	L. T	F	35	15th June, " .	3	4	1	Marasmus.
30	G. H. C...	M......	70	16th " " ..	7	9	23	Heart Disease.
31	J. Mc.....	F	69	24th " " ..	1	10	20	Hemiplegia.
32	J. D	M	75	26th " " ..	4	7	2	"
33	E. H.. ..	F	75	29th " " ..	7	8	1	" [tion.
34	M. A. H ..	F	65	7th July, " ..	......	1	1	Acute Cerebral Conges-
35	M. A	F	67	12th " " ..	14	2	9	Heart Disease.
36	M. R	F	47	24th " " ..	4	2	21	Jaundice.
37	M. C	M......	40	27th " " ..	1	6	13	Epilepsy.
38	M. D . .	M......	75	31st " " ..	13	3	4	Senile Decay.
39	E. B.. .	F	38	14th August, " ..	1	7	5	Marasmus.
40	J. K	M......	52	15th " " .	2	....	12	Epileptic Dementia.
41	F. M.	F	58	15th " " ..	2	7	15	Exhaustion of Mania
42	M. A. M.	F	43	17th " " ..	2	1	6	Dementia.
43	M. D. G ..	F	55	31st " " ..	2	....	28	Diarrhœa.
44	J. C	M	66	5th September, " .	2	8	30	Congestion of Lungs.
45	M. E	M	41	10th " " .	5	6	13	Septicæmia.
46	D. F......	M......	68	15th " " ..	7	9	24	Senile Decay.
47	D. V......	M......	74	17th " " ..	2	1	13	Epilepsy.
48	C. A. H...	F	60	27th " " ..	1	8	17	Exhaust. of Dementia.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents	1		1	4		4	5
Architects							
Actuaries							
Actors							
Artists							
Book-keepers	1		1	3		3	4
Bakers	1		1	2		2	3
Bricklayers	1		1	3		3	4
Butchers	2		2	3		3	5
Blacksmiths	2		2	16		16	18
Brass-finishers							
Brewers				1		1	1
Builders				1		1	1
Barbers				2	1	3	3
Broom-makers				2		2	2
Barristers							
Bookbinders	1		1				1
Brickmakers	1		1				1
Bridge-tenders							
Brakesmen							
Commercial travellers				4		4	4
Cabinet-makers				2		2	2
Consuls				1		1	1
Confectioners				1		1	1
Coopers	1		1	4		4	5
Carpenters	4		4	44		44	48
Clerks	4		4	23	6	29	33
Clergymen				7		7	7
Carriage-makers				2		2	2
Cooks							
Carders				1	1	2	2
Captains of steamboats							
Cigarmakers				3		3	3
Custom-house officers							
Coppersmiths							
Coachmen							
Civil servants				1		1	1
Clock cleaners							
Carters				1		1	1
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		19	19	1	317	318	337
Dressmakers		4	4		15	15	19
Detectives				1		1	1
Druggists				4		4	4
Dentists							
Doctors				1		1	1
Engineers				4		4	4
Editors				3		3	3
Engravers							

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Farmers	23		23	350	3	353	376
Fishermen				4		4	4
Founders							
Ferrymen							
Furriers				1		1	1
Gardeners				5		5	5
Grocers				5	1	6	6
Glass-blowers				1		1	1
Gentlemen							
Glove-makers							
Grooms							
Gun-smiths							
Hucksters							
Hatters							
Hostlers				2		2	2
Hunters							
Harness-makers				4		4	4
Housekeepers		39	39		439	439	478
Hack-drivers							
Inn-keepers	1		1	9	1	0	11
Ironmongers							
Jewellers				2		2	2
Janitors				1		1	1
Labourers	16		16	318		318	334
Laundresses					3	3	3
Ladies							
Lawyers				1		1	1
Lumbermen							
Milliners					4	4	4
Masons				3		3	3
Machinists				15		15	15
Matchmakers							
Millers	1		1	1		1	2
Moulders	2		2	3		3	5
Merchants				11	8	19	19
Mechanics	1		1	22	2	24	25
Music-teachers					2	2	2
Marble-cutters				2		2	2
No occupation	2	5	7	12	39	51	58
Night-watchmen				2		2	2
Nurses					1	1	1
Not stated	2	12	14	15	34	49	63
Organ-builders							
Other occupations				23		23	23

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Professors of music							
Plasterers				1		1	1
Pensioners							
Photographers				2		2	2
Prostitutes							
Painters	2		2	13		13	15
Printers				5		5	5
Peddlers				5	1	6	6
Physicians							
Pump-makers				1		1	1
Railway foremen							
Railway conductors							
Spinsters		2	2		2	2	4
Sailors	1		1	8		8	9
Students	2		2	4		4	6
Spinners	1	1	2	3	5	8	10
Sisters of Charity							
Soda-water manufacturers							
Stone-cutters				3		3	3
Showmen							
Saddlers				2		2	2
Shoemakers	2		2	15		15	17
Seamstresses					19	19	19
Soap-makers							
Slaters							
Station-masters	1		1				1
Soldiers				1		1	1
Salesmen							
Surveyors				1		1	1
Sail and tent-makers				1		1	1
Shopkeepers							
Ship-builders				3		3	3
Teachers		1	1	10	15	25	26
Tinsmiths	1		1	5		5	6
Tavern-keepers				3		3	3
Tailors				7	8	15	15
Tanners				1		1	1
Teamsters				4		4	4
Toll-gate keepers							
Watchmakers							
Wood-workers							
Weavers	1		1	4	6	10	11
Wheelwrights							
Waggon-makers				3		3	3
Unknown or other employments				30	99	129	129
Total	78	83	161	1093	1032	2125	2286

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity for the year ending 30th September, 1890.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1890.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends				6	7	13
Religious excitement				2	3	5
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.				5	1	6
Love affairs, including seduction				2	2	4
Mental anxiety, "worry"				2	2	4
Fright and nervous shocks				1	5	6
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink				1	2	3
Intemperance, sexual						
Venereal disease						
Self-abuse, sexual				6	1	7
Over-work					3	3
Sunstroke				3	1	4
Accident or injury				2	1	3
Pregnancy						
Puerperal					4	4
Lactation					1	1
Puberty and change of life						
Uterine disorders		1	1		4	4
Brain disease, with general paralysis						
Brain disease, with epilepsy	1	2	3	5	2	7
Other forms of brain disease					2	2
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.				4	2	6
Fevers				5	3	8
HEREDITARY.						
With other ascertained cause in combination						
With other combined cause not ascertained	17	20	37			
CONGENITAL.						
With other ascertained cause in combination						
With other combined cause not ascertained						
Unknown	60	60	120	34	37	71
Total	78	83	161	78	83	161

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
2099	M	J. M.	October 5th, 1889	3 months	Discharged recovered.
1998	M	J. C. B	November 5th "	3 "	" improved.
2092	F	F. S.	" 5th "	3 "	" recovered.
1390	F	M. A. H	" 12th "	6 "	" improved.
1748	F	E. T	" 16th "	6 "	" recovered.
2045	M	F. W.	" 19th "	3 "	" "
2106	F	L. K.	" 22nd "	2 "	" "
2047	F	F. W.	" 25th "	2 "	" "
1727	M	T. M. E.	" 29th "	6 "	" "
1502	F	Fr. J.	" 29th "	3 "	Returned.
1960	F	M. H.	December 6th "	6 "	"
1967	F	J. W.	" 23rd "	3 "	Discharged improved.
2057	F	S. A. L.	" 28th "	6 "	Returned.
1991	F	L. C.	" 27th "	3 "	Discharged improved.
729	M	W. S.	January 6th 1890	3 "	" recovered.
758	F	A. Mc.	" 6th "	3 "	Returned.
2129	F	M. B.	" 24th "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2131	M	G. E. H.	February 8th "	3 "	"
2166	F	C. A.	" 14th "	3 "	"
2032	F	C. Q.	March 6th "	6 "	"
2136	F	F. E.	April 1st "	3 "	"
2149	F	A. L.	" 5th "	2 "	"
1939	M	C. A.	" 15th "	3 "	"
2064	M	T. H. C.	" 17th "	6 "	Still out.
2193	M	H. B.	" 19th "	1 "	Discharged recovered.
1763	M	T. W. W.	" 22nd "	2 "	Returned.
2135	M	A. H.	May 2nd "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2181	F	A. Mc.	" 10th "	2 "	"
2154	F	C. W.	" 13th "	2 "	"
2171	F	M. G.	" 14th "	4 "	Returned.
1130	F	A. B.	" 17th "	6 "	Still out.
2002	M	J. D.	" 21st "	4 "	Discharged recovered.
2027	M	S. A.	" 24th "	3 "	" improved.
2077	F	H. C.	" 31st "	2 "	"
2123	F	M. G.	" 31st "	3 "	" recovered.
1393	F	B. B.	June 23rd "	6 "	Still out.
2160	M	R. W.	" 26th "	1 "	Discharged recovered.
2196	F	M. C.	" 27th "	2 "	Still out.
1644	M	C. H.	" 27th "	½ "	Returned.
2208	F	N. F.	" 28th "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
1172	M	G. L	July 1st "	2½ "	Returned.
2134	F	E. W.	" 1st "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2157	F	E. D.	" 2nd "	2 "	"
2210	M	B. G.	" 3rd "	2 "	"
2217	F	M. B	" 5th "	2 "	"
1132	M	A. H.	" 11th "	2 "	Still out.
2214	M	W. C.	" 12th "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2137	M	A. K.	" 18th "	2 "	Returned.
2107	F	C. F.	" 19th "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2037	F	S. K.	August 5th "	3 "	Still out.
2209	M	R. P.	" 8th "	3 "	"
2138	M	W. B.	" 13th "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
2229	F	M. B.	" 23rd "	3 "	Still out.
2206	F	A. S.	" 25th "	6 "	"
2226	M	M. F.	" 27th "	3 "	"
2066	M	A. R.	" 29th "	3 "	"
913	F	C. C.	September 1st "	3 "	"
2188	M	J. G.	" 1st "	3 "	"
2227	F	M. A. F.	" 8th "	1 "	"
2230	M	R. C.	" 15th "	½ "	"
2259	M	G: Z	" 22nd "	1 "	Returued.
1915	F	E. J. H.	" 25th "	2 "	Still out.
2239	M	J. P	" 26th "	3 "	"

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

——	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted	....	....	....	28	35	63
Discharged, recovered	13	17	30	....	....	....
" improved	2	4	6	....	....	....
" unimproved	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died brfore expiration of leave	....	....	....	....	....	....
Returned to Asylum	5	5	10	....	....	....
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1890	8	9	17	28	35	63

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial periods, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years.. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
„ 15 „ 20 „	2	3	5	2	....	2	....	....	....
„ 20 „ 25 „	15	14	29	1	7	8	....	....	....
„ 25 „ 30 „	7	15	22	3	5	8	....	1	1
„ 30 „ 35 „	12	9	21	2	4	6	2	1	3
„ 35 „ 40 „	9	14	23	6	2	8	....	5	5
„ 40 „ 45 „	10	7	17	3	3	6	3	3	6
„ 45 „ 50 „	6	4	10	1	3	4	3	2	5
„ 50 „ 55 „	4	3	7	3	....	3	1	1	2
„ 55 „ 60 „	4	5	9	2	1	3	....	3	3
„ 60 „ 65 „	6	3	9	2	1	3	2	2	4
„ 65 „ 70 „	2	4	6	1	....	1	6	4	10
70 „ 75 „	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	2	4
„ 75 „ 80 „	1	1	2	....	....	....	4	1	5
„ 80 „ 85 „	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
„ 85 „ 90 „	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
„ 90 „ 95 „	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unknown	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals...........	78	83	161	26	26	52	23	25	48

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	40	13	....	1	3
From 1 to 2 months	25	11	3	....	1
„ 2 „ 3 „	14	11	5	....	1
„ 3 „ 4 „	8	9	3	1	1
„ 4 „ 5 „	7	13	2	....	....
„ 5 „ 6 „	6	9	6	....	....
„ 6 „ 7 „	7	12	3	3	....
„ 7 „ 8 „	1	10	6	....	....
„ 8 „ 9 „	....	10	5	....	....
„ 9 „ 10	2	8	1	2	....
„ 10 „ 11 „	1	9	4	1	....
„ 11 „ 12 „	....	4	1	2	1
„ 12 „ 18 „	14	55	3	5	2
„ 18 months to 2 years	2	58	3	....	....
„ 2 to 3 years	8	97	4	....	....
„ 3 „ 4 „	7	37	....	....	....
„ 4 „ 5 „	4	56	1	1	....
„ 5 „ 6 „	....	54	1	....	....
„ 6 „ 7 „	1	35	....	....	....
„ 7 „ 8 „	3	44	....	....	....
„ 8 „ 9 „	....	41	1	....	....
„ 9 „ 10 „	1	51	....	....	....
„ 10 „ 15 „	4	126	....	....	1
„ 15 „ 20 „	2	57	....	....	....
„ 20 years and upwards	1	78	....	....	....
Not stated	3	....	....	....	....
Totals	161	908	52	16	10

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Daily Average Number of Patients who worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter shop	4	1119	...	1119
Tailor's shop	2	542	...	542
Shoe shop	3	795	...	795
Engineer's shop	3	1035	...	1035
Blacksmith's shop	...	...	...	...
Mason work	4	419	...	419
Repairing roads	...	...	...	...
Wood yard and coal shed	...	...	...	...
Bakery	3	611	...	611
Laundry	19	2123	3311	5434
Dairy	5	1534	...	1534
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	1	365	...	365
Piggery	...	...	...	...
Painting	6	1476	...	1476
Farm	59	13784	...	13784
Garden	52	12648	...	12648
Grounds	...	...	...	...
Stable	3	1064	...	1064
Kitchen	21	2555	4583	7138
Dining rooms	46	6084	9916	1600
Officers' quarters	...	...	...	...
Sewing rooms	50	...	13620	13620
Knitting	55	...	14510	14510
Spinning	...	...	...	...
Mending	23	...	3149	3149
Wards	...	...	...	...
Halls	381	72558	43317	114875
Storeroom	1	365	...	365
General	49	7872	5816	13688
Total	790	126949	97222	224171

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1890, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	5	......	5
Brant	26	21	47
Bruce	4	6	10
Carleton	......	1	1
Dufferin	4	3	7
Dundas	......	......	......
Durham	1	2	3
Elgin	2	2	4
Essex	......	......	......
Frontenac	11	......	11
Glengarry	......	......	......
Grenville	......	......	......
Grey	23	13	36
Haldimand	21	18	39
Halton	15	17	32
Hastings	......	......	......
Huron	2	5	7
Kent	2	2	4
Lambton	1	1	2
Lanark	1	......	1
Leeds	2	......	2
Lennox and Addington	......	......	......
Lincoln	27	32	59
Middlesex	2	1	3
Muskoka District	4	......	4
Nipissing District	......	......	......
Norfolk	14	26	40
Northumberland	9	4	13
Ontario	9	12	21
Oxford	5	1	6
Parry Sound District	2	2	4
Peel	3	7	10
Perth	2	2	4
Peterborough	3	4	7
Prescott	......	......	......
Prince Edward	1	......	1
Rainy River District	1	......	1
Renfrew	1	......	1
Russell	......	......	......
Simcoe	66	60	126
Stormont	2	......	2
Thunder Bay District	2	......	2
Victoria	5	7	12
Waterloo	20	13	33
Welland	19	23	42
Wellington	35	45	80
Wentworth	51	71	122
York	56	48	104
Not classed, unknown, etc	......	......	......
Total	459	449	908

TABLE No. 14.

Number of articles made and repaired in the Tailor's Shop during the year ending September 30th, 1890.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Coats	99	16
Vests	64	....
Trousers (pairs)	327	22
Overalls	6	....
Combination suits	12	....
Summer jackets	6	....
Smocks	4	....
Uniform coats	26	32
" trousers (pairs)	32	46
Total	576	116

TABLE No. 15.

Number of articles cut out in the tailor shop to be made in the halls during the year ending September 30th, 1890.

Articles.	—
Summer jackets	79
Vest	1
Total	80

TABLE No. 16.

Number of articles made and repaired in the shoe shop during the year ending September 30th, 1890.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Men's coarse brogans (pairs)	202	123
" leather slippers (pairs)	324	108
Women's Oxford tie shoes (pairs)	491	276
Men's mitts	228	....
" braces	192	....
Razor straps	25	....
Total	1462	507

TABLE No. 17.

Articles made and repaired in the sewing rooms during the year ending September 30th, 1890.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	1289	618	Pillow shams	340	
Basques	16		Pillows remade	331	
Blankets		104	Pudding cloths	74	
Braces (pairs)	39		Quilts	10	94
Bread covers	4		Skirts	263	764
Caps	41		Shirts	574	6412
Chair covers	8		Socks (pairs)	628	9661
Chemises	457	1379	" footed (pairs)	137	
Combinations		55	Stockings "	741	8736
Carpet balls	396		" footed "	93	
Coats		846	Sheets	1112	641
Dresses	994	1671	Shrouds	50	
Drawers (pairs)	690	1344	Straw ticks	184	979
Handkerchiefs	78		Towels	1072	234
Jackets	68	498	Toilet covers	14	
Lambrequins	96		Tablecloths	34	68
Mattresses	98		Tablecovers	16	
" remade	367		Tea bags	14	
" ticks	154	408	Tidies	12	
Mitts (pairs)	394	79	Toilet mats	17	
Mats	198		Towels		
Nightgowns	149	274	Undershirts	40	
Neckties	57		Underwaists	28	
Overalls		18	Vests		440
Pillowslips	1472	779	Window blinds	94	
Pillowticks	144				
Pants		1243	Total	13121	37345
Print screens	34				

TABLE No. 18.

Products of the Farm for the year ending September 30th, 1890.

	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.
Wheat	337 bushels.	95	320 15
Oats	880 "	45	396 00
Potatoes	3500 "	56	1960 00
Turnips	3500 "	20¾	726 25
Hay	160 tons.	8 00	280 00
Straw	80 "	6 00	480 00
Corn fodder	350 loads.	1 00	350 00
Pasture for fat cattle			180 00
Veal	83 pounds.	6	4 98
Calfskin	7 "	6	42
Pork	4511½ "	6	270 69
Live hogs (large and small 224)			1397 82
Milk	21220½ gallons.	20	4244 10
Total			11610 41

TABLE No. 19.

Products of the Garden for the year ending September 30th, 1890.

—	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.
Asparagus	870 bunches.	5	43 50
Apples	29 bushels.	1 37½	39 88
Beans	163 "	1 00	163 00
Beets	189 "	60	113 40
Currants (red)	714 quarts.	7⅜	52 66
" (black)	160 "	12½	20 00
Celery	1000 heads.	4	40 00
Cherries	220 quarts.	6	13 20
Carrots	299 bushels.	60	179 40
"	630 bunches.	3	18 90
Cauliflowers	323 heads.	8⅜	27 05
Corn	1812 dozen.	7⅛	129 11
Cabbage	2349 heads.	51/5	122 15
Cucumbers	9862 "	1	98 62
Gooseberries	311 quarts.	10	31 10
Grapes	860 "	8½	73 10
Lettuce	4936 bunches.	2⅓	115 17
Melons	25	10	2 50
Onions	1255 bunches.	2	25 10
"	104½ bushels.	1 00	104 50
Pumpkins	6	10	60
Plums	13 bushels.	2 00	26 00
Parsnips	100 "	60	60 00
Pease	76½ "	98⅓	75 22
Pears	25 "	2 00	50 00
Plants (hothouse)	6000 "	8	480 00
Rhubarb	4025 bunches.	2⅔	107 33
Raspberries	808 quarts.	10	80 80
Radishes	650 bunches.	3	19 50
"	1½ bushels.	2 00	3 00
Savory (Summer)	500 bunches.	2	10 00
Sage	500 "	2	10 00
Squash	40	5	2 00
Spinach	88 bushels.	58⅓	51 33
Strawberries	1719 quarts.	8½	146 11
Tomatoes	400 bushels.	55	220 00
Wood (pine)	30 cords.	3 00	90 00
Total			2,844 23

TABLE No. 20.

Statement of work done by the Carpenter during the year ending September 30th, 1890.

Barn at farm repaired.
Stable for fat cattle repaired.
Greenhouse completed.
House over well at farm built.
Part of old carpenter shop converted into harness room.
Washing machines repaired.
Two wagon boxes repaired.
Four cart boxes repaired.
Three wagon reaches made.
Store room for gardener fitted up.
One pair shafts for chore wagon made.
Twenty-two new locks at East House put on.
Cupboard for hall D made.
Three bake boards for kitchen made.
Thirty oak benches repaired.
Twenty perforated benches repaired.
Forty-one perforated seats in benches replaced.
Twenty perforated seats in chairs replaced.
Six arm chairs re-cushioned.
Seventy-five common chairs repaired.
Nineteen arm chairs repaired.
Twenty-three rocking chairs repaired.
Eighteen lounges upholstered.
Cupboard for gas meters made.
Storage box for pump-house made.
Coal shed at pump-house repaired.
Five step ladders made.
Seven step ladders repaired.
Coal bin at Superintendent's house built.
Seventeen frames for mat-making made.
Twelve hooks for mat-making made.
One quilting frame made.
One oak table for baker made.
One pine table for baker made.
Twenty-eight tables covered with oilcloth.
Six tables covered with zinc.
Four sinks covered with zinc.
Shelves in Engineer's store room made.
Fifteen polishing brushes for halls made.
Nine wheelbarrows repaired.
One hundred and seven hammers for quarry fitted with handles.
Seventeen axes fitted with handles.
Eleven mattocks fitted with handles.
One sleigh for drawing milk made.
Six store rooms at Orchard House fitted with hooks
Twenty-three door bells put on.
Thirty-one bedsteads repaired.
One hundred and eight door stops on floors at Orchard House put on.
Seats of benches at Orchard House re-nailed.
Cornice of kitchen at Orchard House repaired.
Thirteen window sashes repaired.

TABLE No. 20.—*Continued.*

Statement of work done by the Carpenter during the year ending September 30th, 1890.

Nine looking glasses replaced.
Steps for boiler-house made.
Five wash basins repaired.
Twenty-eight bars for laundry drier made.
Eighteen window-fasteners repaired
Ninety-nine window-cords put in.
Eighty-seven window-stops repaired.
Eleven guard windows repaired.
Eighteen boxes for flowers made.
Nine window-blind rollers repaired.
Six racks for vines made.
Twelve racks for plants made.
One fern case repaired.
Nineteen base boards repaired.
Seventy-eight lambrequin boards put up.
Airing-court doors and fence repaired.
Airing-court shed floor repaired.
Nine dormitory windows halls C and 3, plaster, etc., removed and replaced with matched lumber.
Six bedroom ceilings replaced with matched lumber.
Shelves in hall C store room re-arranged.
Nine door frames at Orchard House fastened.
Seven screen doors made.
Twenty screen windows made.
Five storm doors made.
Thirty water-closet seats at Orchard House repaired.
Six bread knives repaired.
Billiard table covered.
Twelve tips on billiard cues put on.
Four farm gates made.
Fence on mountain top rebuilt.
Fence along driveway repaired.
Bursar's house repaired, new cellar stairs put in, partition moved, etc.
Sofa upholstered.
Wooden eavetroughs for barn made.
Four music stands made.
Four meat boards made.
Nine bureaus repaired.
Table for butcher shop made.
New steps and walk main entrance Orchard House made.
Flower stands for Superintendent's house made.
Also various miscellaneous pieces of work such as lock fitting, key making, etc.

TABLE No. 21.

Statement of work done by the Engineer during the year ending September 30th, 1890.

Radiator and connections put in officers' dining room.

Six steam boilers, new blow-off and feed pipes put in.

Injector and connections put in east boiler house.

Boilers in east and west houses, valves ground in and made tight.

Four main steam-pipes in east and west boiler houses, new flange joints.

Main steam-pipe Orchard House, valves ground and made tight and new joints.

Rocking grates under steam boilers at Orchard House overhauled.

New cylinder and bolts put in washing machine.

Fifty feet main steam return pipe put in east boiler house.

Steam pipes removed from old refrigerator and new pipes and connections made to radiators in their place.

Hall 2, new waste pipes in bath rooms.

Hall D, new waste pipes in bath rooms.

Hall A dining room, new trap on sink.

Queen street pumping house, new blow-off and feed pipes and all valves ground in and joints made tight.

Traps on water-closets at Orchard House with twenty-eight cleaning thimbles and plugs put in.

Fire connections with 100 feet of hose attached to each, put in at north and south of Orchard House basement.

Pipes and radiators in three halls and front building, Orchard House, bronzed.

Pipes and radiators in front building at main Asylum, bronzed.

New piston put in steam pump east boiler house.

All steam glove valves throughout the buildings ground in and packed new.

Miscellaneous work such as leaks in pipes and stoppages of waste pipes in closets and bath rooms attended to.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ONTARIO ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA

ORILLIA, OCTOBER, 1st, 1890.

To the Inspector of Asylums, etc.:

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith the Fourteenth Annual Report of the operations of this Asylum.

On the 30th September, 1889, we had in residence 309 (158 were males and 151 females). There were admitted during the year 11 males and 17 females, in all 28, which added to the 309 in residence makes 337 as the number under care for 1890. Of those admitted 5 were by the Lieutenant-Governor's warrant (1 male and 4 females). There were 3 taken home by friends (2 males and 1 female). Died during the year 22, of whom 10 were males, 12 females, leaving in residence 312 (157 males and 155 females. As we have only 300 beds in the asylum, it will be seen we have 12 more inmates than beds, so that a process of doubling up had to be resorted to in the case of children, which objectionable course is, perhaps, permissable under pressing circumstances.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

The applications for admission are steadily increasing. In 1882 we had a clean slate, but since then we have been registering about 50 applications per year, over and above the admissions. At the close of the year the number has reached 392. Registered during the yeer 73, admitted 28, leaving a surplus of 45. I do not apprehend, however, that more than 250 of these applicants are at present to the fore, as doubtless a large number have died, or removed to other parts of the Dominion, and by the end of another year we will likely have another clean slate. But what of the future? It has been demonstrated beyond all question that, in addition to our admissions, the applications increase at the rate of 50 a year, and if this continues after our new asylum is completed and occupied, it means an additional cottage about very third year. This would involve an expenditure of at least $25,000 for building, and when filled an increase for maintenance of $13,000. If a cottage were erected every third year to keep up with the demand for admissions, we would have an increase for building and maintenance of, on an average, $12,500 a year. The gradual increase of cost for maintenance of asylums is approaching alarming proportions, and doubtless before long a part of this cost will have to be borne directly by the counties, in proportion to the number for whom accommodation and care is required. This is the system adopted in the neighboring republic, as a matter of necessity. Ontario is perhaps the only country in the world that bears all the cost of public institutions, a large part of the cost of education, and that of many other interests, such as agricultural societies, aid to railways and public roads, and all this without taxing her people. It would only be reasonable therefore, if the government were to fix a maximum sum, of say $500,000, for the maintenance of public charities, and that the counties be drawn on for all in excess of that amount.

HEALTH.

The health of our inmates has been remarkably good, and if we except the influenza with which we were afflicted in February, in common with the whole country, we had no diseases of either an epidemic or endemic character. It is true the death-rate is considerably higher than it was last year, but having regard for the enfeebled class of imbeciles and idiots with which this asylum is filled, we must expect a considerable variation in the death-rate from year to year. In all the institutions of my acquaintance, similar to ours, there is a marked discrimination in the admission of patients, and only those who are fairly healthy, and of average mental capacity, for idiots, are admitted. Many of them reject epileptics, and all reject the specially deformed and crippled. By reference to the statistical tables it will be seen that of the 22 deaths, 5 were the result of epilepsy, or exhaustion from that dreadful malady, 5 from phthisis, and 5 from general debility, which is a somewhat vague term, but I know of no other that will better describe it. No sickness, nor no death resulted from any unsanitary condition of the buildings or surroundings.

SANITATION.

In the month of July last, a committee of the Provincial Board of Health visited Orillia, and amongst other things inspected our system of water supply and sewage. In their report to the town council they condemn the emptying of our sewage into Lake Simcoe, on the ground of pollution. They recommend the disposal of it on our land, on a plan somewhat similar to the one adopted at the London Asylum. As their report was published in our local newspapers, and caused considerable comment, I wrote a short criticism, from which the following are some extracts :—"In the first place it is stated (in the report) that the rising ground on which the building stands is stony, with a subsoil of sand and gravel. There are certainly stones galore, but as to sand and gravel, there is none, except a small seam of sand under the north wing of the main building, but to the east and north there is absolutely neither sand nor gravel, as the contractors who had to excavate for our foundations can testify It is clay and hardpan, and boring and blasting had to be resorted to in order to loosen it. . . . Now, as our soil is non-permeable, the hill being as stated, clay and hardpan, and all our low land stiff clay, it can be seen at once that this system cannot very well be adopted. But if it could, what would be the result? Simply to ruin our water supply which the committee so highly commend. There is no doubt the water which breaks out in several places between our buildings and the pumping house, is from the one source, and that these springs are all connected. If our sewage is discharged where it is proposed (by the committee), and irrigation could take place, the head of our water supply would be polluted at once, and rendered unfit for use."

To me it seems absurd to suppose that a large lake, of say 400 square miles, can be polluted with the sewage from a population of 600 or 700, more especially as there is a strong current towards the outlet of those lakes. As at the old building, so at the new, the outlet of the sewer is too near the shore. It is a pity the pipe into the lake was not iron, instead of a wooden box, and extended beyond the shoals, into deep water. If this were done we would hear no complaints about our sewage, more particularly if we owned the land on the lake front, as we should do.

LAND ON LAKE FRONT.

I would again call your attention to the desirability of purchasing the strip of land between us and the lake. The buildings are just 60 rods from the lake, and 75 feet above the water level, and yet we have no access to it without passing through a point of land, a few yards in width, belonging to a neighbor. It is of but little value to the owner, but would be of much advantage to us, especially in connection with our sewerage, and I would again earnestly recommend its purchase.

THE OLD BUILDINGS.

As soon as we remove to the new asylum the old building should be closed for a few months, and put in a thorough state of repair, for the reception of 120 or 130 adults of a quiet harmless class. It will require new floors throughout, and I would recommend ceiling with the patent sheet iron. The front verandah should be rebuilt, and a few structural alterations made inside the building. There should be two new steel boilers, similar to those at the new buildings, the old ones being pretty well burned out. The outlet pipes of the sewer should be extended into the lake, out into deep water. As it is now, and always has been, the mouth is only a few feet from the shore, where there is only from 2 to 3 feet of water, as the lake rises and falls. Many complaints are heard from time to time about our sewage, and perhaps with some reason. It is a matter, however, that can be easily remedied, and should be done. As soon as the Town of Orillia has an abundant supply of water, we should have it supplied from that source for the purely domestic purposes, water-closets, baths and cleaning operations being provided for as at present.

COTTAGES FOR EMPLOYEES, ETC.

For the proper working of the institution all the officers, and the principal employees should live either in, or near the buildings, and not in the town two miles away—and to secure this end cottages should be erected on the grounds for such as have families. The officers, especially, should be within immediate reach of the Asylum in case an emergency might require their presence. Nor is it reasonable or prudent to have departments in the institution locked up and the keys two miles away. A few thousand dollars spent in erecting cottages on the ground on the opposite side of the public road would be money well expended, and I would respectfully recommend that such be done at an early date.

GARDENER.

As much will depend on the manner in which our new grounds are laid out, and made up, to give them the beautiful appearance their natural position affords, it would be well to appoint a thoroughly competent gardener at once. Two years ago an appropriation was voted for this purpose, but for some reason, unknown to me, no appointment was made. Two years were therefore lost, which might have been very profitably employed on garden and grounds. Our site is so beautiful, and the possibilities for making magnificent looking grounds are so great, that no more time should be lost in making a commencement on them.

BAKER.

The population of our asylum will have so increased very shortly, as to make it not only desirable, but profitable, to employ a baker. During all the years we have been here the bread has been supplied by contract, and in a very satisfactory manner. While the population was small it doubtless paid to have it thus, but now with our large institution, and a splendid bakery, it would pay to make our own bread.

FENCING.

As you are aware nothing has been done, as yet, in the way of fencing our grounds. We have had appropriations voted for this work on two different occasions, but they were allowed to lapse for want of the necessary authority to go on with the expenditure. It is only reasonable to ask that our land be enclosed with a respectable and durable fence of some kind, especially along the public road. My own preference would be for stone walls, such as those built by several farmers in this neighborhood. We have the stones and a good part of the labor, and if we had an appropriation of a few hundred dollars to employ one or two experts in this kind of fencing, we could make a good beginning next summer.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Since my last report we have changed our system of gas making at the new asylum The McIlvanie system has been adopted here, and after several months' trial has proved very satisfactory. Its chief recommendation is the small cost of production, being less than 25 cents per thousand feet, after making a deduction of the by-product of charcoal at the rate of 10 cents per bushel—a ready sale is made at this price. The quality of gas is excellent, equal to the best city gas. It is made from a combination of wood and petroleum. The retorts are filled with wood, and the petroleum passing through, the two gases unite and pass through iron filings, thence through the washers and purifier on to the holder. The process is very simple, and requires but little attention, and is generated very rapidly.

A commodious carriage, and farm implement house, 60 x 50 feet, has been built. It is in two compartments, the carriage house being 60 x 30 and that for the implements 60 x 20. A handsome barn for storing straw and hay has also been erected, so that now with our fine stables and piggery, we have very respectable outbuildings.

WORK.

The boys have been constantly employed during the summer in clearing our grounds of stone and grading. They also did a considerable amount of draining. A six inch tile drain has been laid from the spring under the stables, down to the vicinity of the coal sheds, where a large artificial fish-pond has been constructed. This proved to be a work of considerable magnitude, and required a great deal of hard labor. The attendants took a very active interest in this work, and I am afraid ruined some of their clothing while employed at it. They also did a fair amount of tree planting, and as the summer was eminently favourable the results have been very satisfactory. The girls find ample employment in general domestic work, laundry and sewing rooms. Knitting is quite an industry in the day-rooms, and of course is a source of profit as all the stockings and socks are made by them

THE SCHOOL.

Our school work has gone on with a considerable degree of progress during the year. Another teacher has been added to our staff, making it now three. There should have been four teachers for the number of children under instruction, and as we will be moving to the new asylum early in the spring, with a large increase of children, I would here strongly recommend that provision be made during the next session of the Legislature for two additional teachers at least, and a pianist. It is very important we should have this latter officer, as the calisthenic and gymnastic exercises will be taught in the gymnasium, which will be occupied by some of the classes nearly every hour of the school day, in charge of their respective teachers. One of the two teachers asked for should have a good knowledge of the Kindergarten system—and the other should be well experienced in the public school methods We have demonstrated beyond all question that a large percentage of our children are capable of vast improvement—and it affords me much pleasure to record my appreciation of the devoted labors of the teachers engaged in this work. It certainly requires tact, great patience, and never ending efforts, to develop intellectual growth where there is little or no intelligence—and this our teachers are earnestly striving to do.

THE NEW BUILDINGS.

The main front buildings are now so near completion, they will have received their finishing touches before this report is in print, that it might not be amiss to give a short description of them. For beauty and compactness ours is the finest public institution in Ontario. It must be remembered the main building was specially designed for school purposes, where children can be trained and improved in so far as their physical imperfections, and mental deprivations will permit, and thereby rendered more helpful to themselves and their less fortunate fellow inmates. For years I have been urging the erection of such an institution—but this noble building surpasses anything that I had fondly hoped and looked for. On entering the front door, through the tower, the visitor enters the hall of the administrative part of the building, in which are the offices of the medical superintendent, bursar and matron—a reception room, dispensary and lavatory. These offices are large, roomy and pleasantly situated—the front ones overlooking the picturesque Lake Simcoe. Passing through a door from the front hall we enter a magnificent corridor 550 feet long, and 10 feet wide, extending to right and left to the north and south wings respectively. There are 20 rooms opening out of this corridor, intended for class and teachers' rooms. Two of these are large gymnasiums, being situated one in each wing for the boys and girls respectively. The front of the building has three projections, the centre being the offices, and considerably the largest. One of these projections is fitted up for the medical superintendent's residence and has communication with the building by a door opening from the verandah into the main corridor. From the door at main entrance there is a continuous hall 256 feet long and 10 feet wide, extending to the kitchen, which occupies a central position in the buildings. On either side of this hall are situated the officers' and attendants' dining rooms, two courts, in which are large cisterns for soft water storage, and two patients' dining rooms, each 74 x 30 feet. Then comes a cross hall separating the dining rooms from the kitchen, and continuing around either side of the latter into covered passageways, connecting with the covered ways leading to the cottages north and south. These cottages have been occupied for the last three years, and are admirably adapted for the purpose for which they were built. The centre building in which the kitchen is situated, also contains the stores, the laundry, the bakery and the boiler house, all being roomy and in ketping with the general character of the buildings throughout. The first and second floors of the main building are identical with the ground floor in respect to corridors and rooms. These are to be used for dormitories and sitting rooms. The amusement hall is situated over the large dining rooms, and is a magnificent room 70 feet wide, and including the stage 83 feet long. This gives a floor space of 5,800 feet, perhaps the largest, certainly the handsomest asylum hall in the Province. The ceiling is 24 feet high, and metallic, of a very pretty pattern. To this large hall there are seven entrances, and of course as many exits. It is absolutely the centre of our little world and is approached from every point of thè compass. The floors throughout the building are of hard wood, maple being chiefly used. The stairs of which there are no less than eleven in the main building, are of oak. The ceilings are all metallic of neat pattern and very tastefully painted. The lavatories, bath rooms, water closets and the ventilation and heating are all of the most modern and approved description. In all the large rooms, such as dining rooms, gymnasiums and large class rooms, the floors are supported by rolled iron girders resting on cast iron pillars, starting from solid stone footings in the basement. The two large rooms on second floor, above the gymnasiums, are intended for hospital wards, and connected with them are the nurse's rooms, bath rooms and water closets. For the purpose nothing could be finer, they are large, bright and airy, and the view over Lake Simcoe, with its islands, bays and peninsulas, and the villages and towns on the eastern and southern shores is something charming, and not easily forgotten when once seen. A verandah opens from each, and is accessible to none but the occupants of the hospital.

The architect, Mr. Kivas Tully, deserves much credit for the care and attention he has given to the planning and construction of this admirable building. If this asylum is the last of the public institutions erected, it can be truthfully said it is, all in all, the best and most complete in its appointments; and it is a grand culmination of his many long years of faithful public service.

I cannot close this report without referring to the late Inspector, Dr. W. T. O'Reilly, who died so suddenly at Kingston, last July. He always took a special interest in this asylum, and was ever ready to listen to, and further any suggestion for its improvement. It was very largely owing to his kind and sympathetic nature, that we now have such an imposing pile of buildings, and I sincerely regret he did not live to see them completed, and occupied by the unfortunates who always commended his warmest sympathy.

Early in the year the bursar, Mr. B. Mullen resigned, after many years service, and Mr. T. J. Muir our storekeeper was promoted to the position. He performs his duties in an efficient and satisfactory manner. Mr. P. McAuley was appointed storekeeper and is giving good satisfaction. No other changes occurred during the year.

I have the honor to be,
Sir.
Your obedient servant,

A. H. BEATON,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Idiots, Orillia, for the year ending 30th September, 1890.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1890.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total
Remaining, October 1st, 1889	......	......	......	158	151	309
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	1	4	5			
Medical Certificate	10	13	23	11	17	28
Total number under treatment during year	......	......	......	169	168	337
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	......	......	......	......	......	......
" improved	......	......	......	......	......	......
" unimproved	2	1	3			
Total number of discharges during year	2	1	3			
Died	10	12	22	12	13	25
Eloped	......	......	......	......	......	......
Transferred	......	......	......	......	......	......
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1890	......	......	......	157	155	312
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	......	......	......	316	298	614
" discharged	25	15	40			
" died	119	107	226			
" eloped	2	......	2			
" transferred	13	21	34	159	143	302
" remaining, 30th Sept., 1890	......	......	......	157	155	312
No of applications on file 30th Sept., 1890	......	......	......	226	172	398

TABLE No. 2

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1889, to 30th September, 1890

——	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 25th of Oct.)...	156	151	307
Minimum " " " (on the 15th of August).	158	157	315
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	57413	55944	113407
Daily average population-......	157.29	153.40	310.69

——	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	tal.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married......	......	......	......	......	6	6
Widowed......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Single	11	17	28	316	292	608
Not reported......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total......	11	17	28	316	298	614
Religion						
Presbyterians......	1	5	6	55	52	107
Episcopalians......	4	3	7	66	71	137
Methodists......	1	1	2	74	81	155
Baptists......	2	1	3	6	14	20
Congregationalists	......	......	......	......	......	......
Roman Catholics......	1	3	4	53	37	90
Mennonites......	......	......	......	6	3	9
Quakers	......	......	......	3	1	4
Infidels......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other denominations......	1	3	4	8	8	16
Not reported......	1	1	2	45	31	76
Total......	11	17	28	316	298	614
Nationalities.						
English......	1	1	2	27	22	49
Irish	1	1	2	27	22	49
Scotch	......	......	......	20	11	31
Canadian......	9	15	24	212	216	428
United States	......	......	......	3	6	9
Other Countries......	......	......	......	11	8	19
Unknown	......	......	......	16	13	29
Total......	11	17	28	316	298	614

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to the 30th September, 1890.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District		2	2		2	2
Brant		1	1	5	5	10
Bruce				7	7	14
Carleton	1		1	14	6	20
Dufferin				1	1	2
Elgin				1	9	10
Essex				7	5	12
Frontenac	1		1	11	16	27
Grey		2	2	14	13	27
Haldimand	1		1	11	3	14
Halton				8	5	13
Hastings				3	8	11
Huron	2		2	14	15	29
Kent		1	1	4	11	15
Lambton				9	8	17
Lanark				6	4	10
Leeds and Grenville	1		1	10	3	13
Lennox and Addington		2	2	7	8	15
Lincoln				4	3	7
Middlesex				11	12	23
Muskoka District				5	2	7
Norfolk				6	5	11
Northumberland and Durham		1	1	11	13	24
Ontario	1		1	13	8	21
Oxford				8	8	16
Peel				2	8	10
Perth		1	1	6	6	12
Peterborough				1	5	6
Prescott and Russell					1	1
Prince Edward				1	4	5
Renfrew				1	6	7
Simcoe	2	3	5	24	16	40
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				8	1	9
Victoria				6	5	11
Waterloo				6	4	10
Welland				1	4	5
Wellington		1	1	9	4	13
Wentworth				15	13	28
York	2	3	5	46	41	87
Total admissions	11	17	28	316	298	614

TABLE No 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to the 30th September, 1890.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District		1	1		1	1
Brant				1		1
Bruce				2	2	4
Carleton				4	3	7
Elgin					4	4
Essex				2	3	5
Frontenac	1		1	8	9	17
Grey				7	4	11
Haldimand				1		1
Halton					2	2
Hastings				2	3	5
Huron				4	2	6
Kent					3	3
Lambton				2	3	5
Lanark				4	1	5
Leeds and Grenville				5	2	7
Lennox and Addington		2	2	2	7	9
Lincoln				2	2	4
Middlesex				3	1	4
Muskoka District				2		2
Norfolk				5	5	10
Northumberland and Durham				4	3	7
Ontario				4		4
Oxford				2	1	3
Peel				1	3	4
Perth				4	2	6
Peterborough					3	3
Prescott and Russell					1	1
Renfrew				1	4	5
Simcoe				6	3	9
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				7		7
Victoria				2		2
Waterloo				1		1
Wellington				1		1
Wentworth				1	6	7
York			1	10	6	16
Total admissions	1		5	100	89	189

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
564	C. J. C........	M.....	March 15th, 1889......	January 1st, 1890......	
552	J. M..........	M.....	November 7th, 1888......	April 3rd, "	
490	C. F..........	F	March 16th, "	May 30th, "	

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
586	S. M...........	F	20	October 24th, 1889....	......	1	4	Epilepsy.
37	J. G...........	M.....	55	November 18th, "	13	1	23	Blood poison.
580	J. D...........	M.....	10	" 26th, "	......	4	3	General debility.
117	A. H	M.....	35	December 29th, "	12	11	19	Phthisis.
447	R. J	M.....	48	January 7th, 1890....	2	10	18	Bronchitis.
503	C. A.	F	21	" 16th, "	1	9	6	General debility.
288	E. D...........	F	26	February 1st, "	17	4	10	Epilepsy.
539	H. P.	F	30	" 11th, "	1	4	.....	"
510	G. D. R........	M.....	48	" 11th, "	1	9	2	General debility.
509	C. J. R	M.....	9	April 14th, "	1	11	13	Gastritis.
543	M. L	F	47	" 20th, "	1	6	12	Phthisis.
430	M. R	F	33	" 27th, "	3	3	27	General debility.
554	J. T	F	41	May 13th, "	1	6	.... .	Phthisis.
466	J. S	M....	9	" 26th, "	2	4	14	General debility.
548	E. H...........	F	16	June 13th, "	1	7	25	Phthisis.
6	S. P	F	55	" 26th, "	3	9	1	Blood poison.
594	W. J. W. McC.	M.....	12	July 24th, "	.....	6	......	Epilepsy.
585	A. A. J	F	20	August 14th, "	.....	10	28	Brain fever.
595	J. R. N	M.....	12	" 19th, "	......	5	26	Enteric fever.
233	P. R. R........	F	16	24th, "	10	......	10	Phthisis.
258	E. P	F	15	th, "	8	1	10	Epilepsy.
451	J. M...........	M.....	63	19th, "	2	9	29	Tertiary syphilis.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing in quinquennial period the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

AGES.	Admitted.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years	7	8	15	5	....	5
15 to 20 years	1	5	6	....	4	4
20 " 25 "	....	1	1	....	3	3
25 " 30 "	1	....	1	....	1	1
30 " 35 "	1	....	1	....	1	1
35 " 40 "	1	1	2	1	....	1
40 " 45 "	....	....	....	....	1	1
45 " 50 "	....	1	1	2	1	3
50 " 55 "	....	1	1	....	....	....
55 " 60 "	....	....	....	1	1	2
60 " 65 "	....	....	....	1	....	1
Totals	11	17	28	10	12	22

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on the 30th September, 1890.

From 1 to 2 months	4
“ 2 “ 3 “	2
“ 3 “ 4 “	7
“ 4 “ 5 “	1
“ 5 “ 6 “	4
“ 6 “ 7 “	1
“ 8 “ 9 “	2
“ 9 “ 10 “	3
“ 10 “ 11 “	2
“ 12 “ 18 “	18
“ 18 months to 2 years	14
“ 2 to 3 years	72
“ 3 “ 4 “	9
“ 4 “ 5 “	23
“ 5 “ 6 “	6
“ 6 ‘ 7 “	9
“ 7 “ 8 “	8
“ 8 “ 9 “	45
“ 9 “ 10 “	6
“ 10 “ 15 “	76
Totals	312

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of patents who worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	1	306	...	306
Tailor's shop	...	...	...	...
Shoe shop	...	...	...	...
Engineer's shop	3	1030	...	1030
Blacksmith's shop	...	...	...	...
Mason work	...	...	...	...
Repairing roads	...	...	...	...
Wood yard and coal shed	3	900	...	900
Bakery	...	...	...	...
Laundry	10	620	3010	3630
Dairy	4	...	1460	1460
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	...	...	...	...
Piggery	1	365	...	365
Painting	...	...	...	...
Farm	30	5425	...	5425
Garden				
Grounds				
Stable	2	730	...	730
Kitchen	10	730	2920	3650
Dining rooms	10	730	2920	3650
Officers' quarters	2	365	365	730
Sewing rooms	3	...	500	500
Knitting	10	...	3130	3130
Spinning	...	...	...	...
Mending	2	...	480	480
Wards	40	6100	8050	14150
Halls	...	...	...	...
Storeroom	1	313	...	313
General	3	939	...	939
Total	135	18553	23235	41788

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on 30th September, 1890, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District		2	2
Brant	1	2	3
Bruce	2	2	4
Carleton	8	2	10
Dufferin			
Dundas	2		2
Durham	3	2	5
Elgin	1	4	5
Essex	6	3	9
Frontenac	3	2	5
Glengarry	2		2
Grenville			
Grey	8	9	17
Haldimand	4	2	6
Halton	2	4	6
Hastings	3	7	10
Huron	8	12	20
Kent	2	5	7
Lambton	6	4	10
Lanark	3	2	5
Leeds	3	1	4
Lennox and Addington	5	8	13
Lincoln		1	1
Middlesex	6	4	10
Muskoka District	3	1	4
Nipissing District			
Norfolk	3	3	6
Northumberland	3	2	5
Ontario	8	4	12
Oxford	4	3	7
Parry Sound District			
Peel	2	4	6
Perth	4	1	5
Peterborough		3	3
Prescott			
Prince Edward	1	2	3
Rainy River District			
Renfrew	1	4	5
Russell			
Simcoe	9	8	17
Stormont	2		2
ThunderBay District			
Victoria	1	3	4
Waterloo	2	2	4
Welland		4	4
Wellington	3	3	6
Wentworth	6	6	12
York	27	24	51
Not classed, unknown, etc.			
Total	157	155	312

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOMEWOOD RETREAT, GUELPH.

GUELPH, October 21st, 1890.

To the Inspector of Asylums, Toronto :

SIR,—In transmitting to you the annual statistical tables of the operations of "The Homewood Retreat, Guelph," it is appropriate that a short report from the medical superintendent, commenting upon the institution and the experience herein obtained, should accompany them.

From long and intimate knowledge of the public asylums of this province, gained through their official connection with these institutions, the promoters of the "Homewood Retreat" were convinced that there existed a necessity for a private asylum for the care and treatment of those cases of mental alienation drawn from the upper walks of life to whom, and to whose relatives, the idea of being placed in a public asylum was most repugnant and rendered still more severe the already sad affliction pressing heavily upon them, if indeed it did not also tend to retard recovery.

Being satisfied of the desirability of such an institution, the promoters with much care selected a beautiful, picturesque and attractive site in the outskirts of the city of Guelph, comprising twenty acres of richly wooded, undulating ground, gradually sloping to the banks of the river Speed, which forms its natural frontier boundary. Upon this site, in a sequestered position, completely isolated from public gaze, has been erected a handsome, substantial and suitable building, designed by those from long, practical experience in this special work were well qualified to look to the minutiæ of construction, furnishing and general arrangement.

That the Retreat has supplied a want in the province is evidenced by the fact that, although it has been in operation only a few years and its capacity is limited, a large number of afflicted have availed themselves of it, and the results of treatment have been highly satisfactory. Before the building was completed or ready for occupation, so many urgent applications for the care and treatment of inebriates were pressed upon the promoters that it was found necessary to admit this class of disease as well as those mentally afflicted, therefore special legislation was obtained whereby this could be accomplished and the proper control of the patient effected. Over one hundred and fifty inebriates, comprising those addicted to alcohol, opium, chloral, cocaine and other drugs have had the advantages of the care and treatment to be obtained only in such an institution. The gratifying results obtained in these cases have more than demonstrated the utility of a haven of this nature, where patients can obtain the necessary rest, seclusion and treatment. Many cures have been effected, nearly all have been much benefited, a few proved incurable or incapable of deriving any benefit.

In my annual report for 1888, I dilated somewhat upon the subject of "alcoholic inebriety," and emphasized the fact of its being a disease, requiring treatment based upon the same principles which govern medical men in the treatment of other diseases. Further experience only confirms the statements made at that time : it has nothing to retract, much to add. Alcohol, however, is only one of the many forms of inebriety with which we come in contact ; the sensitive, unstable and overworked nervous system with which so many of the community are afflicted, calls out continually for some stimulant, sedative or anodyne, to set it at rest, give it ease, or spur it on to the fulfilment of its daily task. For this purpose all sorts of drugs are resorted to, amongst the more prominent of which are opium, chloral and cocaine. All of these cause the formation of "a habit"—more properly speaking a disease—though these by no means complete the list which is almost inexhaustible. Numerous as were the drugs used for these purposes sometime ago they have increased in an alarming rate of late years. Modern chemistry which is daily developing and placing on the market new products of much value in the armamentum of the general practitioner, by such products is putting in the hands of the general public drugs which being potent for good are also potent for evil, pleasant to take, relieving pain, care, anxiety and sleeplessness.

These modern remedies, alluring and insidious as they are, quietly but surely make *veritable* slaves of their unfortunate victims, weaving shackles around them, holding them as it were in a vice, in which they can neither go forward nor yet retreat, and from which by their own unaided efforts they can never extricate themselves. The only hope left is death, to end a miserable existence ; and when this does not come soon enough, suicide terminates the suffering. How cruel does this seem : and yet it is not more cruel than the unskilful efforts of well-meaning people, amateur doctors or family physicians, who undertake the management and treatment of these cases. The popular idea is acted on that this narcotic inebriety is only a vice, which the patient can at once abandon if he only wishes to do so, and this is also the opinion of at least ninety per cent. of the medical men of this province who are not themselves victims of drugs. Such ideas as to the nature and treatment of these maladies have been enunciated in the public press, as the following quotation from one of the leading Toronto dailies testifies. In speaking of the morphia habit, it says:—"When the habit is once fairly formed the only hope is in absolute and immediate abstinence. But how is this to be accomplished ? Let any one read De Quincey and think of something more difficult and more horrible still. Nothing but regular physical restraint will do."

At the time the above appeared, I entered an earnest protest in the same journal against the barbarous treatment thus advocated. The person who penned these lines knew not whereof he wrote. Bad as he portrays the suffering to be, he can have no conception of the reality, otherwise he would not advise any one to set out on such a perilous journey. He has fallen into the popular error prevalent not only amongst the laity, but I am sorry to say, entertained and put into practice by many physicians :—" That total and immediate abstinence is the only hope." What a " slough of despond " is here ? What utter *loss* of hope does this present to the mind of each and every opium taker ? God help the unfortunate victim who is submitted to this " rack and thumb screw " line of treatment. It is cruel, inhuman, dangerous, unscientific and unnecessary.

It is quite true that many have been thus emancipated from their terrible enslavement, but they have secured their freedom at the expense of an unwarrantable amount of suffering, from which it has taken them months to recover or from which they never fully recovered, ending their days perhaps in a lunatic asylum. It is also true that many valuable lives that might have been saved have been sacrificed by such mismanagement.

The picture painted by De Quincey, of his " Iliad of Woes," is not an overdrawn one, and any person who has helped to nurse a patient through this fearful ordeal of the abrupt withdrawal of the narcotic will never want to see it repeated. Suicide under such circumstances is not uncommon, the tendency to it is almost universal, and nothing short of seclusion together with the ever watchful attention of a trusty nurse, day and night, will prevent the act being committed. Dr. Hughes truly says :—" Medical men of heroic therapeutic proclivities who advise the abrupt abandoning of the drug, overlook the fact that there is not only a special pathological condition caused by the drug itself, but also a shattered nervous system to reconstruct. To throw upon such an one the burden of entire withdrawal, is to unmask a battery of horrors he had little dreamed of. The tyrant opium is bad enough without a tyrant physician to minister to its enthralling subject."

The only rational and humane plan of treating the opium habit is to rebuild the broken down nervous system and at the same time gradually, yes very gradually, withdraw the drug. This latter is best accomplished by taking a little from each dose, perhaps not more than the one hundredth of a grain at a time ; this must be done evenly and methodically, otherwise failure and suffering are inevitable. As the trained musician will tune his violin to concert pitch without difficulty, while the bungler will snap a string at half the strain ; so it is in the management of these cases

Under such a course at least seventy per cent. of opium habituates who are free from serious organic disease, can be safely and painlessly cured, but time is required to attain this end, and *cæteris paribus* within certain limits the more time that can be spent over it the less discomfiture will there be experienced.

Such was the protest I published nearly three years ago. The line of treatment herein outlined is that followed out in the Homewood Retreat. It is grateful and reassuring to the patients, imbues them with fresh hope, makes life worth living with something to look forward to, and is satisfactory in the ultimate result.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

STEPHEN LETT,
Medical Superintendent.

HOMEWOOD RETREAT.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Homewood Retreat, Guelph, for the year ending 30th September, 1890.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1890.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1889	9	9	18			
Admitted during the year :						
" Medical Certificate	4	6	10			
Total number under treatment during the year	......	......	......	13	15	28
Discharges during the year :—						
As recovered	......	2	2			
" improved	2	3	5			
" unimproved	......	......	......			
Total number of discharges during the year	2	5	7			
Died	1	......	1			
Eloped	1	......	1	4	5	9
Remaining in Asylum 30th September, 1890	......	......	......	9	10	19
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	......	......	......	62	50	112
" discharged	43	38	81			
" died	9	2	11			
" eloped	1	......	1	53	40	93
" remaining 30th September, 1890	......	......	......	9	10	19
INEBRIATE BRANCH.—Table No. 1.						
Remaining October 1st, 1889	8	......	8			
Admitted during the year	22	......	22			
Total number under treatment during year	......	......	......	30	......	30
Discharges during year	......	......	......	23	......	23
As recovered	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total number of discharges during year	......	......	......	23	......	23
Remaining in Asylum 30th September, 1890	......	......	......	7	......	7
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	......	......	......	134	17	151
" discharged	124	17	141			
" died	1	......	1			
" eloped	2	......	2	127	17	144
" remaining 30th September, 1890	......	......	......	7	......	7

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

COMMON GAOLS, PRISONS, AND REFORMATORIES,

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1890.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST,
1891.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO.
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, October, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Twenty-third Annual Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1890.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

The Honourable
J. M. GIBSON, M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

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COMMON GAOLS, PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

TWENTY-THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, November 1890.

To the Honourable SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K. C. M. G., *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR :—

I beg to submit herewith the Twenty-third Annual Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories for the year ending on 30th September, 1890.

I have the honour to be,
Your Honour's most obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

COMMON GAOLS.

The following table shews the number of prisoners committed to the Common Gaols of the Province in each year from the 1st October, 1868, to the 30th September, 1890.

DATE OF COMMITMENT.	Men over 16 years of age.	Boys under 16 years of age.	Women over 16 years of age.	Girls under 16 years of age.	Total.
Commitments for the year ending 30th Sept., 1869	3599	294	1680	82	5655
,, ,, ,, 1870	4215	319	1737	108	6379
,, ,, ,, 1871	4586	329	1642	58	6615
,, ,, ,, 1872	5006	281	1615	56	6958
,, ,, ,, 1873	5745	323	1735	74	7877
,, ,, ,, 1874	7298	377	1746	67	9488
,, ,, ,, 1875	8048	389	1566	70	10073
,, ,, ,, 1876	9005	434	1727	70	11236
,, ,, ,, 1877	11053	542	1824	62	13481
,, ,, ,, 1878	9537	480	1959	54	12030
,, ,, ,, 1879	8995	416	1756	53	11220
,, ,, ,, 1880	8829	549	1863	59	11300
,, ,, ,, 1881	7007	468	1681	73	9229
,, ,, ,, 1882	7286	522	1750	62	9620
,, ,, ,, 1883	7858	423	1551	48	9880
,, ,, ,, 1884	9858	458	1719	46	12081
,, ,, ,, 1885	9419	450	1507	50	11426
,, ,, ,, 1886	8831	352	1424	38	10645
,, ,, ,, 1887	8996	409	1574	38	11017
,, ,, ,, 1888	10060	551	1778	65	12454
,, ,, ,, 1889	10349	451	1685	46	12531
,, ,, ,, 1890	9622	461	1677	50	11810

It will be seen from the figures that the total commitments numbered 11,810, a reduction of 721 as compared with the previous year, or 5.78 per cent.

The next table shows the number of prisoners (male and female) committed to each gaol during 1889 and 1890, and the increase and decrease in the commitments of the latter year as compared with the former.

NAME OF GAOL.	Number of prisoners committed in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1890.			Number of persons committed in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1889.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Barrie	169	27	196	195	24	219	......	3	3	26	......	26
Berlin	84	6	90	112	8	120	......	......	......	28	2	30
Belleville	185	15	200	197	25	222	......	......	......	12	10	22
Brantford	312	31	343	377	28	405	......	3	3	65	......	65
Brampton	206	11	217	244	9	253	......	2	2	38	......	38
Brockville	158	20	178	160	19	179	......	1	1	2	......	2
Bracebridge	81	10	91	84	16	100	......	......	......	3	6	9
Cayuga	180	4	184	116	6	122	64	......	64	......	2	2
Cornwall	91	9	100	81	6	87	10	3	13	......	......	......
Cobourg	114	15	129	118	15	133	......	......	......	4	......	4
Chatham	208	17	225	174	34	208	34	......	34	......	17	17
Goderich	79	5	84	66	8	74	13	......	13	......	3	3
Guelph	79	10	89	72	15	87	7	......	7	......	5	5
Hamilton	834	107	941	800	125	925	34	......	34	......	18	18
Kingston	210	27	237	230	23	254	......	4	4	21	......	21
London	656	98	754	919	123	1042	......	......	......	263	25	288
Lindsay	58	13	71	56	7	63	2	6	8	......	......	......
L'Orignal	23	2	25	27	2	29	......	......	......	4	......	4
Milton	324	3	327	324	8	332	......	......	......	......	5	5
Napanee	69	5	74	30	14	44	39	......	39	......	9	9
Ottawa	605	112	717	520	121	641	85	......	85	......	9	9
Owen Sound	135	16	151	173	19	192	......	......	......	38	3	41
Orangeville	55	10	65	65	6	71	......	4	4	10	......	10
Perth	72	16	88	65	13	78	7	3	10	......	......	......
Picton	43	2	45	53	......	53	......	2	2	10	......	10
Pembroke	45	9	54	68	7	75	......	2	2	23	......	23
Peterboro'	146	15	161	95	16	111	51	......	51	......	1	1
Port Arthur	33	4	37	46	6	52	......	......	......	13	2	15
Parry Sound	42	......	42	38	3	41	4	......	4	......	3	3
Rat Portage	71	1	72	108	7	115	......	......	......	37	6	43
Simcoe	58	3	61	99	9	108	......	......	......	41	6	47
St. Catharines	73	7	80	81	18	99	......	......	......	8	11	19
Sarnia	220	16	236	248	13	261	......	3	3	28	......	28
Stratford	112	10	122	145	5	150	......	5	5	33	......	33
Sandwich	132	19	151	181	21	202	......	......	......	49	2	51
St. Thomas	120	12	132	155	26	181	......	......	......	35	14	49
Sault Ste. Marie	50	2	52	118	9	127	......	......	......	68	7	75
Toronto	3015	969	3984	3119	832	3951	......	137	137	104	......	104
Walkerton	73	12	85	92	12	104	......	......	......	19	......	19
Woodstock	221	9	230	377	20	397	......	......	......	156	11	167
Welland	218	4	222	174	8	182	44	......	44	......	4	4
Whitby	57	10	67	68	19	87	......	......	......	11	9	20
Lock-ups—												
Gore Bay	5	......	5	3	......	3	2	......	2	......	......	......
Little Current	24	1	25	28	1	29	......	......	......	4	......	4
Manitowaning	29	10	39	19	4	23	10	6	16	......	......	......
Mattawa	17	......	17	31	......	31	......	......	......	14	......	14
Minden	2	......	2	5	......	5	......	......	......	3	......	3
Haliburton	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sudbury	97	4	101	50	......	50	47	4	51	......	......	......
Huntsville	11	......	11	5	......	5	6	......	6	......	......	......
Fort William	69	18	87	78	16	94	......	2	2	9	......	9
Bruce Mines	1	......	1	4	1	5	......	......	......	3	1	4
Burk's Falls	19	......	19	18	......	18	1	......	1	......	......	......
North Bay	90	4	94	87	5	92	3	......	3	......	1	1
Total	10080	1730	11810	10799	1732	12531	463	190	653	1182	192	1374

The noticeable features are the considerable decreases at London and Woodstock, in the former case the commitments being reduced from 1,042 to 754, and in the latter from 397 to 230. There has also been a falling off in the number of commitments in thirty-one out of the remaining fifty-two gaols and lock-ups.

The number of commitments in each of the past fourteen years is shewn in the subjoined tables, divided into five classes:—

1.—CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Nature of Crime.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Assaultt common	641	724	549	623	556	576	572	586	672	501	469	482	534	476
" felonious	134	98	125	85	88	124	51	146	169	186	153	210	197	157
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent	92	71	62	63	40	73	52	50	46	94	99	94	138	96
Rape, and assault with intent	39	37	45	44	36	56	46	44	68	39	31	40	39	59
Murder	39	24	25	42	23	29	30	45	25	32	19	37	31	28
Manslaughter	7	6	60	7	7	9	12	20	12	6	13	21	18	18
Attempt at suicide	7	11	6	9	8	10	8	10	5	10	8	7	9	10
Miscellaneous	31	38	25	31	95	43	48	32	46	39	46	32	2	26
Total	990	1009	847	904	853	920	859	933	1043	907	838	923	968	870

2.—CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Nature of Crime.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Arson and incendiarism	35	47	49	31	22	23	47	24	35	43	21	36	51	42
Burglary	58	89	103	93	44	63	61	44	51	73	35	72	76	81
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	23	10	19	15	15	11	1	5	10	9	15	25	4	5
Destroying and injuring property	115	138	126	130	67	138	80	122	112	94	73	75	86	96
Embezzlement	24	29	28	23	17	19	25	36	32	26	26	32	17	25
Forgery	31	48	64	50	30	34	35	30	60	52	38	64	49	40
Fraud, and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	137	151	131	101	82	106	106	113	149	118	85	136	125	98
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	84	89	86	70	54	73	49	63	73	77	79	80	81	45
Housebreaking and robbery	43	57	102	103	80	67	61	156	146	124	112	156	164	159
Larceny	2070	1818	1626	1669	1363	1401	1278	1742	1589	1396	1370	1698	1606	1590
Receiving stolen goods	38	64	38	42	26	45	33	34	38	47	27	38	48	50
Trespass	73	103	122	123	112	110	120	238	222	195	212	315	329	314
Miscellaneous	42	43	29	73	78	85	93	69	97	62	90	85	...	78
Total	2773	2686	2523	2523	1990	2175	1989	2676	2614	2314	2183	2812	2636	2623

3.—CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS AND DECENCY.

NATURE OF CRIME.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Bigamy	12	9	14	5	6	10	6	7	13	13	15	8	16	12
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	137	197	189	236	171	194	133	183	172	181	146	190	136	207
Keeping houses of ill-fame	89	117	92	134	102	137	130	106	85	71	89	110	103	111
Perjury	32	25	25	27	15	15	8	12	19	5	14	21	25	11
Seduction	2	2	2	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	8	14	19	10
Indecent assault and exposure	27	40	41	40	38	32	45	48	40	48	48	64	76	66
Miscellaneous	116	129	89	50	67	78	13	62	45	28	80	39	59	12
Total	415	519	449	492	399	466	366	418	376	346	401	446	434	429

4.—OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND PEACE..

NATURE OF CRIME.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Abusive and obscene language	73	101	72	95	65	55	87	76	44	50	42	49	70	58
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables	90	143	130	109	83	91	137	156	117	136	166	167	163	166
Carrying unlawful weapons	25	37	27	34	43	42	35	49	29	38	35	42	29	34
Deserting employment	21	27	10	27	18	41	30	8	3	4	5	7	6	2
Drunk and disorderly	4032	3785	3581	3795	3328	3497	3895	4650	3696	3555	4130	4451	4777	4573
Selling liquor without license, and selling or giving it to Indians	160	153	122	115	83	70	53	71	60	106	128	246	157	90
Threatening and seditious language	48	36	48	48	57	26	50	22	47	52	43	38	40	40
Vagrancy	3888	2524	2536	2210	1580	1449	1554	2130	2455	2243	2192	2301	2174	1958
Miscellaneous	217	260	174	207	131	120	227	179	220	166	145	213	316	212
Total	8544	7066	6700	6640	5388	5391	6068	7341	6671	6350	6886	7514	7722	7133

5.—OTHER CAUSES FOR WHICH PERSONS WERE DETAINED AS PRISONERS.

Nature of Crime.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1880.
Contempt of court	136	133	149	180	124	76	97	107	120	113	111	120	134	130
Debtors	60	67	72	86	46	59	64	53	63	47	60	78	107	63
Detained as witnesses.	17	31	12	18	17	16	21	19	18	20	15	31	49	22
Lunatics and persons dangerous to be at large..............	336	307	339	346	338	432	345	433	433	470	460	473	437	491
Non-payment of fines and costs...........	41	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Want of sureties to keep the peace.... .	159	173	129	111	74	88	101	101	88	78	63	57	45	49
Total	749	750	701	741	599	688	628	713	722	728	709	759	772	755
Total number of persons committed for the respective years..	13481	12030	11220	11300	9229	9620	9880	12081	11426	10645	11017	12454	12521	11810

Compared with the previous year the commitments under the first heading show a general decrease.

The committals for crimes against property also show a slight decrease in the total.

The same remark applies to the third division of the foregoing table.

Under the fourth head, offences against public order and peace, there is a decrease of 589, principally due to the fewer commitments for drunkenness and vagrancy, there being a decrease of 204 in the former, and of 206 in the latter. The ratio which the commitments for drunkenness bears to the total commitments is 38.72 per cent. In 1889 the ratio was 38.12 per cent. ; in 1888, 35.74 per cent. ; and in 1887, 37.49 per cent.

A table shewing the number of commitmets to each gaol for drunkenness during the years 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890 is annexed. The figures for 1889 and 1890 are compared and the increases or decreases in each place are shewn.

NAME OF GAOL.	Commitments for drunkenness during year ending 30th Sept., 1885.	Commitments for drunkenness during year ending 30th Sept., 1886.	Commitments for drunkenness during year ending 80th Sept., 1887.	Commitments for drunkenness during year ending 30th Sept., 1888.	Commitments for drunkenness during year ending 30th Sept., 1889.	Commitments for drunkenness during year ending 30th Sept., 1890.	INCREASE OR DECREASE DURING YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT., 1890.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
Barrie	31	35	16	28	46	34	....	12
Berlin	7	4	8	12	20	17	....	3
Belleville	45	34	51	67	39	49	10	....
Brantford	28	91	112	147	218	182	....	36
Brampton	24	8	10	24	28	30	2	....
Brockville	80	36	24	31	52	58	6	....
Bracebridge	67	7	7	3	25	15	....	10
Cayuga	18	15	17	24	25	15	....	10
Cornwall	3	1	4	7	29	25	....	4
Cobourg	26	15	6	12	28	38	10	....
Chatham	18	14	7	9	61	71	10	....
Goderich	3	4	....	4	2	5	3	....
Guelph	32	12	22	21	10	10	....	....
Hamilton	368	385	373	429	401	418	17	....
Kingston	74	58	108	107	139	129	....	10
London	277	338	404	408	540	332	....	208
Lindsay	30	1	1	4	3	5	2	....
L'Orignal	3	1	....	....	2	....	....	2
Milton	9	13	5	19	13	9	....	4
Napanee	6	3	8	7	4	22	18	....
Ottawa	205	280	286	297	276	336	60	....
Owen Sound	36	20	21	29	27	17	....	10
Orangeville	1	3	3	1	4	2	....	2
Perth	6	4	9	4	2	5	3	....
Picton	41	54	20	45	38	33	....	5
Pembroke	11	2	2	....	4	1	....	3
Peterboro'	27	13	11	26	20	45	25	....
Port Arthur	66	30	28	16	18	12	....	6
Parry Sound	....	....	1	1	16	9	....	7
Rat Portage	87	53	56	73	74	66	....	8
Simcoe	4	6	5	3	17	3	....	14
St. Catharines	29	21	21	28	33	24	....	9
Sarnia	130	72	38	64	99	108	9	....
Stratford	17	15	12	9	16	14	....	2
Sandwich	47	31	45	46	47	35	....	12
St. Thomas	57	30	25	29	23	20	....	3
Sault Ste. Marie	2	1	74	103	30	12	....	18
Toronto	1,707	1,705	2.166	2,098	2,096	2,085	....	11
Walkerton	....	2	6	22	8	6	....	2
Woodstock	21	28	....	64	55	51	....	4
Welland	3	40	32	12	21	16	....	5
Whitby	4	....	....	....	5	2	....	3
Lock-ups :—								
Gore Bay	....	....	4	3	1	4	3	....
Little Current	7	3	2	2	14	19	5	....
Manitowaning	3	13	5	11	18	33	15	....
Mattawa	6	13	5	5	8	7	....	1
Minden	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	....
Haliburton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sudbury	....	2	8	27	45	55	10	....
Huntsville	17	1	....	2	1	3	2	....
Fort William	....	36	64	59	43	47	4	....
Bruce Mines	....	....	....	9	1	1	....	....
North Bay	....	....	....	....	28	35	7	....
Burk's Falls	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	2
Total	3,696	3,555	4,130	5,451	4,777	4,573	222	426
Actual decrease in 1890 compared with 1889	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	204

The disposition made of the persons committed to the goals of the Province is set forth in the table printed below:

Acquitted on being brought to trial, and discharged	2,611
Discharged without trial by order of judges. magistrates and courts, including remand cases	876
Detained for want of securties to keep the peace	67
Detained as witness	22
Detained as fraudulent debtors.........................	63
Detained as lunatice, idiots and persons unsafe to be at large.	491
Died before trial	9
Detained by civil processes other than above	19
Waiting trial and otherwise detained on the 30th Sept., 1889.	124
Found guilty and sentenced............................	7,528
Total number of commitments..................	11,810

The places of confinement to which the 7,528 convicted person were sentenced are set forth in the following statement, and similiar imformation is given as regards the sentenced prisoners of the previous years:

	1889.	1890.
Sentenced to Kingston Penitentiary............	172	167
do to the Reformatory for Boys........	79	69
do direct to the Central Prison........	475	484
do to the Common Gaols and subsequent transferred to the Central Prison..	276	223
do direct to the Reformatory for Females.	98	87
do to Commom Gaols and subsequently transferrod to the Reformatory for Females	30	25
do to the Common Gaols and the detained until the expiration of sentence..	6,562	6,438
Died while undergoing sentence		35
Total.........................	7,692	7,528

The summaries given below show the nature of the offences committed by the convicted prisoners:

1. *Crimes against the Person.*

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Assault, common............................	476	316
Assault, felonious	157	98
Cutting and wounding, stabbing, and shooting with intent	96	51
Rape, and assault with intent...............	59	19
Murder....................................	28	7
Manslaughter	18	11
Attempted suicide	10	4
Miscellaneous............................	49	25
Total	893	531

2. *Crimes against Property.*

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Arson and incendiarism	42	5
Burglary	81	57
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	5	1
Destroying and injuring property	96	69
Embezzlement	25	13
Forgery	40	13
Fraud, and obtaining money and goods under false pretences	98	49
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	45	22
Housebreaking and robbery	159	101
Larceny	1,590	937
Receiving stolen goods	50	22
Trespass	314	263
Miscellaneous	....	....
Total	2,545	1,552

3. *Crimes against Public Morals and Decency.*

Bigamy	12	9
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	207	93
Keeping houses of ill-fame	111	65
Perjury	11	7
Seduction	10	3
Indecent assault and exposure	66	47
Miscellaneous	118	77
Total	535	301

4. *Offences against Public Order and Peace.*

Abusive and obscene language	58	52
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from ond obstructing constables	166	125
Carrying unlawful weapons	34	30
Deserting employment	2	1
Drunk and disorderly	4,573	3,334
Selling liquor without a license, and selling or giving it to Indians	90	81
Threatening and seditions language	40	8
Vagrancy	1,958	1,275
Miscellaneous	236	119
Total	7,157	5,025
Contempt of Court	130	119
Total	11,260	7,528

The convictions represent 63.74 per cent. of the commitments, being a higher ratio than that of last year, while it will be remarked that a much smaller number of commitments for drunkenness is shown in 1890 than in the previous year.

The following tables shew the periods of sentence passed on the convicted prisoners, and the sex, nationalitties, religious denominations, social conditions, habits, etc., of the total number of prisoners committed :

Periods of Sentence.

	1889.	1890.
For periods under thirty days	3,117	2,864
For thirty days, and up to sixty days, or two months, not including the last term	2,248	2,522
For sixty days, or two months	659	589
Over two months to three months	466	453
Over three months to four months	181	138
Over four months to five months	58	38
Over five months to six months	428	397
Over six months to nine months	71	85
Over nine months up to one year inclusive	99	101
Over one year and up to two years	113	99
Over two years and up to three years in the Penitentiary	65	82
Over three years in the Penitentiary	102	84
For periods of any length in the Reformatory for Boys	81	70
Sentenced to death and executed	....	4
Sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment	1	....
Sentenced to imprisonment with corporal punishment	3	2
Total	7,692	7,528

Sex.

	1889.	1890.
Male	6,608	6,404
Female	1,084	1,125
Total	7,692	7,528

Nationalities.

	1889.	1890.
Born in Canada	6,270	6,128
Born in England	2,142	1,936
Born in Ireland	2,370	2,148
Born in Scotland	644	596
Born in the United States	840	724
Born in other conntries	265	278
Total	12,531	11,810

Religious Denominations.

	1889.	1890.
Roman Catholic	4,544	4,359
Church of England	3,876	3,631
Presbyterian	1,610	1,498
Methodist	1,682	1,624
Other Denominations	819	698
Total	12,531	11,810

Social Conditions.

	1889.	1890.
Married	4,637	4,285
Unmarried	7,894	7,525
Total	12,531	11,810

Habits.

	1889.	1890.
Temperate	3,798	3,332
Intemperate	8,733	8,478
Total	12,531	11,810

Educational Status.

	1889.	1890.
Could read and write	9,933	9,362
Could neither read nor write	2,598	2,448
Total	12,531	11,810

The number of prisoners confined in the various custodial institutions of the Province at the close of the past official year, and of the year preceding is exhibited in the following summary:

	1889.	1390.
In the Common Gaols	675	631
In the Central Prison, Toronto	352	348
In the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene	210	201
In the Reformatory for Females and Refuge for Girls, Toronto	131	127
In the Dominion Penitentiary, Kingston	573	579
Total	1,941	1,886

Gaol Expenditures.

The usual table is appended shewing the cost of maintaining the Common Gaols during the past thirteen years, under the headings of rations, clothing, fuel, salaries and wages, and repairs:

YEAR.	Total number of prisoners in custody each year.	Cost of rations, clothing, fuel, etc., each year.	Cost of salaries, and wages of gaol officials each year.	Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1878	12,030	60,217 83	63,591 11	7,307 06	131,116 60
1879	11,220	58,856 24	63,914 40	5,583 44	122,355 08
1880	11,300	49,037 14	64,084 34	3,504 96	116,626 44
1881	9,229	45,001 05	63,502 00	3,410 12	111,915 15
1882	9,620	44,768 92	63,794 30	4,665 53	113,228 75
1883	9,880	44,783 50	64,635 96	4,706 20	114,425 66
1884	12,081	51,909 89	68,446 88	7,125 50	127,482 27
1885	11,426	54,321 35	70,344 96	5,081 55	129,747 86
1886	10,645	53,300 43	71,690 76	8,753 07	133,744 26
1887	11,017	48,650 27	71,291 58	6,146 71	126,088 56
1888	12,454	53,961 25	73,673 11	6,509 13	134,143 49
1889	12,531	55.002 89	77,667 84	3,313 20	135,983 93
1890	11,810	51,446 99	79,394 49	9,171 01	140,012 49

A summary is given below shewing the days stay respectively of those prisoners whose maintenance was chargeable to the Province and of those who were a charge on the Municipalities:

2,964	Criminal prisoners remained in Gaol........	71,837 days.
8,846	Municipal " " "	193,259 "
11,810	Prisoners in all " "	265,096 "

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Following this portion of the report will be found the tables named in the list given hereunder:

Table No. 2, shewing the total number of prisoners in the several gaols on the 30th September, 1890, and the nature of their imprisonment.

Table No. 3, shewing the number of prisoners over and under 16 years of age, the number of re-committals, the number of persons acquitted on being brought to trial, and the number of persons committed under civil processes.

Table No. 4, shewing the offences for which prisoners were *committed.*

Table No. 5, shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence during the year.

Table No. 6, shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year, and a comparison of the same with the preceding year.

Table No. 7, shewing the number of prisoners upon whom sentence was passed, the nature and periods of the sentences, and the operations of the County Judges' Criminal Court.

Table No. 8, shewing the offences for which prisoners were *sentenced.*

Table No. 9. shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* under each offence.

Table No. 10, shewing the nationalities, religious denominations, social state, etc., of the prisoners committed.

Table No. 11, shewing the occupations, trades, or callings of the prisoners committed during the year.

Table No 12, shewing the number of escapes and death, the revenue derived from prison labor, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the gaols, and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody in each gaol during the year.

Table No. 13, shewing how the prisoners committed during the year were maintained, the cost thereof, and the salaries of officials.

Table No. 14, shewing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1890.

After these tables will be found the separate reports upon the gaols and lock-ups.

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the total number of prisoners who were in the several Gaols of the Province on the evening of 30th September, 1890, and the nature of their imprisonment.

NAME OF GAOL.	CLASSIFICATION.				NATURE OF IMPRISONMENT.						Total number of persons who remained in custody 30th September, 1890.
	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Waiting trial.	Under sentence for periods of 2 mo's and under.	Under sentence for periods over 2 months.	In default of sureties to keep the peace.	Insane, idiotic, or imbecile persons.	Otherwise detained.	
Barrie	12	5	.....	.....	.....	6	5	.....	6	.....	17
Berlin	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Belleville	16	2	2	.....	1	6	5	1	6	1	20
Brantford	4	1	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Brampton	4	1	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	2	.....	6
Brockville	9	1	1	.....	1	5	3	.....	2	.....	11
Bracebridge	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	4
Cayuga	7	.....	.....	.....	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	7
Cornwall	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	3	.....	8
Cobourg	9	1	1	.....	2	4	5	.....	.....	.....	11
Chatham	5	1	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Goderich	11	1	.....	.....	.....	1	6	1	4	.....	12
Guelph	5	1	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	6
Hamilton	34	5	1	.....	1	31	3	.....	5	.....	40
Kingston	19	5	.....	.....	2	7	15	.....	.....	.....	24
London	26	4	.....	.....	15	8	4	1	2	.....	30
Lindsay	7	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	3	.....	8
L'Orignal	6	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	8
Milton	5	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	5
Napanee	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Ottawa	27	5	.....	.....	6	7	14	.....	4	1	32
Owen Sound	11	1	.....	.....	.....	4	7	.....	1	.....	12
Orangeville	10	6	.....	.....	.....	1	12	1	2	.....	16
Perth	8	1	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	9
Picton	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	3
Pembroke	6	3	.....	1	2	1	4	.....	3	.....	10
Peterboro'	10	3	.....	.....	1	1	7	.....	4	.....	13
Port Arthur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parry Sound	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Rat Portage	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Simcoe	4	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	5
St. Catharines	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	6
Sarnia	12	3	.....	.....	3	2	6	1	1	2	15
Stratford	10	2	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....	2	.....	12
Sandwich	5	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
St. Thomas	5	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Sault Ste. Marie	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Toronto	115	68	2	.....	9	134	26	.....	15	1	185
Walkerton	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	4
Woodstock	20	2	.....	.....	5	7	6	1	1	2	22
Welland	13	1	.....	.....	3	8	2	.....	.....	1	14
Whitby	9	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	.....	2	2	10
Lock-ups—											
Gore Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Current	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowaning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mattawa	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Minden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haliburton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huntsville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort William	4	3	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	7
Bruce Mines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burk's Falls	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
North Bay	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Total	489	130	8	4	74	291	172	7	76	11	631

TABLE

Shewing the number of persons *committed*, the number over and under 16
to keep the peace, number of unsound mind, number acquit-
trial, number sentenced, and num-

NAME OF GAOL.	Total number committed during the year.			Number under 16 years of age.			Number over 16 years of age.			For the first time.	For the second time.	For the third time.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Barrie	169	27	196	1	1	2	168	26	194	170	21	5
Berlin	84	6	90	11	1	12	73	5	78	55	18	11
Belleville	185	15	200	5	.....	5	180	15	195	162	28	5
Brantford	312	31	343	21	4	25	291	27	318	171	52	28
Brampton	206	11	217	5	....	5	201	11	212	179	20	13
Brockville	158	20	178	3	1	4	155	19	174	95	38	10
Bracebridge	81	10	91	2	......	2	79	10	89	90	1	......
Cayuga	180	4	184	4	......	4	176	4	180	87	46	24
Cornwall	91	9	100	3	......	3	88	9	97	81	14	4
Cobourg	114	15	129	3	.....	3	111	15	126	80	22	9
Chatham	208	17	225	1	1	2	207	16	223	206	16	3
Goderich	79	5	84	2	......	2	77	5	82	32	22	6
Guelph	79	10	89	3	1	4	76	9	85	82	4	3
Hamilton	834	107	941	45	7	52	789	100	889	358	118	83
Kingston	210	27	237	1	2	3	209	25	234	209	23	4
London	656	98	754	30	6	36	626	92	718	416	138	69
Lindsay	58	13	71	......	......	......	58	13	71	65	6	.....
L'Orignal	23	2	25	1	......	1	22	2	24	21	3	......
Milton	324	3	327	3	......	3	321	3	324	296	24	5
Napanee	69	5	74	7	......	7	62	5	67	46	9	5
Ottawa	605	112	717	46	......	46	559	112	671	611	71	24
Owen Sound	135	16	151	10	2	12	125	14	139	76	30	11
Orangeville	55	10	65	......	.....	.....	55	10	65	40	8	3
Perth	72	16	88	3	5	8	69	11	80	52	18	3
Picton	43	2	45	2	.....	2	41	2	43	18	12	3
Pembroke	45	9	54	11	3	14	34	6	40	35	12	2
Peterboro'	146	15	161	7	....	7	138	15	153	90	33	13
Port Arthur	33	4	37	......	.....	......	33	4	37	34	3	....
Parry Sound	42	......	42	......	.....	.....	42	......	42	33	6	2
Rat Portage	71	1	72	1	....	1	71	1	72	52	2	6
Simcoe	58	3	61	3	.....	3	55	3	58	35	16	3
St. Catharines	73	7	80	5	......	5	68	7	75	67	11	2
Sarnia	220	16	236	7	......	7	213	16	229	216	12	3
Stratford	112	10	122	4	......	4	108	10	118	71	14	3
Sandwich	132	19	151	5	....	5	127	19	146	119	10	5
St. Thomas	120	12	132	14	2	16	106	10	116	102	14	6
Sault Ste. Marie	50	2	52	......	.....	......	50	2	52	50	2	......
Toronto	3015	969	3984	167	11	178	2848	958	3806	3264	390	164
Walkerton	73	12	85	3	......	3	70	12	82	83	2	.....
Woodstock	221	9	230	12	......	12	209	9	218	106	59	24
Welland	218	4	222	6	.....	6	212	4	216	157	30	16
Whitby	57	10	67	1	2	3	56	8	64	38	13	8
Lock-ups—												
Gore Bay	5	......	5	....	.....	......	5	.....	5	5	.....	......
Little Current	24	1	25	......	......	.....	24	1	25	22	......	1
Manitowaning	29	10	39	....	.....	.....	29	10	39	20	9	10
Mattawa	17	.....	17	1	.....	1	16	......	16	17	......	.....
Minden	2	....	2	.....	......	....	2	....	2	2	....	.....
Haliburton	.....	.....	......	.....	.....	.....	......	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury	97	4	101	.....	1	1	100	......	100	96	3	2
Huntsville	11	..	11	.....	.....	....	11	....	11	9	1	1
Fort William	69	18	87	.....	.....	......	69	18	87	37	25	18
Bruce Mines	1	......	1	....	......	......	1	......	1	1	.....	......
Burk's Falls	19	..	19	.....	......	.....	19	....	19	18	......	....
North Bay	90	4	94	2	....	2	88	4	92	90	4	......
Total	10080	1730	11810	461	50	511	9622	1677	11299	8567	1439	620

No. 3.

years of age, the number of recommittals, the number for want of securities
ted on trial, number discharged without trial, number waiting
ber *committed* under civil process.

For more than the third time.	For want of sureties to keep the peace.	Witnesses.	Lunatics and idiots.	Fradulent debtors.	Under civil process.	Acquitted on trial and discharged.	Discharged without trial.	Died before trial.	Waiting trial.	Sentenced for any period.	Escaped before trial.	NAME OF GAOL
......	1	1	27	......	......	28	8	......	......	131	......	Barrie.
6	......	......	7	......	......	27	......	......	......	55	1	Berlin.
5	2	......	16	1	......	43	......	......	1	137	......	Belleville.
92	......	......	4	......	2	130	......	......	......	207	......	Brantford.
5	......	......	6	1	......	175	......	1	......	34	......	Brampton.
35	1	......	15	1	3	15	16	......	1	126	......	Brockville.
......	......	......	10	......	......	30	......	......	......	51	......	Bracebridge.
27	1	3	3	......	......	15	19	......	......	143	......	Cayuga.
1	1	......	13	......	......	7	3	......	......	76	......	Cornwall.
18	1	......	10	......	......	3	14	......	2	99	......	Cobourg.
......	......	......	11	1	......	51	1	1	1	159	......	Chatham.
24	4	......	7	6	4	8	......	......	......	55	......	Goderich.
......	2	1	9	......	......	2	21	......	2	52	......	Guelph.
382	15	1	7	......	......	20	181	......	1	716	......	Hamilton.
1	......	......	7	1	......	18	33	1	2	175	......	Kingston.
131	5	......	27	3	......	294	60	1	15	349	......	London.
......	1	......	10	......	1	16	......	......	......	43	......	Lindsay.
1	1	......	9	......	......	.	......	......	1	14	......	L'Orignal.
2	2	......	2	......	......	11	266	......	2	44	......	Milton.
14	......	......	7	......	......	3	11	......	......	53	......	Napanee.
11	......	......	29	......	12	184	4	1	6	481	......	Ottawa.
34	......	1	11	3	1	14	2	......	......	119	......	Owen Sound.
14	2	......	4	3	......	4	......	......	......	52	......	Orangeville.
15	1	......	7	......	......	6	5	......	1	68	......	Perth.
12	......	......	1	......	......	33	......	......	......	11	......	Picton.
5	......	......	10	......	2	3	......	......	2	37	......	Pembroke.
25	3	2	11	......	2	61	4	......	1	77	......	Peterboro'.
......	......	......	4	1	......	2	......	......	......	29	1	Port Arthur.
1	......	......	1	......	2	8	1	......	......	30	......	Parry Sound.
12	......	......	......	......	......	11	1	......	......	60	......	Rat Portage.
7	1	......	2	......	......	6	10	......	2	40	......	Simcoe.
......	2	......	11	......	......	2	4	......	......	61	......	St. Catharines.
5	1	1	12	4	......	23	23	......	3	169	......	Sarnia.
34	1	......	6	2	......	1	28	......	......	84	......	Stratford.
11	......	......	6	4	1	19	8	......	4	109	......	Sandwich.
10	......	2	2	5	......	19	12	......	2	90	......	St. Thomas.
......	......	......	......	......	......	2	7	......	......	43	......	Sault Ste. Marie.
166	14	6	101	18	......	1260	77	......	9	2499	......	Toronto.
......	2	......	14	......	7	4	......	......	1	57	......	Walkerton.
41	3	......	10	13	1	6	18	4	5	170	......	Woodstock.
19	......	1	5	......	......	5	31	......	3	177	......	Welland.
8	......	......	10	......	1	7	3	......	4	42	......	Whitby.
												Lock-ups—
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	......	Gore Bay.
2	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	24	......	Little Current.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	39	......	Manitowaning.
......	......	......	......	......	......	3	1	......	......	17	......	Mattawa.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	Minden.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Haliburton.
......	......	......	......	......	59	14	......	......	......	28	......	Sudbury.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	11	......	Huntsville.
7	......	......	1	......	......	3	......	......	......	83	......	Fort William.
......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	1	......	Bruce Mines.
1	......	......	......	......	......	4	......	......	......	15	......	Burk's Falls.
......	......	......	2	......	......	9	4	......	......	79	......	North Bay.
1184	67	19	467	67	98	2611	876	9	71	7528	2	Total.

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were *committed*

NAME OF GAOL.	Abortion.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breaches of the peace.	Breaches of by-laws.	Burglary	Contempt of Court.	Carrying unlawful weapons.	Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Cruelty to animals.	Cutting, wounding and attempting the same.
Barrie				4			2	1		1	5	13			1	1
Berlin		1		4				1								
Belleville				4	6						6					1
Brantford		2		15	4			1				2	2		2	
Brampton		2	1	8		1						1				
Brockville		1		1	12					1	5	4			1	1
Bracebridge			2	6	1	1				1	2	4				
Cayuga				3					2		2		1			1
Cornwall		2		5				1				7			1	
Cobourg		1	1	3	5					4		5				
Chatham		4		18	3				6	12	4	5				
Goderich		1		2		1						6				
Guelph		1		11						2		2	1			
Hamilton		6	2	57	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	2		2	7
Kingston	4	1	5					1			5		3			
London		2	1	41	10		1			3	3	8			2	
Lindsay			3	8				1			1	1				
L'Orignal		2		1							3	2				
Milton		1		6							3	1				
Napanee												4	3			
Ottawa		8		50	7				31	7		12	1		1	4
Owen Sound		1	1	6	5		1					11				
Orangeville									1			2				
Perth		1			2					2	2	5				
Picton				3							1	1				
Pembroke				2	2							2	2			
Peterboro'		1		3							1	2	1			
Port Arthur				1	1											
Parry Sound		2		2	2				1			2				1
Rat Portage									1							
Simcoe			1	3		1					2	3				
St. Catharines				7												
Sarnia			5	20								3		2		
Stratford				4		1					1	2				
Sandwich		1	7	9	3	1	2	2				6	1			
St. Thomas			3	13	2		1					3	3		2	1
Sault Ste. Marie		1	2	8	1			1								
Toronto	1	5	2	100	86	3		1		10	22	3	10	2	6	78
Walkerton			2	4										1		
Woodstock		2	1	10	2					3	7	1				
Welland				10	1					6	2					
Whitby				6	1						1	1	1			
Lock-ups—																
Gore Bay																
Little Current																
Manitowaning				2				1				1				
Mattawa													1		1	
Minden																
Haliburton																
Sudbury		1		4					11				1			
Huntsville							1									
Fort William		7		5									1		2	
Bruce Mines																
Burk's Falls				6												1
North Bay		1		1								1				
Total	5	58	39	476	157	10	9	12	54	54	81	130	34	5	21	96

No. 4.

during the year ended 30th September, 1890.

Debtors.	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Detained as witnesses.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement.	Escaping from and disturbing constable.	Escaping from prison.	Forgery.	Fraud and obtaining money under false pretences.	Gambling.	Giving liquor to Indians.	Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.	House breaking and robbery.	Incendiarism.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	
3		1	1	34		1	1		8			1	3			2	Barrie.
		1		17				1	4			3	4		1		Berlin.
1		1		49		4		1	2		4		6		2		Belleville.
				182					4		8	1	4		6		Brantford.
1				30									1		1		Brampton.
1		3		58	2				3								Brockville.
				15			1									3	Bracebridge.
			3	15				2	2			1				1	Cayuga.
		5		25					1			1	1	2			Cornwall.
				38					1		1		2		3		Cobourg.
1		3		71				1	3	1	3	3	1			3	Chatham.
4		1		5				1	1			2			1		Goderich.
		2		10				1				1	1		1		Guelph.
		18	1	418	2	9		4	11			2	16		2	9	Hamilton.
1				129	1				1						2		Kingston.
3		15		332	4	7		4	8		1	5	9	1		11	London.
				5					1				2		1	1	Lindsay.
																	L'Orignal.
		1		9								2			2		Milton.
		1		22									3				Napanee.
	1	10		336		3		1	3	1			3		5	14	Ottawa.
3		3	1	17				1	1	2			5		2		Owen Sound.
1				2		1			1								Orangeville.
				5		1			1				3				Perth.
				33					1								Picton.
				1					1								Pembroke.
		4	2	45	3	1		2							1	2	Peterboro'.
1		1		12					1								Port Arthur.
				9		2	2		3						1		Parry Sound.
				66							1						Rat Portage.
				3		1		2				1	5		2		Simcoe.
		1		24					1			4			2		St. Catharines.
4		3	1	108				2	1				3				Sarnia.
2				14					2			1				1	Stratford.
4		3		35				2	1			1	3		3		Sandwich.
2		1	2	20				2	5	1		2			2	2	St. Thomas.
				12					2		1					2	Sault Ste. Marie.
18	1	17	6	2,085	10	16	1	9	13	1		9	78		17	149	Toronto.
				6	1			1	3			2			6		Walkerton.
13		2		51		2	2	1	1			2	2		1		Woodstock.
		1	1	16		1		1									Welland.
				2	1				2			1	2		1		Whitby.
																	Lock-ups :—
				4													Gore Bay.
				19					1				2				Little Current.
				33							3						Manitowaning.
				7			1								1		Mattawa.
				2													Minden.
																	Haliburton.
				55					3	2						1	Sudbury.
				3													Huntsville.
			1	47							11					6	Fort William.
				1													Bruce Mines.
				1	1												Burk's Falls.
			3	35		1		1	1								North Bay.
63	2	96	22	4,573	25	50	8	40	98	8	34	45	159	3	66	207	Total.

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were *committed*

NAME OF GAOL.	Keeping houses of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Lunatics and persons who are unsafe to be at large.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanor.	Murder.	Perjury.	Prostitution.	Rape and and assault with intent.	Receiving stolen goods,	Refusing bail.
Barrie	1	23	27			1		2	3	1	
Berlin		26	7								
Belleville		27	16	1	1	3					
Brantford		53	4							2	
Brampton	1	9	6					1		1	
Brockville		22	15		2				1	3	
Bracebridge		14	10			1			2		
Cayuga	1	17	3				1		1	1	
Cornwall		17	13					2	3		
Cobourg		21	10			3					
Chatham	3	35	11		1	1		5			
Goderich		5	7			1			1		
Guelph		23	9			1					
Hamilton	3	106	29	2					6	2	
Kingston		45	7						2		
London	7	101	27	1		2	1		3		
Lindsay	1	17	10				1		1		
L'Orignal		2	9			1					
Milton		13	2								
Napanee		12	7								
Ottawa	9	114	29			2			4	1	
Owen Sound		22	11		2		1	1	1		
Orangeville		12	4			1					
Perth		7	6		1						
Picton		4	1								
Pembroke		15	10		1				1	4	
Peterboro'	2	32	11						4	3	
Port Arthur	1	4	4					1			
Parry Sound		8	1	2							
Rat Portage		3		1							
Simcoe		11	2		6	1				2	
St. Catharines		11	11						2		
Sarnia		14	12			1			2	4	
Stratford		23	6			1					
Sandwich	2	35	6							3	
St. Thomas	1	20	2					2			
Sault Ste. Marie		5						1			
Toronto	76	548	101	9	1	4	7		12	19	
Walkerton		19	14					1			
Woodstock		16	10			1			2		
Welland		25	5			3			3	4	
Whitby		14	10	1				1			
Lock-ups :—											
Little Current				1							
Gore Bay											1
Manitowaning											
Mattawa		3									
Minden											
Haliburton											
Sudbury		16	2					1	1		
Huntsville		1	1						3		
Fort William	2	1	1					2			
Bruce Mines											
Burk's Falls		5									
North Bay	1	14	2					1	1		
Total	111	1,590	491	18	15	28	11	21	59	50	1

No. 4.—*Continued.*

during the year ended 30th September, 1890.

Seduction.	Selling liquor without a license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespass.	Unlawful shooting.	Vagrancy.	Want of sureties to keep the peace.	Other offences not enumerated.	Totals.	NAME OF GAOL.
......	2	1	......	2	2	....	45	1	2	196	Barrie.
......	......	2	......	......	1	......	12	......	5	90	Berlin.
1	......	2	......	......	5	......	52	2	3	200	Belleville.
......	2	......	......	1	12	....	31	.....	5	343	Brantford.
1	2	......	......	......	2	......	148	......	......	217	Brampton.
......	1	3	......	......	2	......	32	1	3	178	Brockville.
......	1	......	.....	1	......	......	11	....	15	91	Bracebridge.
......	......	......	......	......	7	.....	116	1	3	184	Cayuga.
......	......	1	1	.....	2	2	8	......	2	100	Cornwall.
......	......	......	1	2	1	......	26	1	......	129	Cobourg.
......	......	......	......	......	4	......	16	.....	7	225	Chatham
......	2	......	......	......	......	......	36	4	3	84	Goderich.
1	2	......	......	......	2	.....	10	2	6	89	Guelph.
......	......	......	......	19	37	......	123	......	31	941	Hamilton.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	27	......	3	237	Kingston.
1	2	......	......	5	10	......	110	5	8	754	London.
......	1	......	......	......	......	......	15	......	1	71	Lindsay.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	1	1	25	L'Orignal.
......	2	2	......	......	......	......	275	2	6	327	Milton.
......	......	1	......	......	......	......	16	......	5	74	Napanee.
......	7	1	......	......	......	4	43	......	5	717	Ottawa.
......	1	......	......	......	1	.....	50	......	1	151	Owen Sound.
......	3	......	......	......	......	......	32	2	3	65	Orangeville.
......	......	......	......	......	2	......	49	1	......	88	Perth.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	45	Picton.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	11	......	2	54	Pembroke.
......	3	......	......	1	......	......	32	3	2	161	Peterboro'.
......	1	......	......	1	......	......	6	......	1	37	Port Arthur.
......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	42	Parry Sound.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	72	Rat Portage.
......	1	......	......	......	1	......	10	1	2	61	Simcoe.
......	......	......	......	......	1	......	9	2	5	80	St. Catharines.
......	......	......	......	......	2	......	37	1	11	236	Sarnia.
......	1	......	......	......	3	......	55	1	4	122	Stratford.
1	1	2	......	......	1	......	5	......	11	151	Sandwich.
1	......	......	......	1	25	......	7	......	6	132	St. Thomas.
......	1	1	......	......	......	......	14	......	......	52	Sault St. Marie.
3	17	2	1	4	150	......	246	14	11	3,984	Toronto.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	10	2	13	85	Walkerton.
......	......	1	......	......	10	......	85	2	......	230	Woodstock.
......	1	......	......	......	20	......	117	......	5	222	Welland.
1	......	......	......	......	4	......	13	......	4	67	Whitby.
											Lock-ups:—
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	Gore Bay.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	1	25	Little Current.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	39	Manitowaning.
......	......	......	......	1	1	......	......	......	2	17	Mattawa.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	Minden.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Haliburton.
......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	......	1	101	Sudbury.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	11	Huntsville.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	87	Fort William.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	Bruce Mines.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	19	Burk's Falls.
......	1	......	......	2	7	....	12	......	9	94	North Bay.
10	56	19	3	40	314	8	1,958	49	218	11,810	Total.

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

OFFENCES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abortion	3	2	5
Abusive and obscene language	47	11	58
Arson	37	2	39
Assault	454	22	476
Assault, felonious	154	3	157
Attempted suicide	8	2	10
Abduction	6	3	9
Bigamy	11	1	12
Breaches of the peace	54	....	54
Breaches of by-laws	52	2	54
Burglary	81	....	81
Carrying unlawful weapons	34	....	34
Contempt of court	129	1	130
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	4	1	5
Cruelty to animals	21	....	21
Cutting, wounding and attempting	89	7	96
Debtors	62	1	63
Deserting employment	2	....	2
Destroying and injuring property	92	4	96
Detained as witnesses	19	3	22
Drunk and disorderly	3,770	803	4,573
Embezzlement	25	....	25
Escaping from or obstructing constables	48	2	50
Escaping from prisoners	8	....	8
Forgery	40	....	40
Fraud and obtaining money under false pretences	94	4	98
Gambling	8	....	8
Giving liquor to Indians	28	6	34
Horse, cattle or sheep stealing	44	1	45
House breaking and robbery	156	3	159
Incendiarism	1	2	3
Indecent assault and exposure	65	1	66
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	90	117	207
Keeping houses of ill-fame	34	77	111
Larceny	1,476	114	1,590
Lunatics and persons who were unsafe to be at large	332	159	491
Manslaughter	16	2	18
Misdemeanour	15	....	15
Murder	22	6	28
Perjury	10	1	11
Prostitution	....	21	21
Rape and assault with intent	59	....	59
Refusing bail	....	1	1
Receiving stolen goods	47	3	50
Seduction	10	....	10
Selling liquor without license	48	8	56
Shooting with intent	18	1	19
Stabbing	3	....	3
Threatening and seditious language	38	2	40
Trespass	302	12	314
Unlawful shooting	6	2	8
Vagrancy	1,671	287	1,958
Want of sureties to keep the peace	49	....	49
Other offences not enumerated	191	27	218
Total	10,083	1,727	11,810

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year ending 30th September, 1890, and a comparison of the same with the previous year.

NAME OF GAOL.	No. of prisoners *sentenced* in the year ending 30th September, 1890.			No. of prisoners *sentenced* in the year ending 30th September, 1889.			INCREASE.			DECREASE.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie	119	12	131	142	14	156	......	......	......	23	2	25
Berlin	52	3	55	84	2	86	......	1	1	32	...	32
Belleville	130	7	137	130	16	146	....	......	......	......	9	9
Brantford	188	19	207	234	15	249	......	4	4	56	......	56
Brampton	32	2	34	25	2	27	7	.....	7	......	......	......
Brockville	114	12	126	113	12	125	1	......	1	......	......	......
Bracebridge	45	6	51	76	13	89	......	......	......	31	7	38
Cayuga	139	4	143	71	3	74	68	1	69	......	......	.....
Cornwall	71	5	76	66	3	69	5	2	7	......	......	......
Cobourg	91	8	99	79	9	88	12	......	12	......	1	1
Chatham	154	5	159	116	14	130	38	......	38	.....	9	9
Goderich	52	3	55	42	4	46	10	......	10	.....	1	1
Guelph	50	2	52	31	9	40	19	......	19	......	7	7
Hamilton	644	72	716	646	95	741	......	......	.....	2	23	25
Kingston	158	17	175	179	16	195	......	1	1	21	......	21
London	309	40	349	530	56	586	......	......	......	221	16	237
Lindsay	34	9	43	29	5	34	5	4	9	......	......	......
L'Orignal	14	......	14	13	......	13	1	......	1	......	......	......
Milton	43	1	44	40	3	43	3	......	3	......	2	2
Napanee	53	......	53	27	10	37	26	......	26	......	10	10
Ottawa	418	63	481	344	66	410	74	......	74	......	3	3
Owen Sound	111	8	119	125	15	140	......	......	......	14	7	21
Orangeville	46	6	52	45	5	50	1	1	2	......	......	......
Perth	54	14	68	50	6	56	4	8	12	.....	......	......
Picton	10	1	11	16	......	16	......	1	1	6	......	6
Pembroke	32	5	37	47	3	50	......	2	2	15	......	15
Peterboro'	70	7	77	49	7	56	21	......	21	......	......	......
Port Arthur	26	3	29	34	5	39	.....	......	......	8	2	10
Parry Sound	30	......	30	33	2	35	......	......	......	3	2	5
Rat Portage	59	1	60	79	3	82	......	......	......	20	2	22
Simcoe	37	3	40	59	6	65	......	......	......	22	3	25
St. Catharines	55	6	61	57	13	70	......	......	......	2	7	9
Sarnia	159	10	169	176	7	183	......	3	3	17	......	17
Stratford	79	5	84	83	....	83	......	5	5	4	......	4
Sandwich	95	14	109	132	14	146	......	......	......	37	......	37
St. Thomas	81	9	90	105	18	123	......	.....	......	24	9	33
Sault Ste. Marie	41	2	43	91	3	94	......	......	......	50	1	51
Toronto	1,814	685	2,499	1,777	566	2,343	37	19	56	......	......	......
Walkerton	49	8	57	60	5	65	......	3	3	11	......	11
Woodstock	165	5	170	191	7	198	......	......	......	26	2	28
Welland	177	....	177	130	2	132	47	......	47	......	2	2
Whitby	36	6	42	56	7	63	......	......	......	20	1	21
Lock-ups :												
Gore Bay	5	......	5	3	......	3	2	......	2	......	......	......
Little Current	24	......	24	24	......	24	......	......	......	......	......	......
Manitowaning	29	10	39	18	4	22	11	6	17	......	......	......
Mattawa	17	......	17	5	......	5	12	......	12	.....	......	.....
Minden	2	.....	2	5	......	5	......	......	......	3	......	3
Haliburton	.....	......	......	.....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sudbury	26	2	28	6	......	6	20	2	22	......	......	......
Huntsville	11	......	11	......	......	....	11	......	11	......	......	......
Fort William	66	17	83	78	16	94	.....	1	1	12	......	12
Bruce Mines	1	......	1	......	......	......	1	......	1	...	......	......
Burk's Falls	15	......	15	17	......	17	......	......	....	2	......	2
North Bay	77	2	79	40	3	43	37	......	37	......	1	1
Totals	6,409	1,119	7,528	6,608	1,084	7,692	473	64	537	682	129	811

TABLE

Shewing the number of prisoners upon whom sentences were passed, the nature the County Judge's Criminal Court, during

NAME OF GAOL.	Total number of prisoners sentenced during the year.			WHERE SENTENCED TO.										
	Male.	Female.	Total.	To Gaol and afterwards transferred to Central Prison.	To Central Prison direct.	To Gaol and afterwards to Female Reformatory.	To Female Reformatory direct.	To Provincial Penitentiary.	To Reformatory for Boys.	Died while undergoing sentence.	To Gaol and there detained until expiration of sentence or payment of fine.	Under 30 days.	30 days and up to 60 or 2 months, not including the last term.	60 days or 2 months.
Barrie	119	12	131	6	6	3	1	4	....	....	111	50	36	10
Berlin	52	3	55	1	4	.....	....	5	2	....	43	19	15	1
Belleville	130	7	137	4	13	.....	....	2	....	....	118	39	48	14
Brantford	188	19	207	8	9	.....	2	1	4	....	183	106	62	11
Brampton	32	2	34	1	1	.....	....	1	....	....	31	12	8	5
Brockville	114	12	126	3	10	.....	1	6	2	2	102	70	8	10
Bracebridge	45	6	51	1	2	2	....	1	....	....	45	37	.....	....
Cayuga	139	4	143	.....	2	.....	....	1	....	2	138	106	18	10
Cornwall	71	5	76	.....	11	.....	2	5	1	....	57	31	16	5
Cobourg	91	8	99	10	2	2	....	....	....	1	84	27	36	6
Chatham	154	5	159	7	20	.....	3	3	1	1	124	79	33	8
Goderich	52	3	55	.....	1	.....	....	2	....	....	52	22	10	3
Guelph	50	2	52	.....	2	.....	....	3	1	....	46	23	9	5
Hamilton	644	72	716	36	55	.....	19	5	5	2	594	307	274	43
Kingston	158	17	175	2	16	1	4	2	....	1	149	48	67	10
London	309	40	349	17	22	1	5	4	4	....	296	208	42	41
Lindsay	34	9	43	.....	6	.....	3	....	....	2	32	9	10	10
L'Orignal	14	.....	14	.....	....	.....	....	3	1	....	10	8	1	1
Milton	43	1	44	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	41	13	13	3
Napanee	53	.....	53	.....	5	.....	....	....	1	....	47	24	9	10
Ottawa	418	63	481	2	25	4	6	13	....	2	429	348	40	27
Owen Sound	111	8	119	.....	13	.....	....	....	3	....	103	45	21	15
Orangeville	46	6	52	.....	1	.....	....	1	....	3	47	21	3	....
Perth	54	14	68	1	2	.....	....	3	....	2	60	9	6	4
Picton	10	1	11	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	11	7	2	1
Pembroke	32	5	37	1	2	.....	1	5	2	....	26	9	4	3
Peterboro'	70	7	77	2	6	.....	2	1	....	1	65	38	4	1
Port Arthur	26	3	29	1	3	.....	....	1	....	....	24	11	3	2
Parry Sound	30	.....	30	1	....	.....	....	....	....	....	29	17	9	....
Rat Portage	59	1	60	.....	....	.....	....	....	1	....	59	54	3	1
Simcoe	37	3	40	2	1	1	1	7	2	....	26	13	10	....
St. Catharines	55	6	61	3	16	1	....	4	4	....	33	15	9	9
Sarnia	159	10	169	8	7	.....	1	5	1	2	145	73	34	4
Stratford	79	5	84	.....	3	.....	....	5	1	....	75	16	20	15
Sandwich	95	14	109	.....	13	.....	3	4	1	....	88	57	26	2
St. Thomas	81	9	90	5	6	3	....	2	4	....	70	38	22	7
Sault Ste. Marie	41	2	43	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	42	22	12	4
Toronto	1,814	685	2,499	84	152	6	26	58	22	13	2,138	465	1,459	185
Walkerton	49	8	57	1	5	....	2	3	2	....	44	30	6	6
Woodstock	165	5	170	2	15	.....	....	1	1	1	150	64	33	28
Welland	177	.....	177	14	12	.....	....	4	2	....	145	33	35	44
Whitby	36	6	42	.....	6	1	1	2	1	....	31	20	3	6
Lock-ups—														
Gore Bay	5	.....	5	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	5	5	.....	....
Little Current	24	.....	24	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	24	24	.....	....
Manitowaning	29	10	39	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	39	38	....	1
Mattawa	17	.....	17	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	17	14	1	1
Minden	2	.....	2	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	....
Sudbury	26	2	28	.....	4	.....	2	....	....	....	22	20	2	....
Huntsville	11	.....	11	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	11	11	.....	....
Fort William	66	17	83	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	83	24	35	15
Bruce Mines	1	.....	1	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	....
Burk's Falls	15	.....	15	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	15	15	.....	....
North Bay	77	2	79	.....	1	.....	2	....	....	....	76	67	5	2
Totals	6,409	1,119	7,528	223	484	25	87	167	69	35	6,438	2,864	2,522	589

No. 7.

and period of such sentences, and the disposal of those who elected to be tried at the year ending 30th September, 1890.

PERIODS OF SENTENCE.												COUNTY JUDGES' CRIMINAL COURT.			NAME OF GAOL.
Over 2 te 3 months.	Over 3 to 4 months.	Over 4 to 5 months.	Over 5 to 6 months.	Over 6 to 9 months.	Over 9 months and up to 1 year, inclusive.	Over 1 year and up to 2.	Over 2 years and up to 3 in Penitentiary.	Over 3 years and upwards in Penitentiary.	For any period to the Reformatory for Boys.	Number of prisoners sentenced to death and executed.	Number of prisoners sentenced to corporal punishment with imprisonment.	Acquitted on trial and discharged from custody.	Found guilty and sentenced.	Total number who elected to be tried.	
6	4	....	16	1	2	2	2	2	....	....	....	9	26	35	Barrie.
4	....	....	6	1	1	1	1	4	2	....	....	19	14	33	Berlin.
0	9	1	10	....	2	1	2	....	....	1	....	5	8	13	Belleville.
11	5	1	4	....	1	1	....	1	4	....	....	11	12	23	Brantford.
6	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	6	6	12	Brampton.
11	4	1	14	....	1	....	1	5	2	....	....	10	9	19	Brockville.
5	3	....	4	....	....	1	..	1	....	....	....	1	7	8	Bracebridge.
6	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	6	15	21	Cayuga.
4	1	..	9	....	2	2	5	....	1	....	....	4	6	10	Cornwall.
9	2	4	11	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	4	Cobourg.
5	....	....	21	....	5	4	....	3	1	....	....	6	7	13	Chatham.
9	1	1	6	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	5	5	10	Goderich.
4	1	....	4	....	....	....	1	2	1	1	1	16	3	19	Guelph.
16	3	1	1	31	10	18	....	5	5	....	....	7	20	27	Hamilton.
19	1	....	20	....	....	8	....	2	....	....	....	10	10	20	Kingston.
21	5	1	13	3	3	3	2	2	4	1	....	18	39	57	London.
2	1	....	7	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	7	6	13	Lindsay.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	....		1	1	L'Orignal.
7	2	1	3	....	....	2	....	..	....	....	....	11	19	30	Milton.
1	1	1	1	....	3	2	....	....	1	....	....	1	5	6	Napanee.
12	3	1	23	1	3	10	6	7	....	....	....	8	9	17	Ottawa.
15	1	3	8	1	3	4	....	....	3	....	....	1	5	6	Owen Sound.
9	....	....	17	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	3	Orangeville.
2	11	8	1	23	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	2	6	8	Perth.
1	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	Picton.
2	2	....	....	6	3	1	....	5	2	....	....	..	9	9	Pembroke.
11	....	....	15	....	4	3	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	2	Peterboro'.
8	....	....	1	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	Port Arthur.
3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	Parry Sound.
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	Rat Portage.
3	....	....	2	....	3	....	4	3	2	....	....	3	17	20	Simcoe.
....	4	....	10	2	3	1	4	....	4	....	....	2	11	13	St. Catharines.
17	6	....	26	....	3	....	2	3	1	....	....	20	17	37	Sarnia.
18	4	....	5	....	....	....	2	3	1	....	....	1	3	4	Stratford.
7	3	....	5	1	3	....	1	3	1	....	....	5	6	11	Sandwich.
4	....	....	6	2	3	2	2	....	4	....	....	5	7	12	St. Thomas.
....	4	....	1	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	2	6	8	Sault Ste. Marie.
115	40	10	92	8	28	15	37	21	22	1	1	33	33	66	Toronto.
3	....	....	2	..	3	2	....	3	2	....	....	....	16	16	Walkerton.
25	2	....	14	2	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	5	8	13	Woodstock.
31	11	2	9	....	3	3	2	2	2	....	....	6	6	12	Welland.
3	1	....	2	...	3	1	2	....	1	....	....	2	15	17	Whitby.
															Lockups –
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Gore Bay.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Little Current.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Manitowaning.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Mattawa.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Minden.
1	....	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Sudbury.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Huntsville.
4	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Fort William.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Bruce Mines.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Burk's Falls.
2	1	....	2	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	North Bay.
453	138	38	397	85	101	97	82	85	69	4	2	252	399	651	Total.

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were *sentenced*

NAME OF GAOL.	Abortion.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breaches of the peace.	Breaches of by-laws.	Burglary.	Contempt of court.	Carrying unlawful weapons.
Barrie	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	4	13	....
Berlin	....	1	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Belleville	....	....	....	4	6	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....
Brantford	....	2	....	12	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	2
Brampton	....	2	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Brockville	....	1	....	1	12	....	....	....	....	1	5	4	....
Bracebridge	....	....	2	4	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	5	....
Cayuga	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	1
Cornwall	....	1	....	5	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	7	....
Cobourg	....	1	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	4	....	3	....
Chatham	....	4	....	11	3	....	....	....	5	11	4	5	....
Goderich	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Guelph	....	1	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	1
Hamilton	....	6	2	46	1	....	....	1	1	2	2	5	1
Kingston	....	4	1	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	3
London	....	1	....	19	2	....	....	....	....	1	2	8	....
Lindsay	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
L'Orignal	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	....
Milton	....	1	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	....
Napanee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
Ottawa	....	5	....	24	5	....	....	....	27	5	....	9	1
Owen Sound	....	1	....	6	5	....	1	....	....	....	....	11	....
Orangeville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Perth	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	5	....
Picton	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Pembroke	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Peterboro'	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Port Arthur	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Parry Sound	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....
Rat Portage	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Simcoe	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	3	....
St. Catharines	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sarnia	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....
Stratford	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....
Sandwich	....	1	....	7	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	6	1
St. Thomas	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2
Sault Ste. Marie	....	1	....	7	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Toronto	1	4	....	54	44	1	....	1	....	10	14	3	10
Walkerton	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Woodstock	....	2	....	7	1	....	....	....	....	1	5	....	....
Welland	....	....	....	9	1	....	....	....	....	5	2	....	....
Whitby	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
Lock-ups :													
Gore Bay	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Little Current	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Manitowaning	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Mattawa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Minden	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Haliburton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sudbury	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....
Huntsville	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort William	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Bruce Mines	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Burk's Falls	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
North Bay	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Total	1	52	5	316	98	4	4	9	41	45	57	119	36

No. 8.

during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Cruelty to animals.	Cutting, wounding and attempting same.	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement.	Escaping from and obstructing constable.	Escaping from prison.	Forgery.	Fraud, or obtaining money under false pretences.	Gambling.	Giving liquor to Indians.	NAME OF GAOL.
...	...	...	...	1	32	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	Barrie.
...	...	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	Berlin.
...	...	...	...	1	34	...	3	...	1	2	...	4	Belleville.
...	2	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	Brantford.
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brampton.
...	...	...	...	3	49	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	Brockville.
...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	Bracebridge.
...	...	1	...	...	11	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	Cayuga.
...	...	...	...	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cornwall.
...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	Cobourg.
...	...	...	...	2	62	...	...	...	1	3	1	2	Chatham.
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Goderich.
...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Guelph.
...	1	4	...	16	394	...	8	...	2	1	...	...	Hamilton.
...	...	...	...	...	113	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Kingston.
...	1	...	...	5	164	1	5	...	...	3	...	1	London.
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lindsay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	L'Orignal.
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Milton.
...	...	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Napanee.
...	1	4	...	8	269	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	Ottawa.
...	...	...	...	3	14	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	Owen Sound.
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Orangeville.
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Perth.
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Picton.
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Pembroke.
...	...	...	...	2	32	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Peterboro'.
...	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	Port Arthur.
...	...	1	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	Parry Sound.
...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Rat Portage.
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Simcoe.
...	...	...	...	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	St Catharines.
...	...	...	...	3	102	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	Sarnia.
...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Stratford.
...	...	...	...	2	35	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	Sandwich.
...	1	...	...	1	19	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	St. Thomas.
...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	Sault Ste. Marie.
1	5	41	1	11	1404	6	13	1	3	4	...	...	Toronto.
...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	Walkerton.
...	...	...	...	2	42	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	Woodstock.
...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	Welland.
...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	Whitby.
													Lock-ups :
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gore Bay.
...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Little Current.
...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	Manitowaning
...	1	...	...	2	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Mattawa.
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Minden.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Haliburton.
...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sudbury.
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Huntsville.
...	2	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	Fort William.
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bruce Mines.
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Burk's Falls.
...	...	...	...	...	28	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	North Bay.
1	14	51	1	69	3334	13	39	4	13	49	5	31	Total.

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were *sentenced*

NAME OF GAOL.	Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.	House-breaking and robbery.	Incendiarism.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill fame.	Keeping houses of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanour.	Murder.	Perjury.	Prostitution.
Barrie		2			2	1	15					1
Berlin	2	1		1			11					
Belleville		6		1			15			1		
Brantford		2		2			26					
Brampton				1			3					
Brockville							14		2			
Bracebridge							12			1		2
Cayuga	1				1	1	9				1	
Cornwall	1	1					16					2
Cobourg				2			18			1		
Chatham	3				2	1	21		1			4
Goderich	1						3					
Guelph	1						8			1		
Hamilton	1	3		1	5	1	64	2				
Kingston				2			23					
London	1	2			5	4	41			1	1	
Lindsay				1	1	1	10					
L'Orignal							2					
Milton	1			1			6					
Napanee		3					4					
Ottawa		3		5	2	8	59	1				
Owen Sound		4		2			18		1		1	
Orangeville							12					
Perth		3					2					
Picton							4					
Pembroke							15					
Peterboro'				1		1	10					
Port Arthur						1	3					1
Parry Sound							3	2				
Rat Portage												
Simcoe	1	6		1			7		3			
St. Catharines	3			2			9					
Sarnia		2					3					
Stratford	1						12	1				
Sandwich				3	2		29					
St. Thomas				1	2	1	14					2
Sault Ste. Marie					2		3					1
Toronto	3	59		13	62	42	330	3		1	4	
Walkerton	1			6			15					1
Woodstock	1						12			1		
Welland							18	1				
Whitby		2		1			6					1
Lock-ups :												
Gore Bay								1				
Little Current		2										
Manitowaning												
Mattawa							3					
Minden												
Haliburton												
Sudbury						1	8					1
Huntsville							1					
Fort William					6	2	1					
Bruce Mines												
Burk's Falls							5					
North Bay					1		14					1
Total	22	101		47	93	65	937	11	7	7	7	17

—*Continued.*

during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

Rape and assault with intent.	Receiving stolen goods.	Refusing bail.	Seduction.	Selling liquor without license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespass.	Unlawful shooting.	Vagrancy.	Other offences not above enumerated.	Total.	NAME OF GAOL.
....	2	......	......	1	1	......	1	1	......	40	4	131	Barrie.
....	....	......	......	......	2	......	......	1	......	12	3	55	Berlin.
....	....	......	1	......	......	......	......	5	......	47	2	137	Belleville.
....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	12	......	23	3	207	Brantford.
....	....	......	1	2	......	......	......	......	......	15	......	34	Brampton.
....	1	......	......	1	1	......	......	2	......	22	4	126	Brockville.
1	....	......	......	1	......	......	2	......	......	......	......	51	Bracebridge.
....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	......	102	3	143	Cayuga.
1	....	......	......	......	1	1	......	......	2	8	2	76	Cornwall.
....	....	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	25	......	99	Cobourg.
....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	......	7	2	159	Chatham.
....	....	......	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	36	3	55	Goderich.
....	....	......	......	2	......	......	......	2	......	8	5	52	Guelph.
1	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	28	......	95	20	716	Hamilton.
1	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	19	2	175	Kingston.
1	....	......	1	2	......	......	......	10	......	63	4	349	London.
....	....	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	14	1	43	Lindsay.
....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	1	14	L'Orignal.
....	....	......	......	2	1	......	......	......	......	17	1	44	Milton.
....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	14	3	53	Napanee.
2	1	......	......	8	......	......	......	......	3	22	3	481	Ottawa.
....	....	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	1	46	1	119	Owen Sound.
....	....	......	......	3	......	......	......	......	......	32	......	52	Orangeville.
....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	47	......	68	Perth.
....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	11	Picton.
....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	11	2	37	Pembroke.
1	1	......	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	20	2	77	Peterboro'.
....	....	......	......	1	......	......	1	......	......	6	......	29	Port Arthur.
....	....	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	30	Parry Sound.
....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	60	Rat Portage.
....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	9	2	40	Simcoe.
2	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	8	4	61	St. Catharines.
....	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	29	8	169	Sarnia.
....	....	......	......	1	......	......	......	2	......	51	3	84	Stratford.
....	2	......	......	......	2	......	......	1	......	5	5	109	Sandwich.
....	....	......	......	......	......	......	1	25	......	4	3	90	St. Thomas.
....	....	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	13	......	43	Sault Ste. Marie.
4	9	......	......	17	......	......	1	130	......	186	3	2,499	Toronto.
....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	10	12	57	Walkerton.
....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	......	75	13	170	Woodstock.
....	1	......	......	1	......	......	......	16	......	104	6	177	Welland.
....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	......	12	3	42	Whitby.
													Lock-ups :
....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	Gore Bay.
....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1	24	Little Current.
....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	39	Manitowaning.
....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	17	Mattawa.
....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	Minden.
....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Haliburton.
....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	28	Sudbury.
3	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	11	Huntsville.
2	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	83	Fort William.
....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	Bruce Mines.
....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	15	Burk's Falls.
....	....	......	......	1	......	......	2	6	......	12	9	79	North Bay.
19	22	......	3	50	9	2	8	263	7	1,275	151	7,528	Total.

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced under each offence, during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

OFFENCES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abortion	....	1	1
Abusive and obscene language	40	11	51
Arson	5	....	5
Assault	298	19	317
Assault, felonious	96	2	98
Attempted suicide	4	....	4
Abduction	3	1	4
Bigamy	8	1	9
Breaches of the peace	41	....	41
Breaches of by-laws	45	....	45
Burglary	57	....	57
Contempt of Court	118	1	119
Carrying unlawful weapons	30	....	30
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	....	1	1
Cruelty to animals	14	....	14
Cutting, wounding and attempting same	48	3	51
Deserting employment	1	....	1
Destroying and injuring property	66	3	69
Drunk and disorderly	2,673	661	3,334
Embezzlement	13	....	13
Escaping from or obstructing constables	38	1	39
Escaping from prison	4	....	4
Forgery	13	....	13
Fraud and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	44	4	48
Gambling	5	....	5
Giving liquor to Indians	27	4	31
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	22	....	22
Housebreaking and robbery	100	....	100
Incendiarism	....	....	....
Indecent assault	46	1	47
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	38	55	93
Keeping houses of ill-fame	27	38	65
Larceny	876	61	937
Manslaughter	11	....	11
Misdemeanour	7	....	7
Murder	6	1	7
Perjury	7	....	7
Prostitution	....	17	17
Rape and assault with intent	19	....	19
Refusing bail	....	....	....
Receiving stolen property	21	1	22
Seduction	3	....	3
Selling liquor without license	43	7	50
Shooting with intent	8	1	9
Stabbing	2	....	2
Threatening and seditious language	8	....	8
Trespass	255	8	263
Unlawful shooting	5	2	7
Vagrancy	1,078	197	1,275
Other offences not enumerated	130	21	151
Total	6,403	1,125	7,528

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the nationalities, religious denominations, social status, and habits of the prisoners committed during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

NAME OF GAOL.	NATIONALITIES.						RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.					SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL STATE.					Total number committed to Goal.
	Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other Countries.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denominations.	Married.	Unmarried.	Neither read nor write.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	
Barrie	90	45	37	13	10	1	44	67	36	43	6	84	112	24	51	145	196
Berlin	44	12	6	7	6	15	24	14	18	13	21	27	63	5	50	40	90
Belleville	130	25	33	5	6	1	90	43	17	49	1	59	141	76	84	116	200
Brantford	206	47	48	22	15	5	104	92	35	54	58	122	221	121	76	276	343
Brampton	78	60	50	14	9	6	64	87	30	25	11	45	172	35	54	163	217
Brockville	109	13	32	5	17	2	73	46	24	26	9	63	115	36	41	137	178
Bracebridge	39	15	20	7	8	2	14	18	14	28	17	40	51	16	76	15	91
Cayuga	86	42	23	9	23	1	53	59	21	36	15	20	164	20	36	148	184
Cornwall	70	14	9	1	5	1	54	12	22	10	2	41	59	37	42	58	100
Cobourg	76	19	23	7	4	....	40	38	19	23	9	37	92	22	31	98	129
Chatham	117	26	27	11	35	9	59	48	32	65	21	60	165	54	104	121	225
Goderich	48	9	21	4	....	2	17	22	16	23	6	42	42	14	21	63	84
Guelph	51	12	14	4	3	5	28	17	15	22	7	32	57	14	50	39	89
Hamilton	464	162	167	66	53	29	360	290	107	135	49	309	632	200	82	859	941
Kingston	137	25	53	14	8	....	114	63	30	30	....	48	189	55	35	202	237
London	360	152	129	39	62	12	193	292	80	161	28	234	520	123	278	476	754
Lindsay	49	9	7	5	....	1	21	25	11	14	....	24	47	15	33	38	71
L'Orignal	21	2	1	1	....	....	21	1	....	1	2	13	12	12	12	13	25
Milton	85	122	78	26	3	13	67	173	49	24	14	20	307	24	64	263	327
Napanee	62	1	9	2	....	....	10	33	8	16	7	28	46	16	31	43	74
Ottawa	532	33	90	13	27	22	517	93	52	30	25	276	441	234	141	576	717
Owen Sound	76	26	32	11	3	3	22	52	35	15	27	75	76	45	63	88	151
Orangeville	29	11	23	....	....	2	5	34	7	13	6	17	48	19	26	39	65
Perth	45	11	24	6	1	1	26	24	28	6	4	63	25	32	28	60	88
Picton	39	1	4	1	....	....	15	7	4	16	3	14	31	9	6	39	45
Pembroke	33	8	....	6	1	6	25	5	12	8	4	15	39	26	32	22	54
Peterboro'	101	29	24	2	5	....	53	39	25	44	....	62	99	27	58	103	161
Port Arthur	10	7	7	3	3	7	11	12	6	....	8	13	24	6	6	31	37
Parry Sound	36	2	3	....	1	....	16	4	5	16	1	17	25	9	25	17	42
Rat Portage	48	11	5	....	3	5	30	25	4	....	13	23	49	24	4	68	72
Simcoe	39	6	7	1	6	2	9	19	2	15	16	29	32	14	35	26	61
St. Catharines	57	9	10	2	2	....	23	25	16	11	5	25	55	11	29	51	80
Sarnia	137	23	31	14	29	2	66	64	32	38	36	73	163	78	98	138	236
Stratford	34	24	23	32	6	3	30	24	42	15	11	63	59	25	64	58	122
Sandwich	76	8	10	2	50	5	63	27	11	43	7	47	104	36	73	78	151
St. Thomas	74	13	6	3	32	4	29	25	13	28	37	30	102	16	92	40	132
Sault St. Marie	31	5	7	3	5	1	21	15	9	6	1	19	33	10	19	33	52
Toronto	1844	761	918	178	208	75	1562	1451	452	405	114	1793	2191	698	925	3059	3984
Walkerton	61	6	9	5	....	4	12	18	23	21	11	45	40	17	56	29	85
Woodstock	84	49	46	23	21	7	69	74	33	35	19	56	174	46	80	150	230
Welland	80	44	35	12	43	8	62	83	32	27	18	29	193	25	71	151	222
Whitby	49	7	8	....	2	1	15	21	11	12	8	20	47	17	36	31	67
Lock-ups :—																	
Gore Bay	1	....	1	2	....	1	1	....	4	....	....	5	....	....	5	....	
Little Current	19	2	1	1	1	1	9	8	3	4	1	8	17	1	5	20	25
Manitowaning	38	....	....	1	....	....	37	....	1	....	1	23	16	21	34	5	39
Mattawa	15	....	....	....	....	2	12	1	1	3	....	5	12	10	3	14	17
Minden	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	...	2	....	...	2	2
Haliburton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......
Sudbury	75	2	13	3	....	8	70	....	27	....	4	18	83	....	3	98	101
Huntsville	9	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	4	5	9	2	....	9	2	11
Fort William	57	10	12	4	2	2	37	13	7	2	28	24	63	40	17	70	87
Bruce Mines	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1
Burk's Falls	14	1	3	1	....	....	3	6	5	5	....	9	10	....	17	2	19
North Bay	62	12	8	5	6	1	58	19	11	4	2	32	62	33	30	64	94
Total	6128	1936	2148	596	724	278	4359	3631	1498	1624	698	4285	7525	2448	3332	8478	11,810

TABLE

Shewing the occupations, trades or callings of the Prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Agents and Commercial Travellers.	Auctioneers.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Bartenders.	Blacksmiths and boiler-makers.	Boot and Shoe-makers.	Boys (no occupation).	Brewers and Distillers.	Brickmakers and Bricklayers.	Broom, Brush and Basket-makers.	Butchers.	Cabinet-makers and Upholsterers.	Carpenters and Joiners.	Carriage and Waggon-makers.	Cigar-makers.
Barrie	3	....	....	....	....	4	2	1	....	2	1	3	....	4	....	....
Berlin	2	1	1	....	....	....	1	9	....	2	....	....	2	4	....	1
Belleville	3	....	4	2	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	7	....	5
Brantford	....	1	2	1	....	3	....	14	....	2	....	2	1	13	1	4
Brampton	1	....	1	....	....	4	4	4	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....
Brockville	1	....	....	5	1	1	....	7	....	....	1	2	....	1	....	1
Bracebridge	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Cayuga	4	....	3	1	....	....	9	4	....	1	....	1	2	4	1	....
Cornwall	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	3	....
Cobourg	3	....	1	2	1	2	3	2	....	....	....	1	2	8	....	....
Chatham	....	....	1	3	1	1	2	1	....	1	....	2	....	7	....	1
Goderich	1	1	2	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	4	....	....
Guelph	1	....	2	1	1	2	3	5	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
Hamilton	2	....	4	10	2	17	33	49	....	6	11	5	4	13	10	9
Kingston	....	....	2	2	....	....	6	....	....	6	1	2	....	8	....	4
London	19	....	6	14	1	17	14	30	....	16	....	5	2	9	3	9
Lindsay	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
L'Orignal	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Milton	5	....	1	2	....	4	2	5	....	1	....	....	....	3	1	1
Napanee	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....
Ottawa	7	....	6	5	....	10	5	46	....	3	....	2	....	8	....	....
Owen Sound	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	....
Orangeville	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	1
Perth	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Picton	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....
Pembroke	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	2	....	....
Peterboro'	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	3	4	4	1	....
Port Arthur	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Parry Sound	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....
Rat Portage	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Simcoe	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	2	....	1	....	3	....	....
St. Catharines	2	....	....	1	....	1	6	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Sarnia	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	7	....	....	....	3	1	3	....	....
Stratford	2	2	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	10	....	....
Sandwich	2	....	1	2	2	3	1	5	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	1
St. Thomas	....	1	....	2	....	2	2	9	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....
Sault Ste. Marie	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....
Toronto	61	....	33	14	12	49	82	118	3	35	5	27	33	125	5	33
Walkerton	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	1	....	4	1	....
Woodstock	1	....	3	....	....	3	5	12	....	....	....	1	1	6	....	1
Welland	2	....	2	3	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	9	....	1
Whitby	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	....	....	....	1	2	3	....	2
Lock-ups—																
Gore Bay	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Little Current	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Manitowaning	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mattawa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Minden	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Haliburton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sudbury	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
Huntsville	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort William	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....
Bruce Mines	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Burk's Falls	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
North Bay	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Total	128	6	79	79	25	145	193	354	3	86	19	82	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

No. 11.

committed during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

Clerks, Book-keepers and Students.	Collectors.	Contractors.	Constables.	Coopers.	Dentists.	Doctors and Druggists.	Dress-makers.	Engravers.	Engineers and Machinists.	Farmers and Yeomen.	Gardeners.	Grocers.	Harness and Trunk-makers.	Hatters.	Hotel-keepers and Licensed Victuallers.	NAME OF GAOL.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	4	24	....	....	....	....	1	Barrie.
3	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	1	....	Berlin.
1	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	6	3	....	....	....	....	Belleville.
....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	11	15	....	....	....	....	1	Brantford.
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	12	....	....	....	....	1	Brampton.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	Brockville.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	Bracebridge.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	2	....	2	....	....	Cayuga.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	9	....	....	....	....	....	Cornwall.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	7	....	....	3	....	....	Cobourg.
3	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	20	....	....	....	....	....	Chatham.
2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	2	Goderich.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	2	Guelph.
13	....	....	..	3	....	1	....	....	20	7	4	2	....	20	1	Hamilton.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	9	....	....	1	....	1	Kingston.
16	....	....	....	5	....	3	....	....	10	57	2	3	1	....	1	London.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	1	Lindsay.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	L'Orignal.
1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	9	....	....	....	....	2	Milton.
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	Napanee.
18	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	7	14	1	....	1	....	....	Ottawa.
2	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	1	17	....	....	....	....	1	Owen Sound.
...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	3	Orangeville.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	Perth.
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	Picton.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	1	....	....	Pembroke.
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	8	....	2	1	....	1	Peterboro'.
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	Port Arthur.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	Parry Sound.
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	Rat Portage.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	10	....	....	1	....	2	Simcoe.
1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	6	10	....	....	....	....	....	St. Catharines.
1	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	8	....	....	....	....	....	Sarnia.
5	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	4	9	....	....	....	....	1	Stratford.
5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	1	Sandwich.
2	....	....	....	1	....	1	..	1	1	11	....	1	....	....	1	St. Thomas.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	Sault Ste. Marie.
104	1	1	....	15	3	7	17	1	68	30	19	15	14	16	6	Toronto.
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	1	....	2	Walkerton.
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	11	2	3	....	....	....	Woodstock.
1	.. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	10	1	....	....	....	....	Welland.
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	Whitby.
																Lock-ups—
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	Gore Bay.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Little Current.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	Manitowaning.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	Mattawa.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Minden.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Haliburton.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Sudbury.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	Huntsville.
2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	Fort William.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Bruce Mines.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Burk's Falls.
12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	....	....	....	....	....	North Bay.
210	1	5	3	36	6	17	23	4	165	463	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	37	35	Total.

TABLE No.

Shewing the occupations, trades or callings of the Prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Householders.	Labourers.	Lawyers.	Lumbermen.	Masons and Stone-cutters.	Merchants and Traders.	Millwrights and Wheelwrights.	Millers.	Moulders.	Pedlars and Hawkers.	Printers.	Plumbers and Painters.	Photographers.	Prostitutes.	Railway Employees.	Rope-makers.
Barrie	....	102	.. .	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	1	4	....	2	....	....
Berlin	....	26	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Belleville	6	110	....	. ..	3	1	. ..	....	1	....	....	12	...	9	....	...
Brantford	10	201	....	....	1	1	....	....	6	1	1	8	....	....	....	....
Brampton	.. .	120	2	...	3	....	....	....	10	2	2	8	....	1	1	1
Brockville	7	95	....	....	3	....	....	....	2	3	1	5	....	....	3	....
Bracebridge	....	15	....	15	....	.. .	1	....	...	....	....	....	....	2	2	....
Cayuga	....	124	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	5	....	2	....	....
Cornwall	....	50	....	.. :	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Cobourg	....	52	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Chatham	....	138	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	6	....	5	....	....
Goderich	...	36	1	...	1	....	....	2	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Guelph	....	37	....	....	3	1	....	....	3	....	2	....	....	....	1	....
Hamilton	....	409	....	....	13	....	....	....	27	6	1	16	....	..	3	...
Kingston	....	133	...	....	....	....	....	....	2	...	....	8	....	....	....	....
London	12	294	...	....	6	2	....	1	15	12	3	15	....	....	3	....
Lindsay	...	32	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	3	....	5	....	....
L'Orignal	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Milton	....	240	....	....	3	....	....	1	7	....	2	8	....	....	....	....
Napanee	....	36	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	4	7	....	....	....	....	....
Ottawa	29	385	....	....	4	3	1	....	....	7	4	20	...	44	....	....
Owen Sound	....	86	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Orangeville	....	29	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....
Perth	....	48	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	2	. ..	1	....	....	....	....
Picton	....	27	....	....	3	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Pembroke	....	10	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Peterboro'	....	78	1	....	....	2	....	....	1	3	3	2	4	....	....	....
Port Arthur	....	19	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Parry Sound	....	18	...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
Rat Portage	....	49	2	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	...	....
Simcoe	....	20	....	....	...	....	....	..	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....
St. Catharines	....	24	....	....	....	....	..	....	2	....	....	2	....	3	....	....
Sarnia	....	158	....	....	3	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	....
Stratford	....	59	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	...	1	....
Sandwich	....	64	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	2	7	....	1	1	....
St. Thomas	1	42	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	7	....	....	7	....
Sault Ste. Marie	1	35	....	....	1	....	1	. ..	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....
Toronto	10	1158	2	1	34	21	1	....	52	62	52	180	....	367	10	....
Walkerton	....	32	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Woodstock	....	113	....	....	1	....	....	1	4	....	....	6	....	....	....	....
Welland	....	103	....	....	1	....	....	....	8	5	1	13	....	....	1	....
Whitby	....	24	..	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	....	2	....	....	1	....
Lock-ups—																
Gore Bay	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Little Current	....	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....
Manitowaning	....	37	....	1	....	....	....	. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....
Mattawa	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Mission	...	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. .	....
Haliburton	....	.. ..	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....
Sudbury	....	63	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	2	1	....
Huntsville	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort William	6	25	...	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	4	....
Bruce Mines	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
Burk's Falls	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
North Bay	2	32	...	10	2	...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	7	....
Total	84	5,047	8	42	97	41	7	9	156	118	85	364	7	452	51	1

11.—*Continued.*

committed during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

Sailors and Fishermen.	School and Music Teachers.	Servants and Washerwomen.	Tailors.	Tanners and Curriers.	Teamsters, Drivers and Grooms.	Telegraph Operators.	Tinsmiths.	Watch-makers and Jewellers.	Weavers and Wood-workers.	White-washers and Plasterers.	Wood-turners.	No occupation.	Other Occupations not enumerated.	Totals.	NAME OF GAOL.
2	....	11	2	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	1	12	196	Barrie.
....	....	8	5	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	3	7	90	Berlin.
6	1	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	5	200	Belleville.
2	....	14	5	....	....	....	2	....	4	2	....	6	5	343	Brantford.
4	1	10	6	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	6	217	Brampton.
5	....	4	3	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	8	6	178	Brockville.
....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	9	91	Bracebridge.
2	....	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	184	Cayuga.
4	....	9	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	1	....	2	5	100	Cornwall.
8	....	11	....	....	2	....	2	....	3	....	....	1	6	129	Cobourg.
3	....	7	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	9	225	Chatham.
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	2	84	Goderich.
....	....	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	7	....	89	Guelph.
16	2	66	11	....	7	2	15	1	5	2	5	12	76	941	Hamilton.
7	....	....	3	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	37	....	237	Kingston.
4	....	86	16	....	13	1	4	7	1	....	....	....	16	754	London.
....	....	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	6	1	71	Lindsay.
2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	25	L'Orignal.
4	....	3	8	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	6	327	Milton.
....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	74	Napanee.
1	1	31	8	3	6	1	2	1	....	3	....	6	20	717	Ottawa.
8	....	10	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	11	151	Owen Sound.
....	1	10	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	2	65	Orangeville.
....	....	12	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	6	1	88	Perth.
2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	45	Picton.
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	23	....	54	Pembroke.
....	1	6	5	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	5	9	161	Peterboro'.
....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	37	Port Arthur.
2	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	42	Parry Sound.
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	72	Rat Portage.
....	....	....	....	....	4	....	2	....	1	1	....	3	3	61	Simcoe.
6	....	4	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	1	80	St. Catharines.
10	....	8	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	6	9	236	Sarnia.
....	....	5	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	2	122	Stratford.
5	....	17	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	7	6	151	Sandwich.
4	1	9	2	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	11	132	St. Thomas.
1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	52	Sault Ste. Marie.
48	6	408	80	....	126	6	27	5	22	52	10	213	79	3,984	Toronto.
....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	13	4	85	Walkerton.
....	....	4	5	2	6	....	....	....	1	2	....	19	11	230	Woodstock.
13	....	....	....	....	4	....	2	....	....	....	....	7	23	222	Welland.
....	....	6	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	4	67	Whitby.
															Lock-ups—
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	5	Gore Bay.
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	25	Little Current.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	39	Manitowaning.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	17	Mattawa.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Minden.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Haliburton.
....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	101	Sudbury.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	11	Huntsville.
4	....	8	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	10	....	87	Fort William.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Bruce Mines.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	19	Burk's Falls.
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	94	North Bay.
174	17	793	181	12	185	17	65	19	52	71	20	465	421	11,810	Total.

TABLE

Shewing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody

NAME OF GAOL.	Prisoners who escaped and evaded recapture.	Prisoners who escaped and were recaptured.	Prisoners who died.	Actual cash revenue derived from prison labour.	Cost of daily rations for prisoners.
				$ c.	c.
Barrie					8¾
Berlin	2				8½
Belleville					6¾
Brantford					6¾
Brampton			1		7½
Brockville					6
Bracebridge	2	1			30
Cayuga					9¼
Cornwall					12
Cobourg					9
Chatham			1		6⅓
Goderich					10
Guelph					8
Hamilton					5 8-10
Kingston			1		10
London			1		6⅓
Lindsay					5¼
L'Orignal					8¼
Milton					5 9-10
Napanee	2				7½
Ottawa	1			461 95	5⅔
Owen Sound					10¼
Orangeville					6¾
Perth					6½
Picton					10⅓
Pembroke					6¾
Peterboro'					12⅔
Port Arthur	1		1		12
Parry Sound		2			30
Rat Portage	1				16⅓
Simcoe					7¾
St. Catharines					8 4-5
Sarnia		1			6¾
Stratford					6⅓
Sandwich	1				10
St. Thomas		1			8
Sault Ste Marie					12
Toronto					7½
Walkerton					8½
Woodstock		1	1	500 00	9½
Welland					7
Whitby					6 2-5
Lock-ups :					
Gore Bay					50
Little Current					30
Manitowaning					30
Mattawa	1				30
Minden					30
Haliburton					
Sudbury					45
Huntsville					30
Fort William					12
Bruce Mines					40
Burk's Falls	1	1			30
North Bay					45
Total	12	7	6	961 95	

No. 12.

labour, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the various gaols, and the during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

Are regulations with respect to dietary observed?	Number of cells in each gaol.	Number of distinct corridors or wards in each gaol.	Greatest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Lowest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	NAME OF GAOL.
Yes.	24	8	27	9	Barrie.
Yes.	25	5	13	2	Berlin.
Yes.	35	7	39	7	Belleville.
Yes.	24	6	34	4	Brantford.
Yes.	25	4	17	2	Brampton.
Yes.	29	3	27	3	Brockville.
Yes.	5	2	9	1	Bracebridge.
Yes.	14	4	27	3	Cayuga.
Yes.	17	5	17	1	Cornwall.
Yes.	24	5	27	7	Cobourg.
Yes.	26	3	23	3	Chatham.
Yes.	12	4	24	4	Goderich.
Yes.	33	7	14	2	Guelph.
Yes.	60	6	64	21	Hamilton.
Yes.	53	9	35	15	Kingston.
Yes.	57	9	56	9	London.
Yes.	24	6	17	4	Lindsay.
Yes.	18	6	10	4	L'Orignal.
Yes.	23	4	22	1	Milton.
Yes.	18	4	12	2	Napanee.
Yes.	96	10	48	24	Ottawa.
Yes.	32	6	31	7	Owen Sound.
Yes.	23	6	21	12	Orangeville.
Yes.	18	4	36	9	Perth.
Yes.	26	6	5	....	Picton.
Yes.	24	4	15	6	Pembroke.
Yes.	18	4	25	8	Peterboro'.
Yes.	22	5	12	....	Port Arthur.
Yes.	5	4	6	....	Parry Sound.
Yes.	7	2	7	1	Rat Portage.
Yes.	24	8	13	1	Simcoe.
Yes.	40	8	14	1	St. Catharines.
Yes.	19	5	24	8	Sarnia.
Yes.	29	6	20	9	Stratford.
Yes.	32	4	19	3	Sandwich.
Yes.	16	4	19	1	St. Thomas.
Yes.	24	7	12	1	Sault Ste. Marie.
Yes.	270	19	246	140	Toronto.
Yes.	24	8	22	1	Walkerton.
Yes.	32	5	54	14	Woodstock.
Yes.	49	5	63	4	Welland.
Yes.	25	6	14	2	Whitby.
					Lock-ups :
No.	5	2	2	1	Gore Bay.
Yes.	5	2	3	....	Little Current
No.	5	4	9	1	Manitowaning.
Yes.	5	2	1	....	Mattawa.
No.	6	1	1	1	Minden.
....	....	....	....	....	Haliburton.
No.	5	2	5	....	Sudbury.
No.	7	2	2	1	Huntsville.
Yes.	10	2	9	1	Fort William.
Yes.	5	4	1	....	Bruce Mines.
Yes.	7	2	3	....	Burk's Falls.
Yes.	7	2	9	1	North Bay.
....	....	....	....	....	Total.

TABLE

Shewing the number of prisoners, how maintained, cost of maintenance, and

NAME OF GAOL.	How Maintained.						
	Total number of prisoners committed during the year.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by Province.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the Municipalities.	Number of days custody of Government prisoners.	Number of days custody of Municipal prisoners.	Cost of food, fuel and clothing.	Cost of official salaries.
						$ c.	$ c.
Barrie	196	85	111	3163	3430	2126 52	1974 60
Berlin	90	34	56	582	1402	490 31	1250 00
Belleville	200	79	121	3535	4179	765 15	1650 00
Brantford	343	76	267	1361	3923	1009 01	1500 00
Brampton	217	12	205	278	1847	351 84	1150 00
Brockville	178	67	111	1489	4321	690 37	1450 00
Bracebridge	91	91	....	1347	....	....	450 00
Cayuga	184	32	152	1268	1984	578 03	1225 00
Cornwall	100	47	53	1266	704	681 11	1365 00
Cobourg	129	34	95	1206	4564	1339 61	1580 00
Chatham	225	45	180	1639	2827	615 62	1930 75
Goderich	84	16	68	505	3386	961 82	1420 00
Guelph	89	37	52	963	1516	1089 07	1350 00
Hamilton	941	123	818	2658	11141	2141 52	2900 00
Kingston	237	66	171	2316	5913	1230 08	1915 00
London	754	124	630	2790	7861	2186 73	3604 32
Lindsay	71	31	40	1045	2075	641 02	1180 00
L'Orignal	25	8	17	1216	1513	436 50	1159 00
Milton	327	35	292	914	2059	285 76	1015 00
Napanee	74	22	52	434	1776	165 11	1050 00
Ottawa	717	135	582	4981	8673	3103 64	2324 50
Owen Sound	151	41	110	1447	4471	2380 32	1750 00
Orangeville	65	17	48	339	5464	779 39	1250 00
Perth	88	17	71	145	6367	1303 97	1620 00
Picton	45	9	36	232	145	145 10	915 00
Pembroke	54	27	27	1057	2378	450 28	1306 50
Peterboro'	161	23	138	738	4770	1263 34	1350 00
Port Arthur	37	37	....	2174	....	722 89	1175 00
Parry Sound	42	42	....	785	....	256 60	450 00
Rat Portage	72	72	....	793	....	378 98	2044 00
Simcoe	61	32	29	788	1101	555 84	1050 00
St. Catharines	80	26	54	644	1956	1201 11	1543 00
Sarnia	236	48	188	431	4669	1474 14	1550 00
Stratford	122	20	102	913	4251	1078 58	1428 50
Sandwich	151	67	84	1521	1968	607 20	2100 00
St. Thomas	132	36	96	947	2133	411 92	1807 75
Sault Ste. Marie	52	52	....	1750	....	579 91	1300 00
Toronto	3984	696	3288	14593	59049	11499 41	13475 00
Walkerton	85	33	52	864	1835	396 66	1425 00
Woodstock	230	39	191	1644	8601	1623 79	1850 00
Welland	222	45	177	1298	7406	2053 15	1792 00
Whitby	67	44	23	828	1507	458 36	1671 87
Lockups—							
Gore Bay	5	5	....	9	....	62 15	200 00
Little Current	25	24	1	97	....	89 94	200 00
Manitowaning	39	39	....	387	....	180 60	200 00
Mattawa	17	6	11	144	11	21 10	300 00
Minden	2	....	2	....	11	3 00	150 00
Haliburton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sudbury	101	101	....	286	....	....	400 00
Huntsville	11	6	5	....	....	....	200 00
Fort William	87	87	....	1208	....	328 13	586 90
Bruce Mines	1	1	....	1	....	40	200 00
Burk's Falls	19	19	....	247	....	198 85	200 00
North Bay	94	54	40	571	72	53 06	461 00
Totals	11810	2964	8846	71837	193259	51446 99	79394 49

No. 13

salaries of the various gaol officials, for the year ended 30th September, 1890.

Expenditures.					Salaries of—				
Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure for the year.	Average cost per prisoner for food, clothing, fuel and repairs.	Average cost for prisoner for salaries and wages.	Average cost per prisoner for entire gaol expenditure.	Gaolers.	Turnkeys.	Matrons.	Gaol Surgeons.	Name of Gaol.
$ c.	$ c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
174 11	4275 23	11 74	10 07	21 81	800 00	659 60	225 00	310 00	Barrie.
27 60	1767 91	5 75	13 88	19 63	560 00	450 00	140 00	100 00	Berlin.
....	2415 15	3 82	8 25	12 07	600 00	550 00	300 00	200 00	Belleville.
109 95	2618 96	3 26	4 37	7 63	650 00	500 00	150 00	200 00	Brantford.
....	1501 84	1 62	5 30	6 92	500 00	400 00	200 00	50 00	Brampton.
30 90	2171 27	4 05	8 14	12 19	800 00	400 00	150 00	100 00	Brockville.
....	450 00	....	4 94	4 94	400 00	....	50 00	....	Bracebridge.
13 87	1816 90	3 21	6 65	9 86	600 00	365 00	120 00	140 00	Cayuga.
....	2046 11	6 81	13 65	20 46	740 00	300 00	100 00	225 00	Cornwall.
350 00	3269 61	13 09	12 25	25 34	800 00	500 00	200 00	80 00	Cobourg.
91 21	2637 58	3 14	8 58	11 72	725 00	715 00	315 75	175 00	Chatham.
110 94	2492 76	12 77	16 90	29 67	600 00	500 00	200 00	120 00	Goderich.
....	2439 07	12 23	15 17	27 40	600 00	450 00	200 00	100 00	Guelph.
261 80	5303 32	2 55	3 08	5 63	1000 00	1300 00	350 00	250 00	Hamilton.
1141 40	4286 48	10 00	8 08	18 08	800 00	765 00	200 00	150 00	Kingston.
147 25	5938 30	3 09	4 78	7 87	750 00	1841 82	712 50	300 00	London.
80 60	1901 62	10 16	16 62	26 78	500 00	400 00	200 00	80 00	Lindsay.
1 85	1597 35	17 53	46 36	63 89	600 00	359 00	150 00	50 00	L'Orignal.
7 37	1308 13	90	3 10	4 00	500 00	365 00	100 00	50 00	Milton
100 00	1315 11	3 58	14 19	17 77	475 00	400 00	100 00	75 00	Napanee.
280 00	5707 94	4 72	3 24	7 96	650 00	1124 30	350 00	200 00	Ottawa.
50 00	4180 32	16 09	11 59	27 68	700 00	500 00	300 00	250 00	Owen Sound.
8 00	2037 39	12 11	19 23	31 34	600 00	400 00	150 00	100 00	Orangeville.
20 00	2943 97	15 04	18 41	33 45	900 00	400 00	160 00	160 00	Perth.
....	1060 10	3 22	20 33	23 55	400 00	365 00	100 00	50 00	Picton.
....	1756 78	8 33	24 20	32 53	600 00	456 50	150 00	100 00	Pembroke.
4 50	2617 84	7 87	8 38	16 25	650 00	400 00	150 00	150 00	Peterboro'.
52 78	1950 67	20 96	31 76	52 72	600 00	400 00	175 00	....	Port Arthur.
5 00	711 60	6 23	10 71	16 94	400 00	....	50 00	....	Parry Sound.
12 00	2434 98	5 43	28 39	33 82	900 00	744 00	200 00	200 00	Rat Portage.
100 20	1706 04	10 75	17 21	27 96	400 00	350 00	200 00	100 00	Simcoe.
....	2744 11	15 01	19 29	34 30	720 00	473 00	200 00	150 00	St. Catharines.
83 85	3107 99	6 60	6 56	13 16	650 00	500 00	250 00	150 00	Sarnia.
....	2507 08	8 84	11 71	20 55	600 00	447 50	256 00	125 00	Stratford.
95 48	2802 68	4 65	13 91	18 56	600 00	1050 00	250 00	200 00	Sandwich.
....	2219 67	3 12	13 70	16 82	600 00	857 75	200 00	150 00	St. Thomas.
31 52	1911 43	11 76	25 00	36 76	600 00	400 00	100 00	200 00	Sault Ste. Marie.
3220 77	28195 18	3 69	3 38	7 07	3000 00	8285 00	990 00	1200 00	Toronto.
1804 84	3626 50	25 90	16 76	42 66	700 00	375 00	250 00	100 00	Walkerton.
462 89	3936 68	9 07	8 04	17 11	800 00	500 00	200 00	350 00	Woodstock.
50 00	3895 15	9 47	8 07	17 4	600 00	838 00	254 00	100 00	Welland.
228 15	2358 38	10 24	24 95	35 19	800 00	496 87	175 00	200 00	Whitby.
									Lock-ups—
....	262 15	12 43	40 00	52 43	200 00	....	....	....	Gore Bay.
....	289 94	3 59	8 00	11 59	200 00	....	....	....	Little Current.
....	380 60	4 63	5 12	9 75	200 00	....	....	....	Manitowaning.
....	321 10	1 24	17 64	18 88	300 00	....	....	....	Mattawa.
....	153 00	1 50	75 00	76 50	150 00	....	....	....	Minden.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Haliburton.
....	400 00	....	3 96	3 96	400 00	....	....	....	Sudbury.
....	200 00	....	18 18	18 18	200 00	....	....	....	Huntsville.
12 00	927 03	3 90	6 74	10 64	350 00	....	105 60	131 30	Fort William.
.....	200 40	40	200 00	200 40	200 00	....	....	....	Bruce Mines.
18	399 03	10 48	10 52	21 00	200 00	....	....	....	Burk's Falls.
....	514 06	56	4 90	5 46	400 00	....	11 00	50 00	North Bay.
9171 01	140012 49	5 13	6 72	11 85	32270 00	30563 34	9389 85	7171 30	Totals.

TABLE No. 14.

Showing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols, excluding the district lock-ups, for the year ending the 30th September, 1890.

NAME OF GAOL.	Number of prisoners committed during the year.	Total days stay of prisoners during the year.	Cost of fuel, food and clothing.		Average cost per day for each prisoner.	
			$	c.	$	c.
Barrie	196	6,593	2,126	52	32	25
Berlin	90	1,984	490	31	24	71
Belleville	200	7,714	765	15	9	92
Brantford	343	5,284	1,009	01	19	00
Brampton	217	2,125	351	84	16	55
Brockville	178	5,810	690	37	11	88
Cayuga	184	3,252	578	03	17	77
Cornwall	100	1,970	681	11	34	57
Cobourg	129	5,770	1,339	61	23	21
Chatham	225	4,466	615	62	13	78
Goderich	84	3,891	961	82	24	72
Guelph	89	2,479	1,089	07	43	93
Hamilton	941	13,799	2,141	52	15	51
Kingston	237	8,229	1,230	08	14	70
London	754	10,651	2,186	73	20	53
Lindsay	71	3,120	641	02	20	54
L'Orignal	25	2,729	436	50	16	00
Milton	327	2,973	285	76	9	61
Napanee	74	2,210	165	11	7	47
Ottawa	717	13,654	3,103	64	22	73
Owen Sound	151	5,918	2,380	32	40	22
Orangeville	65	5,803	779	39	13	43
Perth	88	6,512	1,303	97	20	00
Picton	45	377	145	10	38	48
Pembroke	54	3,435	450	28	13	10
Peterboro'	161	5,508	1,263	34	22	91
Port Arthur	37	2,174	722	89	33	25
Parry Sound	42	785	256	60	32	68
Rat Portage	72	793	378	98	47	79
Simcoe	61	1.889	555	84	29	42
St. Catharines	80	2,600	1,201	11	46	19
Sarnia	236	5,100	1,474	14	28	90
Stratford	122	5,164	1,078	58	20	88
Sandwich	151	3,489	607	20	17	40
St. Thomas	132	3,080	411	92	13	37
Sault Ste. Marie	52	1,750	579	91	33	13
Toronto	3,984	73,642	11,499	41	15	61
Walkerton	85	2,699	396	66	14	69
Woodstock	230	10,245	1,623	79	15	84
Welland	222	8,704	2,053	15	23	58
Whitby	67	2,335	458	36	19	63
Total	11,409	262,052	50,509	76	19	27

SEPARATE REPORTS UPON COMMON GAOLS.

BARRIE GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year	174	219	196
Greatest number confined at any one time	31	39	27
Number of re-committals	9	28	26
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$4,058.91	$4,236.23	$4,275.23

A copy of the report made to the Government by Mr. Christie upon this gaol, is annexed:

I made an inspection of the Barrie gaol on the 14th of May, and saw the 16 prisoners then in custody—13 men and 3 women.

Of the former, one was charged with rape, one was held under a capias, one was under sentence for larceny, and four had been committed as insane—three of them being duly certified. The remainder were committed for minor offences—drunk and disorderly, etc. One of the women had been committed as insane, one as a vagrant, and the other for being drunk and disorderly.

The premises were clean and in fairly good order. Owing, however, to the old and worn condition of some portions of the building, it is not an easy matter to keep the structure in a satisfactory state internally. I note that the floor in the principal day-room is much worn, and requires to be renewed, although only laid some five or six years ago. Where there is so much wear a hardwood floor would answer much better

In this gaol iron bedsteads are provided on the male side, but not on the female side.

The attention of the committee of council is called to the desirability of having a half dozen of these bedsteads supplied for the female side.

I was informed that a system of water works is about to be provided for the town. In that event, the county should arrange for the gaol being supplied

The water closets, although as well kept as can be, under the circumstances, are offensive, and on sanitary grounds should be done away with as soon as another system can be adopted.

Some labour is found for the prisoners in cutting wood for the county buildings. About 250 cords are needed annually for fuel, the cutting of which is the only employment there is for the able-bodied prisoners. Of those in custody on this occasion, only three were physically fit to be put at hard labour. all the others were, more or less, infirm, and the cooking, cleaning and general domestic work fully occupied their time. The prevailing practice of committing the infirm and vagrant class to the county gaols appears to be the only method of caring for them in many of the counties.

The books were properly kept except in one instance, where the daily entries had been neglected for some time. This omission was due to sickness, but immediate amendment, nevertheless, was enjoined.

Mr. Christie instructed Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this gaol, a copy of his report is annexed:

As instructed by the Inspector of Prisons, I visited the Barrie gaol on the 13th of August, when there were 19 prisoners in custody—14 men and 5 women, all of whom I saw.

Of these, five were committed as insane, one was awaiting trial on a charge of rape, two were under sentence for obtaining money under false pretences, two for larceny, two for being drunk and disorderly, one for contempt of court, one for prostitution, and the remainder for vagrancy.

The gaol was found to be clean and in good order. A new hardwood floor has been laid in the male day-room.

Wooden bedsteads still remain in use in the cells for female prisoners. The roof of the wood-shed is in need of repairs, being in a leaky condition. The books were examined and found to be properly entered up. The gaol register requires rebinding, and it would be much more convenient for handling if it were divided into two parts.

BERLIN GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year -	112	120	90
Greatest number confined at any one time	15	18	13
Number of re-committals - - -	29	29	35
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$1,809.09	$1,887,25	$1,767.91

A copy of the report made upon this gaol to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly is annexed:

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 14th June when it contained 6 prisoners, all males. They were all under sentence, as follows: 1 for larcency, 6 months in the Central Prison; 1 (a boy) for larency, to be sent to Industrial School; 1 for shooting, five years in the Penitentiary; the remaining 3 were vagrants.

The gaol was clean and orderly.

Mr. Christie instructed Mr. Mann to make an inspection of this gaol, a copy of his report is annexed:

As instructed by Mr. Christie, I made the second inspection of the Berlin gaol for the year 1890, on the 27th August. There were 7 prisoners in custody, 6 males and 1 female. The males were committed for the following offences: Pickpockets 2, awaiting trial for forgery 1, insane 1, wife beating 1, drunk 1. The female was charged with vagrancy. It was pointed out to me that in order to reach the cellar under the turnkey's quarters, which is intended for the use of that official, it is necessary to enter the gaol proper and from there proceed to the gaol cellar from which apartment a door opens into the turnkey's cellar. The arrangement causes considerable inconvenience in the way of locking and unlocking of doors, and affords a possible means of escape for prisoners. I am of opinion that the closing of the entrance from the gaol cellar to the turnkey's cellar should be closed up, and a trap door placed in the floor of the latter's kitchen which, when done, by means of a few steps the present difficulty would be obviated. I examined the books which were properly kept, and the building was found to be in a very satisfactory state.

BELLEVILLE GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners conmitted during the year -	250	222	200
Greatest number confined at any one time	28	34	39
Number of re-committals - - -	74	36	38
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$2,204.15	$2,366.01	$2,415.15

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Mr. Christie are annexed:

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 21st February, when there were 29 prisoners in custody, 28 males and 1 female.

Two of the former were charged with murder, four with rape, two with arson, three were under sentence for burglary, and one was held for want of sureties to keep the peace. The remainder were under short sentences for minor offences, and two of the number were on the sick list.

Due discrimination is being exercised in classifying the prisoners now that room is provided therefor by the recent alterations, and the older and more hardened criminals are being kept apart from those under sentence for minor offences.

I found the premises in good order and discipline well maintained.

I inspected the Belleville gaol on the 17th September and found 36 males and 1 female in custody.

Six of the number had been committed as lunatics. Four of the male prisoners had been committed for aggravated assault, one for indecent assault and one for larceny. The remainder had all been committed charged with trespass and vagrancy. 190 prisoners had been committed up to date for the current year. I found the premises in good order and the books properly kept

BRANTFORD GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year	346	405	343
Greatest number confined at any one time	31	31	34
Number of re-committals	142	120	172
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2,897.99	$2,390.05	$2,618.96

A copy of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly is annexed :—

I visited the Brantford gaol on the 25th June. There were two males and three females in custody. The former were both under sentence for drunkenness; and the latter for fraud, larceny, and vagrancy, respectively.

The gaol was in its usual good condition of cleanliness and order, and the books were properly kept.

BRAMPTON GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year	263	253	217
Greatest number confined at any one time	24	19	17
Number of re-committals	81	70	38
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2,031.89	$1,521.72	$1,501.84

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this gaol is annexed :—

This gaol was inspected by me on the 27th June, when it contained 3 prisoners—2 males and 1 female.

One of the males was under sentence for drunkenness, and the other two prisoners were insane. The gaol was in its usual condition of good order. A lawn mower should be supplied with which to keep the grass in the yards properly cut.

Mr. Christie instructed Mr. Mann to make the second inspection of this gaol. a copy of his report is annexed :—

As instructed by you I visited the Brampton gaol on the 22nd August, and have to report that there were 3 prisoners in custody on this occasion, 2 males and 1 female—an exceedingly small number which speaks well for the morality of this county. The males were committed for indecent assault and vagrancy, respectively. The female was committed as a lunatic, and although she has been in gaol nearly a month the examiners had not been able to agree as to whether she was a fit subject for an asylum or not.

There has been little change made in the external or internal fittings of this gaol for years, and many improvements might be made which would add materially to its general appearance and requirements. Among these might be mentioned heating by some other method than by the old-fashioned box stoves still in use. Iron bedsteads are also required, and one can hardly understand why a wealthy county such as this is would not have procured such improvements long years ago. The books were entered up to date, and the building was in the usual state of good order.

BROCKVILLE GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year	131	179	178
Greatest number confined at any one time	25	21	27
Number of re-committals	54	71	83
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2,243.69	$2,415.82	$2,171.27

Copies of the reports made by Mr. Christie to the Government are annexed:

I made the first inspection of the Brockville gaol for the current year on the 3rd December.

There were 19 prisoners in custody, 14 males and 5 females.

Of the above six were committed as lunatics, two of the females, however, were not fully certified to; of the other male prisoners, one was charged with shooting with intent, the others were all committed charged with minor offences.

Of the females, one has been committed charged with keeping a disorderly house, and the other two as vagrants.

I found that considerable progress had been made with improvements referred to as necessary in my former notes of inspection.

The lower corridor and main stairway has been plastered, and the improvement is a noticeable one. Owing, however, to the lateness of the season at which the work was commenced, the work on the upper corridor has been deferred till milder weather in the spring when, I understand, it is to be proceeded with as soon as it can be practically undertaken. Water has been introduced into the kitchen of the gaol from the city supply, and will be put into the gaol proper during the ensuing season. The door-way leading out from the kitchen pointed out as objectionable in my note of last year has also been closed, and any efforts which might be made to escape by prisoners employed in the kitchen would not now be likely to be successful. When the water service is supplied to the gaol proper, and any necessary openings or cuttings effected to accomplish that work is made, the next and most necessary improvement would be the concreting of the corridor floors. The necessary expenditure would not be large, and the comfort and sanitary condition of the gaol would be greatly improved, and it is to be hoped that the committee in charge will see their way to do this work also before suspending improvement operations.

As this gaol is not ventilated thoroughly, examination showed that small ventilators could be placed in the windows without detriment to the safe-keeping of the prisoners, and the Sheriff will therefore please bring the foregoing notes in regard to improvements to the notice of the committee in charge with a view to having them made in due time.

I found the books correctly kept and the premises thoroughly clean.

I made an inspection of the Brockville gaol on the 16th April. There were on that day 16 men and two women in custody. The former were all under short date sentences for minor offences, and both the females were under sentence for vagrancy.

I found the gaol in good condition, so far as the attention of the gaoler and his assistants was concerned. The scraping and replastering of the upper portion of the walls had been partially done since my last visit, and I was informed that the work would be completed when the weather became more favourable. The books were correctly kept.

Mr, Christie instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:—

I beg to report that as directed by you, I made an inspection of the Brockville gaol on the 2nd September.

The prisoners then in custody numbered ten; eight males and two females. Of these, two charged with larceny were awaiting trial, and one was on remand on a like charge; two were lunatics, one was under sentence for selling liquor and three for vagrancy and drunkenness. One of the females was awaiting trial for causing the death of her child through neglect. All the prisoners were seen and no complaints were made by them. The gaol was in very good order throughout. The walls of the corridors have been whitened with a hard finish, giving the interior a bright and cleanly appearance.

A great improvement has been made in the sanitary condition of the premises by the introduction of properly constructed water-closets, which are connected with the town sewers. The gaoler's books are correctly kept.

BRACEBRIDGE GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year -	21	100	91
Greatest number confined at any one time	2	9	9
Number of re-committals - -	..	5	1
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$250 00	$350 00	$450 00

A copy of the report made by me to the Government is annexed:—

Mr. Christie instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:—

I beg to report that, as directed by you, I made an inspection of the Bracebridge gaol, on the 11th August, on which occasion it contained only one male prisoner, who is undergoing a sentence of six months for assault.

The building is badly out of repair, and unless the contemplated enlargement is to be undertaken at an early day some temporary work will have to be done to make the place tenantable for the winter. The joists appear to have rotted as the floors have given way under the middle partition wall.

A woodshed is required for the storing of the winter's fuel, which now has to be piled in the street.

I questioned the gaoler in reference to an item which appeared in the Toronto papers lately to the effect that a man named McCord, who had been a prisoner in this gaol, was now in Ottawa, seeking redress before the Minister of Justice, for the treatment he had received while incarcerated, he claiming that for three days and three nights he had been left in his cell without food or water. The gaoler states that this occurrence dates back some three years ago, that the man's statement is utterly without foundation and that he is a crank

McCord is an elderly man, and when committed to gaol. his wife (17 or 18 years of age) had no means to provide for herself and the gaoler took her to his house for a few days until she got another place to go to. The prisoner wanted his wife in gaol with him and took umbrage at the gaoler's refusal to comply with his request, and ever since he has shown resentment towards that official.

CAYUGA GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year -	75	122	184
Greatest number confined at any one time	9	19	27
Number of re-committals - - -	33	50	97
Total cost of maintaining gaol -	$2,165 07	$2,027 75	$1,816 90

A copy of a report made upon this gaol by Dr. O'Reilly is annexed :—

Upon my inspection of this gaol on the 12th June, I found five prisoners in custody, all males. One was awaiting trial for forgery, and the remaining four were under sentence for larceny, burglary, carrying unlawful weapons, and perjury, respectively.

The gaol and premises were in their usual clean and orderly condition.

CORNWALL GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year -	61	87	100
Greatest number confined at any one time -	12	12	17
Number of re-committals - - -	14	16	19
Total cost of maintaining gaol -	$1,918 96	$1,972 67	2,046 11

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government upon this gaol is annexed :—

This gaol was inspected by me on the 17th April, when it contained four prisoners—3 males and 1 female. One of the males was under sentence for larceny, and the other two for vagrancy.

The gaol was clean and in an orderly condition, and the books were written up to date.

Mr. Christie instructed Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed :—

In accordance with directions, I visited the Cornwall gaol on the 3rd September. The prisoners, seven in number, were all males. One had been committed as insane ; four were awaiting trial for larceny, incest, bigamy, and shooting with intent, respectively. The remaining two were under sentence, one for larceny and the other for disorderly conduct. The number of prisoners that have been in custody during the current year is ninety.

The gaol was in good order generally. The whitewash on the walls is cracking and falling off ; the walls should be scraped and a new coat supplied.

The water supply is now obtained from the town water-works ; and properly constructed water closets have been provided inside the gaol.

COBOURG GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year -	103	133	129
Greatest number confined at any one time	19	28	27
Number of re-committals - - -	24	37	49
Total cost of maintaining gaol -	$3,002 36	$2,805 18	$3,269 61

Mr. Christie instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed :—

In accordance with the instructions of the Inspector of Prisons, I made an inspection of the Cobourg gaol on the 19th June. There were on that day 11 men and 2 women in custody. The latter were under sentence for vagrancy and drunkenness, respectively. Of the former, one committed for horse stealing had been acquitted by the jury on the ground of insanity; four were under sentence for vagrancy, two for drunkenness, one for assault, one for larceny, one for indecent exposure, and one for breach of by-law against setting off fireworks.

Some slight alterations and repairs were being made in connection with the waste-pipe from the sink in the lower wards; otherwise the gaol was clean and neat throughout. The books were in proper order.

CHATHAM GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year -	143	208	225
Greatest number confined at any one time	23	25	23
Number of re-committals - - -	15	24	19
Total cost of maintaining gaol -	$2,734 48	$2,628 76	$2,637 58

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this gaol is annexed :—

I made the first statutory inspection of this gaol for the current year on the 1st March.

There were 16 prisoners in custody at the time of my visit, viz., 15 males and 1 female.

Of the males, one was awaiting trial for forgery, and two for larceny; two were under sentence for larceny, two were vagrants, and eight were drunks.

The one female prisoner was held upon a charge of murder. As this woman was pregnant, and likely to be confined before her trial could take place, arrangements were made for providing her with a nurse, and such comforts as were necessary.

One of the male vagrants is 72 years of age, who has been sentenced to the gaol and held there for no crime except his poverty. There is great need of an infirmary, and better means for the classification of prisoners in this gaol. The accommodation in this respect is far too limited for a town of the importance of Chatham. There should also be an additional turnkey placed upon the staff; one turnkey does not afford sufficient assistance to the gaoler to secure the proper and efficient administration of the affairs of the institution.

Mr. Christie instructed Mr. Mann to make a second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed :—

As instructed by you, I made an inspection of the Chatham gaol on the 10th September, on which occasion there were in charge eight prisoners; seven males and one female. The males were committed for the following offences: horse stealing, one; assault, two; drunk and disorderly, one; larceny, one; disturbing the peace, two. The female was awaiting trial for murder. The water closets in this gaol are situated in the corridors in such a way that there is no privacy whatever in connection with them, not even being separated by a common board partition, and the smell emitted from the one in the west corridor, which I was told was continuous, is so offensive that it is a wonder that an epidemic has not been occasioned thereby. The gaoler informed me that repairs were about to be undertaken with a view of remedying this defect, together with many others of minor consequence, which were pointed out at the time of my inspection. I am of opinion, however, that the erection of an entirely new structure is the only proper course to be taken for the establishment of a place of detention for those to be committed thereto. The furnishings of the gaoler's office are very ancient and dilapidated, and not at all suited for the requirements. A new desk is especially required for the proper keeping of books and papers connected with that office. Stoves of very antique design are used for heating purposes and it appeared quite evident that a change in this respect was very necessary. The books were found correct and the gaol generally was in as good order as such an antedeluvian structure could be expected to be.

GODERICH GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year	130	74	84
Greatest number confined at any one time	23	15	24
Number of re-committals	69	38	52
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2,853.06	$2,574.21	$2,492.76

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Rielly to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:—

The Goderich gaol was inspected by me on the 14th June. There were on that day ten prisoners in custody: nine males and one female, Three had been committed as insane,and the others were under sentence as follows:—for larceny, three; for vagrancy, four.

Owing to the isolated situation of this gaol a telephone is urgently needed. A large number of the gaols in the Province are now provided with this convenience.

Mr. Christie instructed Mr. Mann to make the second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:—

As instructed by you, I made the second inspection for the year 1890 of the Goderich gaol, on the 27th August, on which occasion there were eight prisoners in custody, viz.: seven males and one female, who were committed for the following offences: males, four insane and three vagrants. The woman was also committed as a vagrant.

No change has taken place in the general condition of the building, although recommendations have frequently been made with that end in view. The gaoler, however, states that the County Council have ordered the outside woodwork of the gaol to receive two coats of paint, and the walls to be pointed with lime. This work, of course, is quite necessary, but is only a mere fraction of what is required to place this gaol in anything like a satisfactory state, so that the work of the institution may be efficiently carried on. This building is admirably situated for drainage purposes, but still no drain exists. The old-fashioned closets are used, and are allowed to become full to overflowing at times, and the noxious gases arising from these is enough to cause disease. The soil surrounding the gaol must be impregnated with decayed matter, and it is surprising that outbreaks of a serious nature have not occurred before. In my opinion this can only be attributed to the location of the building, which is situated, perhaps, in as healthy a site as could be found anywhere. There is no laundry or bath room, the kitchen is not fitted for its purpose, and the cellar, situated in the centre of the building, is neither provided with light, drainage nor ventilation. It is to be hoped that the County Council will at once see the necessity for giving the premises a thorough overhauling, and make the place, at least, habitable. The telephone recommended by the late inspector, Dr. O'Rielly has not been put in; it would, however, be of great convenience if procured. The books were all entered up to date, and the building was in as good order as could be expected under the circumstances.

GUELPH GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year	130	87	89
Greatest number confined at any one time	19	14	14
Number of re-committals	19	7	7
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2,378.28	$2,498.90	$2,439.07

A copy of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly is annexed:—

I inspected this gaol on the 4th July. There were in custody three males and one female. One of the former was awaiting trial for horse stealing; the other prisoners were all vagrants.

The condition of the gaol was satisfactory, and its affairs were apparently being conducted in a proper manner.

Mr. Christie instructed Mr. Mann to make an inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:—

Acting under your instructions, I made an inspection of the Guelph gaol on the 9th September, being the second for this year. On this day there were six prisoners in custody—five males and one female. The males were committed for the following offences, viz.: Larceny, one; seduction, one; selling liquor without license, one; vagrancy, one; drunk and disorderly, one. The female was a vagrant. I found very little to comment upon in this gaol, no changes having taken place since the last inspection. It was gratifying, however, to find such a small number of prisoners in confinement. The books were examined and found to be entered up correctly, and the building was clean and in good condition throughout.

HAMILTON GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year	1,031	925	941
Greatest number confined at any one time	63	55	64
Number of re-committals	609	535	583
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$5,095.09	$5,136.69	$5,303.32

A copy of the report made upon this gaol by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government is annexed:—

I made an inspection of the Hamilton gaol on the 29th May. There were then in custody 34 men and 7 women—total, 41. Of these prisoners 24 were committed for drunkenness and four for vagrancy; two were charged with indecent assault and forgery respectively; four were insane and the others were under sentence—four for larceny, two for assault, and one for keeping a disorderly house.

The gaol was in good order throughout and the books properly entered up.

KINGSTON GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year	209	254	237
Greatest number confined at any one time	33	36	35
Number of re-committals	30	37	28
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$3,891.34	$4,392.07	$4,286.48

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:—

I made an inspection of the Kingston gaol on the 15th April. I found in custody 17 male and 5 female prisoners. One of the males had been committed as insane: three were under sentence for larceny; one was awaiting trial for burglary: and the remainder were held for minor offences. The females were all serving short sentences for minor offences.

Since the date of my last visit the gaol has undergone a thorough renovation. The entire walls and cells have been scraped to remove the old whitewash and lime, and the painting of the cells was being proceeded with. The work is well done so far as completed, and has afforded active employment for the prisoners in charge for some time past, and at a season when little other work could be provided for them.

In many of the important gaols of the Province a telephone has been supplied, and the placing of one in this gaol would no doubt prove a great advantage if the committee of Council could see their way to make the expenditure. The gaoler represents that it would be of much service in communicating with the police station, etc.

During the past winter the outer wall of the gaol was damaged by frost to such an extent as to make it necessary to rebuild a considerable portion of it, and I was glad to find on this inspection that prompt action had been taken in the matter.

Mr. Christie instructed Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:—

As instructed by the Inspector of Prisons, I made an inspection of the Kington gaol on the 5th September. There were in custody on that date 23 males and 6 females, all of whom except three were under sentence for vagrancy and drunkenness.

The three exceptions were males, one committed as a lunatic and the other two awaiting trial for larceny and rape respectively.

The floors of the cells and corridors in the lower part of the gaol were very damp, and I was informed by the gaoler that this "sweaty" condition prevails throughout the hot weather, but it is not noticeable during the winter. Evidently better drainage and ventilation are required. Concrete floors in place of the present stone flagging would no doubt make the premises much dryer.

The gaol was in an excellent condition of cleanliness and order. The prisoners are employed in cutting wood, breaking stone, and keeping the court house grounds in order.

LONDON GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year	883	1,042	754
Greatest number confined at any one time	66	68	56
Number of re-committals	412	429	338
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$7,578.61	$6 434.46	$5,938.30

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government is annexed:—

Dr. O'Reilly made an inspection of this gaol on the 2nd June. There were 23 prisoners in custody, of whom 17 were men and 6 women.

Fifteen were under sentence for vagrancy and drunkenness, one for keeping disorderly house, and one for being an inmate, one for murder; one was waiting trial for larceny, one was on remand for robbery, two were detained as lunatics, and one held on a charge of forgery was awaiting extradition.

The gaol in all its departments was in very good order.

LINDSAY GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year -	69	63	71
Greatest number confined at any one time	18	14	17
Number of re-committals - - - -	6	5	6
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$1,989.50	$1,636.90	$1,901.62

Mr. Christie instructed Mr. Mann to make an inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:

As instructed by you I visited this gaol for the purpose of making the second inspection for the year 1890, on the 16th August.

On this occasion there were eight prisoners in custody—six males and two females. Of the males three were committed for larceny, two for vagrancy, and one as a lunatic. Of the females one was committed as a vagrant, and the other for keeping a house of ill-fame. On my arrival at the gaol I found the gaoler was absent on business. That official, however, returned before I had completed my inspection. The turnkey, Mr. Bate, who appears to be a painstaking officer, conducted me to every part of the premises. Considerable improvement has been made in this gaol, especially in the addition of another story which gives very much more room, and will greatly aid in the classification of the prisoners. This upper story although not yet furnished, is awaiting the order which I understood has been given to the Central Prison for a supply of bedsteads, and they are expected in the course of a few days. This gaol is now much improved and would appear quite equal to the requirements for which it is intended. The gaoler reports that the new heating apparatus works in all respects satisfactorily with the exception that it does not afford sufficient warmth to that official's residence. I am of opinion that this defect may be properly attributed to the age of the building, the windows, doors, etc., having become shrunken through time. On the walls of the gaoler's office a prisoner has painted two panels, one on the right hand side and the other on the left, which are quite artistic and appeared to me to be very appropriate to the place. They read as follows, on going into the office "The way of the transgressor is hard," and on coming out "Depart in peace." A new cook stove is required, the one in use being broken in places and should be discarded. The books have been properly kept, and the building was clean throughout.

L'ORIGNAL GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year -	17	29	25
Greatest number confined at any one time	8	13	10
Number of re-committals - - - -	1	2	4
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$1,294.32	$1,606.69	$1,597.35

A copy of a report made by me to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:—

I made an inspection of the L'Orignal gaol on the 16th September, and saw all the prisoners then in custody, ten in number—eight males and two females. Three of the males and one of the females were committed as lunatics. Two prisoners, one male and one female, were awaiting trial charged with murder. The remaining four prisoners, three males and one female, were charged with minor offences.

I found the gaol in good order, the corridors and cells were clean ; the bedding clean and in good condition ; the gaol yard and water closets clean and in good order ; prisoners' clothing in good condition ; books well kept, and the management and discipline good.

MILTON GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year -	493	332	327
Greatest number confined at any one time	32	29	22
Number of re-committals - - - -	93	32	31
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$1,318.57	$1,270.44	$1,208.13

I regret that I am unable to present any report upon this gaol on account of the sudden demise of the late inspector Dr. W. T. O'Reilly.

NAPANEE GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year -	45	44	74
Greatest number confined at any one time	9	15	18
Number of re-committals - - -	18	25	28
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$1,439.21	$1,764.88	$1,315.11

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Mr. Christie upon this gaol are annexed :

This gaol was inspected by me on the 19th February, when I found eleven prisoners in custody—all males.

One was charged with threatening to shoot, two were under sentence for larceny, and one had just been committed as insane ; all the others were under sentence for vagrancy and drunkenness.

Both the gaoler and matron were temporarily absent at the time of my visit. I found the premises in fair order and the books properly kept, except in one case where two days' entries were unrecorded.

No action has been taken in regard to the improvements suggested on the occasion of my last visit and recorded in my notes of inspection. I would therefore again call the attention of the committee of council to the necessity of making the improvements referred to as soon as the weather will admit of the work being undertaken.

Mr. Christie instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed :—

In accordance with the instructions of the Inspector of Prisons, I made an inspection of the Napanee gaol on the 6th September. Four males were in custody, all under sentence for vagrancy.

Two railway navvies who were sentenced to this gaol on the 2nd inst. for being drunk and disorderly, effected their escape the same day by climbing a storm door that swings back against the yard wall, enabling them to reach the top of the wall easily. The turnkey was said to be in the porch in front of the gaol at the time, about twenty feet from the corridor door, and heard the noise, but upon going to investigate he found that the prisoners had made good their escape. They were not recaptured, but their fines were paid by the railway "boss" the following day.

The gaol I found to be in good order. A water service pipe has lately been laid into the gaol kitchen, connecting with the town water works. A very desirable improvement, from a sanitary point of view, would be the substitution of modern flush-closets for the privies now in use.

The books were found to be correctly kept.

Mr. Christie made a third inspection of this gaol on the 9th October, and found three prisoners in custody—two males and one female.

One of the male prisoners was under sentence for one year to the Central Prison: the other two had been committed as vagrants. The female prisoner had also been committed as a vagrant.

I found the premises fairly clean but obviously in an unsanitary condition, owing to the choking of the drains leading from the basement in which are situated the kitchen for the use of the gaoler, and one for gaol purposes. This defect requires prompt attention.

No water supply is available for gaol purposes except what is got from a well and cistern on the premises. The well is only from thirty to thirty-five feet distant from the closets and very likely to be contaminated. I was informed that the drains also have not been opened for some time. These ought to be examined and cleaned without delay, and the sheriff will please call the attention of the gaol committee to this matter with a view of having the drains examined and, if necessary, thoroughly cleaned. An examination should be made of the wells also in order to determine whether or not any impurities are filtering into the water supply.

OTTAWA GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year -	715	641	717
Greatest number confined at any one time	55	48	48
Number of re-committals - - -	88	74	106
Total cost of maintaining gaol -	$5,678.75	$5,549.52	$5,707.94

A copy of the report, made by Mr. Christie, to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:

I made an inspection of this gaol for the current year, on the 30th of April. On that day there were 23 males and 6 females in custody. Of the males, four were committed as lunatics, (two of them being fully certified), four were under sentence to the Central Prison, and nine were serving short terms for larceny, etc., one was found guilty of an attempt to use explosives for the purpose of doing bodily harm, another was committed for contempt of court, and the remainder for minor offences. Of the females, one had been committed as a lunatic, another for keeping a house of ill-fame, and the other three for minor offences. I found as good a disposition made of the prisoners, in regard to their classification, as could be expected under the circumstances. The whole building, however, was in a state of confusion, owing to the repairs and alterations which have been going on for some time, and which have been referred to at length in last year's report, in order to afford room for the more thorough classification of the prisoners and their better safe-keeping.

The first, and probably the most important of these alterations, is the construction of two iron stairways, one in the front and the other in the rear of the building. These stairways are almost completed, and the work has been well and substantially done. This change will remove the apprehension of any accident from fire, which the existence of the old wooden stairway gave rise to. Another precaution for the safety of the building is the use of gas instead of coal-oil lamps, upon each of the four landings. When the stairways are completed, and the iron partitions dividing the corridors are constructed, the gaol will then have thirteen compartments, beside the large dining hall and basement or punishment corridor. The upper six will be used exclusively for female prisoners, the front upper room exclusively for female lunatics, who may be temporarily committed, and the large room in the rear will be occupied by the younger class of female culprits, or girls who may be committed for their first offence, and the remaining compartments will afford ample room for the different classes of female prisoners. The rooms referred to are neatly fitted up, and being lined with hard-wood throughout, from floor to ceiling, no better provision in this regard could be made for the classes for whom they are intended. While perfectly secure, they are entirely free from any cell-like arrangement, and are light and airy. Baths and closets are placed in each corridor on each flat, and closets are also to be fitted up in the rear of each flat or corridor. The whole of the alterations and improvements are in a forward state, and when completed (which will be in a week or two at most), this gaol will be in a very superior condition in all its appointments. The work has, evidently, been well done, and great care and good judgment are manifest.

The necessity for these improvements is very obvious when the increase in the number of prisoners incarcerated is considered.

Up to the present date of the current year the number is 405, or an increase of 66 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The increase, however, is wholly in the number of male prisoners committed; the females are 14 less than last year.

Ample employment has been found for the prisoners, and they are kept constantly at work at stone-breaking during the winter months.

OWEN SOUND GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year	182	192	151
Greatest number confined at any one time	34	29	31
Number of re-committals	79	87	75
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$3,750.33	$4,096.60	$4,180.32

A copy of the report made upon this gaol to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly, is annexed:—

I made an inspection of the Owen Sound gaol on the 3rd July. Eight prisoners were in custody, seven males and one female. The latter and two of the former were vagrants. Of the others, three were under sentence for larceny and one for creating disturbance.

The old shed in rear of the gaoler's house should be torn down, as it affords access to the upper windows of the gaol. It is also a source of danger from fire. The gaol is now provided with iron bedsteads for all the cells.

The re-arrangement of kitchen accommodation is not yet completed.

Orangeville Gaol.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year	60	71	65
Greatest number confined at any one time	21	24	21
Number of re-committals	20	46	25
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2,210.60	$1,822.02	$2,037.39

I regret that I am unable to present any report upon this gaol on account of the sudden demise of the late Inspector, Dr. W. T. O'Reilly.

Perth Gaol.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year	82	78	88
Greatest number confined at any one time	38	27	36
Number of re-committals	22	25	36
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2,356.00	$2,430.90	$2,943.97

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government is annexed :—

I made an inspection of the Perth gaol on the 29th April.

The prisoners in custody were five males and four females. One of the former had been committed as insane, and the other four as vagrants. One of the females had been committed for drunkenness and the others for vagrancy.

I found the premises well kept and in thorough order: but, from the number of commitments thus far in the current year, it is evident that the accommodation is far short of the requirements. The number of commitments this year up to date is 63, and for the same period of last year the number was 48. As many as 36 have been in custody at one time during this year, while the number of cells is 18. Only three of the cells are appropriated for females, and the number to be accommodated at one time has been as high as 13. Employment has been found for the prisoners at stone-breaking during the winter, and a commendable arrangement in this regard continues.

Picton Gaol.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year	62	53	45
Greatest number confined at any one time	6	6	5
Number of re-committals	27	32	27
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$1,827.66	$1,166.69	$1,060.10

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:

I made an inspection of the Picton gaol on the 17th September. There were three male prisoners in custody on the day of my visit ; two for larceny, and one committed as insane. During the present year, forty-four prisoners have been committed up to this date.

Pembroke Gaol.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year	60	75	54
Greatest number confined at any one time	15	18	15
Number of re-committals	16	17	19
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$1 731.50	$1,684.63	$1,756.78

A copy of the report made by me upon this gaol to the Government is annexed :—

I visited the Pembroke gaol on the 19th September, and saw all the prisoners then in custody, eight in number, five males and three females. Three of the inmates had been committed as lunatics, the others, for minor offences, were awaiting trial.

I found the gaol clean and well kept; the beds and bedding clean, and in good order; corridors and cells clean and in good condition; prisoners' clothing in good condition; books are well kept; discipline and management good.

PETERBOROUGH GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year -	154	111	161
Greatest number confined at any one time	30	23	25
Number of re-committals - - -	74	47	71
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$2,861.29	$2,547.12	$2,617.84

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:—

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 12th March, and saw the twenty-one prisoners then in custody, eighteen males and three females.

Three of the males were fully certified as insane; five were under short sentences for larceny, and the remainder were under sentence for vagrancy, drunkenness, etc.

I found the premises neat, clean, and orderly. Although no greater number of prisoners has been in charge up to the present date than in former years, yet the lack of sufficient accommodation is obvious.

There are only four corridors in the gaol, each containing room for six prisoners, and on the day of my visit, three of these corridors were occupied exclusively by males. Consequently, only one can be set apart for females, and, of course, no attempt at classification or separation can be made on the female side.

I found that one of the corridors on the male side was appropriated more particularly to the use of the juvenile culprits, together with some of the older male prisoners committed for vagrancy. These old men are respectable, though in indigent circumstances, and are chosen with a view to keeping an oversight of the younger class. This, no doubt, is the best provision that can be made, under the circumstances, for the benefit of the juvenile offenders.

The books of record were in proper order, and there was good evidence of attention on the part of the gaoler and his assistants.

Mr. Christie instructed Mr. Mann to make the second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:—

As instructed by Mr. Christie, I made the second inspection for the year 1890 of the Peterboro gaol, on the 16th August. I found 13 prisoners in custody, 11 males and 2 females. The charges under which they were committed are as follows:—Males, vagrants 6; insane 2; damage to property 1; larceny 1; placing obstruction on R. R. track 1; females, insane 1; vagrants 1. The early hour at which I visited this gaol, viz. 6.30 a.m., found matters rather unsettled, caused by prisoners getting out of bed, washing and dressing themselves, and getting ready for the daily routine, still there appeared to be regular order observed. Their breakfast was being prepared in the kitchen by one of the prisoners, and the food served was of a wholesome nature. I examined the books which were entered up to date, and the gaol generally was in a satisfactory condition.

PORT ARTHUR GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year -	50	52	37
Greatest number confined at any one time	15	12	22
Number of re-committals - -	1	..	3
Total cost of maintaining gaol -	$2,060.90	$2,031.84	$1,950.67

Mr. Christie instructed Dr. Clark of the Toronto asylum, to make an inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:—

Under instructions from the Inspector of Prisons, I made an inspection of the Port Arthur gaol, on September 22nd, 1890. On that date the gaol contained two prisoners—both males. The building contains 22 cells heated by stoves, but not at all satisfactory as reported by the gaoler. The dry earth closet system is adopted, and is necessary seeing the well is in the yard, and not far distant The sink water is carried off by pipe drainage and appears to work very well. If pipes were laid from the well into the kitchen under ground and away from frost it would prevent the constant freezing of water in winter, and would at the same time be more available for domestic use. The gaol yard was in a cleanly and neat condition, as also were the cells and bedding. On examination I found the books and register well kept and entered up to date.

PARRY SOUND GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year -	26	41	42
Greatest number confined at any one time	4	6	6
Number of re-committals - -	2	5	9
Total cost of maintaining gaol -	$364.28	$635.78	$711.60

Mr. Christie instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:—

I beg to report that as directed by you, I made an inspection of the Parry Sound gaol, on the 8th of August.

The prisoners in custody numbered six—all males. Two were awaiting trial for assaulting a constable; two were under sentence for manslaughter; and the remaining two were committed for being drunk and disorderly.

The prisoners were employed at the time of my visit in piling wood in the woodshed, and as the building is on open ground outside the gaol yard, the prisoners require to be closely watched. This duty the gaoler is sometimes obliged to delegate to some irresponsible party, as he has no turnkey. The gaoler also acts as bailiff. The gaol was found to be in good order. The ground in front is in a rough state and should be graded to the street.

RAT PORTAGE GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year -	109	115	72
Greatest number confined at any one time	12	15	7
Number of re-committals -	30	34	20
Total cost of maintaining gaol -	$2,593.29	$2,549.88	$2,434.98

SIMCOE GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year -	77	108	61
Greatest number confined at any one time	10	24	13
Number of re-committals - -	22	34	26
Total cost of maintaining gaol -	$1,685.85	$1,819.20	$1,706.04

A copy of a report made by Dr. O'Reilly upon this gaol is annexed:—

I visited the Simcoe gaol on the 12th of June, Two men and two women were in custody on that day. Of the former, one was under sentence for larceny, and one was insane. One of the women was undergoing sentence for larceny, and the other for vagrancy.

The prison records were examined and found to be properly kept. The gaol also was in excellent order.

ST. CATHARINES GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year -	79	99	80
Greatest number confined at any one time	12	13	14
Number of re-committals - - -	9	6	13
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$3,043.41	$2,887.97	$2,744.11

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:—

This gaol was inspected by me on the 23rd June, when it contained five prisoners. all males. None of these prisoners had been committed for very serious offences; but were charged with larceny, trespass, indecent exposure and drunkenness.

The gaol was clean and in good order. The books also were found to be correctly kept.

SARNIA GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year -	215	261	236
Greatest number confined at any one time	32	29	24
Number of re-committals - - -	2	9	20
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$3,599.58	$3,219.44	$3,107.99

A copy of the report made to the Government upon this gaol by Dr. O'Reilly is annexed:—

This gaol was inspected by me on the 13th June, when I found 11 prisoners therein. nine men and two women. Of these, one was waiting trial for larceny, seven were under sentence for assault, drunkenness and vagrancy, etc.

The gaol was in a good state of cleanliness and order.

Mr. Christie instructed Dr. Clark of the Toronto asylum, to make the second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:—

Under instructions from the Inspector of Prisons, I inspected the Sarnia gaol on September 8th, 1890, on which occasion there were 13 prisoners confined there, nine males and four females. One of the prisoners, S. Bayham, is a dement and ought to be in an asylum. He has been in gaol since 1884. One prisoner was committed for arson, three for drunkenness and four for vagrancy. It was satisfactory to find a separate and better dietary for insane old people than for other prisoners.

Two pipes from the eavetroughs come into the airing court in the corners, and any well prisoner of ordinary agility could climb up these and make his escape over the wall. A few dollars expense would remove these to the outside of the wall. They are only ladders as at present situated. A prisoner by name, Lizzie Chishold, escaped by this means, August 26th, but was recaptured.

This structural defect should be remedied. There should also be gratings on windows from gaol kitchen. One of these windows should have on it wire screenings to prevent prisoners walking through it and reaching the flat roof of the adjacent building. Not only could prisoners be communicated with, but any instrument they might choose could be handed to them from without. This is a serious defect and should be attended to at once. The airing court for males in this gaol is very small, and in view of the prison population should be larger. The yards and water closets were neat and clean, so also were the bedding and cells. The books and register I found neatly and correctly entered up, and well kept.

STRATFORD GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year -	158	150	122
Greatest number confined at any one time	24	19	20
Number of re-committals - - -	62	55	51
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$2,512.56	$2,540.61	$2,507,08

A copy of the report upon this gaol made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly is annexed:—

The Stratford gaol was inspected by me on the 14th June, when there were fifteen males in custody, no females.

One was insane, one was awaiting trial for murder and one for assault; the remainder were under sentence for larceny, trespass, vagrancy, etc.

The gaol was in excellent order. Some changes in details have been made which experience has shown to be necessary.

Mr. Christie instructed Mr. Mann to make the second inspection of this gaol. He reported as follows:—

In accordance with instructions received from you, I visited the Stratford gaol for the purpose of inspection on the 28th August. There were 13 prisoners in custody, 12 males and 1 female. Of the males six were committed as vagrants, two as insane, one for murder, one horse stealing, one default of sureties and one for disorderly conduct. The female was insane. One of the drains had become obstructed with rubbish and had to be opened and cleaned out. That is now working in a satisfactory manner. The heating apparatus which was recently placed in the gaol did not work as well as it was anticipated to do. Alterations, however, have now been made, and although a test has not yet taken place, it is expected that the apparatus will now give more satisfaction.

I found the books very neatly kept, and all entered up to date.

On account of the recent repairs, the internal portion of the gaol was hardly in as tidy a state as should be. This state of affairs need not exist any longer as the workmen are now finished.

SANDWICH GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year -	192	202	151
Greatest number confined at any one time	24	29	19
Number of re-committals - - -	42	37	32
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$3,266.45	$3,021.90	$2,802.68

A Copy of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly on this gaol is annexed:—

I made my first statutory inspection of this gaol, for the current year, on the 1st March.

There were in custody on that day 5 male prisoners, no females. One of the prisoners was on remand charged with indecent assault, two were under sentence to the common gaol for larceny, one for drunkenness, and one, a debtor, was in custody on a capais.

Some improvements have been made in the gaol kitchen and other parts of the building, by which the sanitary condition of the gaol proper is made very much better. But nothing has been done with reference to the sanitary condition of the gaoler's apartments, which has been so strongly reported upon by the gaol surgeon.

The books and records were found to be in satisfactory order.

Mr. Christie instructed Mr. Mann to make an inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:

The second annual inspection of the Sandwich gaol for the year 1890 according to your instructions was made by me on the 10th September. The prisoners numbered 10, of which 7 were males, and 3 females, and were committed for the following offences, viz.: males, vagrants two, drunks one, adultery one, forgery one; females, larceny one, vagrancy one, adultery one. On previous inspections complaint had been made by the late Inspector regarding the sanitary condition of the gaol, principally on account of the poor ventilation. Improvements have lately been made in the drainage and the ventilation, particularly of the gaoler's quarters. A new range is required for cooking purposes, the old one in use, being worn out. I examined the books and found them properly kept and entered up, and the gaol was found to be clean and tidy throughout.

ST. THOMAS GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year -	148	181	132
Greatest number confined at any one time	22	21	19
Number of re-committals - - -	70	67	30
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$2,322.85	$2,121.42	$2,219.67

A copy of the report made upon this gaol by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government is annexed:—

I visited the St. Thomas gaol on the 2nd June. There were then in custody 13 prisoners, namely 11 men and 2 women; of the former, one was awaiting trial for seduction, and one for larceny, the remainder were under sentence: two for trespass, one for keeping a gambling house, one for false pretences, one for cruelty to animals, one for assault, and one for being drunk and disorderly, one was held for debt, and one as a crown witness. The two females were committed for disorderly conduct.

The condition of the gaol, both internally and externally, was found to be very satisfactory.

Mr. Christie instructed Mr. Mann to make an inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:—

Acting under instructions from you I paid a visit to the St. Thomas gaol on the 12th September, for the purpose of making the second inspection for the year 1890. On this occasion there were 12 prisoners, 10 males, and 2 females, who were committed for the following offences. Males, for breaking railway car one, forgery one, arson two, horse stealing two, indecent assault one, drunk and disorderly one, crown witness one, contempt of court one; and the females, vagrancy one, disorderly conduct one.

There has been no change in the general condition of this gaol since the last inspection with the exception that an iron smoke stack has been erected for the purpose of carrying off the smoke from the furnace.

A supply of rubber hose, say one hundred feet, for protection against fire is required, the old stock being worn out and insufficient.

The bath, which has a tap for cold water, should also have a hot water attachment, which if added would place this very necessary convenience in good order.

The books were found to be entered up and properly kept, and the building clean and tidy throughout.

SAULT ST. MARIE GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year	191	127	52
Greatest number confined at any one time	24	26	12
Number of re-committals	21	11	2
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$2,387.21	$3,687.33	$1,911.43

Mr. Christie instructed Dr. Clark, of the Toronto Asylum, to make an inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:—

Under the authority of the Inspector of Prisons I inspected the Sault St. Marie gaol on September 12th, 1890, on which date there were three prisoners, two males and one female. The general condition of this gaol I found to be fair, the cells and bedding being clean and tidy. In some respects, however, the grounds and outbuildings are defective. There is a picket fence, six feet high, built between the gaol building and the yard fence, over which any prisoner of ordinary dexterity could climb. This fence should be taken away or made as high as the yard wall. The door into the yard is too near this fence, and should be hung on the other side so as to prevent it being used to climb on. The driving shed is too near the main building, and were it on fire it would jeopardize the gaol buildings. There is plenty of room for it in the rear of the gaol yard, to which location it could be moved. There is also a pond of stagnant water in the front yard which needs filling up with earth. The heating arrangements in this gaol are not satisfactory; the stoves in the side corridors cannot heat sufficiently the cells in the new part. Hot air pipes should run from the stoves into the inside corridors, the latter being very cold in winter. A number of the locks are very poor in construction and design, and could be very easily picked. They should be replaced by ten good new locks to make the gaol safe. The food I found to be of a good quality according to gaol dietary, and upon examining the books I found they were neatly and correctly kept.

TORONTO GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year -	4,128	3,951	3,984
Greatest number confined at any one time	262	239	246
Number of re-committals - - -	844	863	720
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$21,402.10	$23,655.62	$28,195.18

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government upon this gaol is annexed :—

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 7th April, and found 246 prisoners in custody, 184 males and 62 females. This number is largely in excess of the average gaol population, and is due to the fact that during the Easter holidays the magistrate's court was not in session, there being at least fourty-five of the number awaiting trial.

A noticeable feature in the management of this gaol is the improvement in the classification of the prisoners since the enlargement of the premises was made. Prior to this change it was found to be a most difficult thing to make any classification or selection of prisoners for the different corridors. Now, however, the increased accommodation makes it possible to select prisoners for the several corridors, having regard to their age, character and condition. But the difficulties in this direction are almost beyond comprehension, as it would be difficult to select a more motley group of criminals of all ages and conditions, and representing as they did nearly all classes of crime, than were to be seen here on the day of my visit. Nevertheless, the separation of the classes was made as thoroughly and correctly as could be accomplished under the circumstances ; and I found in No. 1 corridor, on the male side, all the prisoners on remand ; in No. 2 were the old and infirm males committed under the Vagrant Act ; in No. 3 were those awaiting trial who were charged with felonies, and who had previously been convicted of offences of that class ; in No. 4 were those charged with felonious offences who had not heretofore been convicted of crime ; in No. 5 were those who had been convicted of minor offences ; in No. 6 were those convicted of minor offences and undergoing short sentences ; in No. 7 were those committed for drunkeness, etc., who had served previous sentences for such offences. And in like manner a selection and distribution of the prisoners was observed throughout the twelve distinct corridors of the gaol, and their complete separation thus effected. Among those not enumerated I would mention specially the separation of the older from the younger criminals, and boys charged with offences.

On the female side the same classification was observed, and the facilities afforded are even superior to those existing in the male quarters. The improvements effected by the additions and alterations during the past two years have been of great advantage. As noted in former minutes of inspection, three large, airy, comfortable rooms have been added, one on each flat, the first of which is allotted solely for the use of females who are committed as insane ; the second as a sick room ; and the third (on the upper flat) for the custody of juvenile offenders, or those who have been committed for the first offence. In the adjoining wards and corridors proper classification is also made, and the isolation in each case is perfect, no communication being had between the inmates of one ward or room and those in the adjoining ones.

The basement cells, and laundry adjoining, are now in excellent order.

The entire work connected with the additions to the gaol and the refitting has been done very satisfactorily, and is a credit to the architect and authorities having it in charge ; and according to the present regulations for the safe-keeping of the prison population the accommodation is ample.

The available prison labour has of late been kept well employed on the work of improvement about the prison property. A proposition is now mooted, I understand, to appropriate a large portion of what is known as the gaol farm for a public park and embrace it in the general scheme of city parks and drives. There can be no objection to this plan as the land is not suitable for tilling, and the labour required in laying it out as a park will afford employment for the prisoners for many years to come.

The gaol was thoroughly clean and tidy throughout, and there was good evidence of care and attention on the part of the officials in carrying out the routine and order of work.

WALKERTON GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year -	101	104	85
Greatest number confined at any one time	24	12	22
Number of re-committals - - - -	3	11	2
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$2,122.73	$2,062.10	$3,626.50

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this gaol is annexed :—

I inspected this gaol on the 3rd July. Only four male prisoners were in custody ; one was awaiting trial for forgery, one was under sentence for embezzlement and two were insane.

I was glad to learn that the county authorities have decided to introduce a system of hot water heating in the building, and that the work is to be undertaken shortly.

The premises were found to be in a satisfactory state.

Mr. Christie instructed Mr. Mann to make an inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed :—

According to instructions received from you, I made the second inspection of the Walkerton gaol for the year 1890, on the 26th August. I was gratified to find the exceeding small number of three prisoners in charge, two males and one female. The men were undergoing sentence of 30 days each, one for larceny, and the other (an Indian) for getting drunk. The woman is sentenced to the Mercer Reformatory for six months for prostitution, and will be transferred to that institution in the course of a few days. A very much-needed improvement is being made in this gaol, viz., heating the building by means of two large furnaces, put in by the Gurney Co. This work is not yet completed and the gaol is in a state of disorder on that account, but of course this could not be avoided.

A kitchen should be constructed for the exclusive use of this gaol ; at present the cooking has to be done in the kitchen of the gaoler's house, and considerable inconvenience is experienced in serving the meals to the prisoners. As pointed out to me by the gaoler it would appear that an addition such as would answer the purpose might be erected in the female airing yard without in any way detracting from the purposes thereof, and the attention of the County Council should be called to this desired improvement.

The books were carefully kept, and the gaol was in as good order as could be expected considering the nature of the improvements in course of construction.

WOODSTOCK GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year -	448	397	230
Greatest number confined at any one time	55	80	54
Number of re-committals - - -	158	146	124
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$3,849.99	$4,598.43	$3,936.68

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government upon this gaol is annexed :—

I inspected this gaol on the 30th April, when there were forty-nine male and two female prisoners in custody. One of the males was held on a charge of murder, two were under sentence to the Central Prison for larceny, and one to the common gaol for a similar offence; one was held for want of sureties to keep the peace; one for refusing to support his family; one was charged with insanity; two were drunks, and forty were vagrants.

One of the females is an old resident of the gaol, an imbecile woman convicted of child murder and left for sentence years ago; the other was committed for vagrancy.

The male who is charged with murder is a prisoner of such importance that I felt justified in ordering the employment of a special guard for him alone. He is a man with apparently plenty of means, and he has his meals brought to him from an hotel near by. His wife who lives in an hotel in the town, for no other purpose than to be near her husband, is allowed to visit him at intervals. It was represented to me that the opportunities allowed her for her visits to her husband were too infrequent, and the limit of time for each occasion was too short, namely two visits a week, each of ten minutes duration. I instructed the sheriff to extend this privilege to three times a week, and allow half an hour for each visit, always however in the presence of a third person.

The other forty-eight male prisoners have to be looked after by the gaoler and a single turnkey. This staff is utterly insufficient to manage this gaol as it ought to be managed.

Mr. Christie instructed Mr. Mann to make the second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed :—

In accordance with your directions, I made an inspection of the Woodstock gaol on the 12th September, 1890. There were fourteen men and one woman in custody who were held for the following offences, viz.: Males—insane, one; debtors, one; vagrancy, ten; murder, one; rape, one; and the one female is held as a vagrant.

There has been no change made in the general condition of this gaol for years, but something should be done with a view of providing more room and better means of classification. A room is also required for a hospital in order that sick prisoners may be separated from the others and besides may be afforded more comfortable quarters during their illness.

Dry earth closets are in use in this gaol and are found to work in an unsatisfactory manner. It appeared to me that if the town system of waterworks was connected with the gaol that very material advantage would be effected. Properly constructed closets could then be put in and means afforded for flushing and thereby kept so that little or no unpleasantness or harm could arise therefrom, provided of course that the work of construction was done in an efficient manner.

The brick floors in the lower hall and upper corridors should be replaced with hardwood floors. The bricks are very much worn away from long use, and besides it is very difficult to keep them clean. They also remain very damp for some time after being scrubbed.

The books were in good shape and properly entered up, and the building was in good order.

WELLAND GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year -	172	182	222
Greatest number confined at any one time	45	46	49
Number of re-committals - - -	67	53	65
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$3,616.00	$3,334.00	$3,895.15

A copy of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly upon this gaol is annexed :—

I made an inspection of the Welland gaol on the 24th June. On that day it contained eight prisoners, all males, who were under sentence as follows: Two for larceny, two for trespass, one for assault and three for vagrancy.

This gaol is very much overcrowded at times there having been as many as 63 prisoners in charge at one time while there are only forty cells for their accommodation. The new houses erected for the gaoler and turnkey are now completed.

WHITBY GAOL.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Prisoners committed during the year -	96	87	67
Greatest number confined at any one time	18	13	14
Number of re-committals - - -	28	23	29
Total cost of maintaining gaol - -	$2,406.20	$2,222.33	$2,358.38

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government upon this gaol is annexed :—

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 8th April, when there were eight prisoners in custody—seven males and one female. Of the former one was under sentence for criminal assault, three for larceny and housebreaking, and the remainder for minor offences. The female prisoner had been committed as insane.

One of the prisoners committed as a vagrant was very old and feeble, his condition being such as to make it a matter of regret that no more suitable place could be had for his care and shelter than the county gaol. Although the cell in which he was confined was of sufficient area the absence of proper ventilation was very noticeable and the smell so offensive as to be almost unendurable. It is to be regretted that when repairs were made during the past two years some attention was not given to the ventilation of the cells and corridors. While the bad smell to some extent could have been mitigated yet such a condition cannot be altogether prevented while there is no structural provision for the ventilation of the premises.

In other respects I found the gaol in order and evidences of the care exercised by the gaoler and his turnkey. The books also were properly kept.

MATTAWA LOCK-UP.

Mr. Totten inspected the Mattawa lock-up at the request of Mr. Christie on the 12th August. He reported as follows :—

I beg to report that on the 12th of August last, I inspected the lock-up at Mattawa and found everything in good order.

This locality would seem to be a very orderly place judging from the small number of committals to this lock-up during the year.

At the time of my visit there were no prisoners confined in the lock-up.

Each cell was examined, and the beds and bedding found to be clean and in good order.

The structure being of wood there is outward evidence of the necessity for a coat of paint to preserve it.

The keeper complains of the coldness of the building during the winter months, necessitating an excessive consumption of fuel when prisoners are confined therein.

This could be much improved by repairing the stone basement with lime, as there are many cracks visible which no doubt admit much cold to the basement.

A very small sum expended in paint and repairs would add much to the preservation and comfort of the building.

The lock-up is surrounded by a high board fence, which is in a fair state of preservation.

SUDBURY LOCK-UP.

Mr. Yeigh inspected the Sudbury lock-up at the request of Mr. Christie on July 30th. He reported as follows :—

Pursuant to the instructions of Inspector Christie, I inspected the Sudbury lock-up on July 30. There were no inmates in the cells, nor had there been for some time. I found the bed clothing and the wearing apparel to be clean and whole, and the cells and corridors were also clean and well kept. The books were kept in accordance with the regulations governing the subject. I found the new well had caved in to some extent, and would recommend that either it be repaired or some other provision be made for an adequate water supply, as, apart from the other conveniences, there is a present danger from fire owing to the absence of a proper water supply.

NORTH BAY LOCK-UP.

Mr. Yeigh inspected the lock-up at North Bay at the request of Mr. Christie on July 29th. He reported as follows :—

I inspected the North Bay lock-up on July 29th, and found but one inmate, an old man. While most of the cells were vacant on this date yet the lock-up keeper laid great stress on the fact that frequently the accommodation (of seven cells) was insufficient, and that additional cell room should be provided. A high outside fence is needed in order to prevent the possibility of outside communication with prisoners. I found the gaol apartments and clothing to be in a cleanly and well kept state, while the necessary books were neatly and accurately kept.

CENTRAL PRISON.

Owing to the late date of my appointment as Inspector, I am unable to speak from personal knowledge of the workings of this institution during the year ending September 30th.

The usual statistical tables showing the movements of the prison population, and the results of the industrial operations during the year, together with the report of my colleague, Mr. Christie, the report of the Warden, Mr. Massie, and other officers of the prison, very fully explain the detail working and management of this institution.

The usual statistical tables of the movements of the prison population, and of the results of the industrial operations during the year are given :—

The first table shews the discharges, committals, etc., during the past three years :—

	1888.	1889.	1890.
In custody at commencement of year (1st October)	316	346	352
Committed during the year	699	739	714
Recaptured	1	3	1
Total number in custody during year	1,016	1,088	1,067
Discharged on expiration of sentence	644	705	688
" " payment of fine	6	7	16
" by remission of sentence	4	9	14
Retransferred to common gaol as unfit for labour	7	3	
Died in the Prison Hospital	1	1	1
Transferred to a lunatic asylum	2	2	3
Escaped	2	7	
Convictions quashed	4	2	3
Died by suicide	..	..	1
Total discharges, deaths, etc	670	736	726
Remaining in custody at close of year (30th Sept.)	346	352	341

In the foregoing summary it is shown that no prisoners were returned to the common gaols on account of their unfitness for prison labour, while in the previous year there were three of this class. This is an improvement in this respect, and it is a matter of congratulation that there was not a single escape.

The number of deaths was two, together with the one that occurred in 1888, makes a total of deaths since 1884 of four, which result speaks highly of the healthiness of the Central Prison.

The summary which follows shows the number of prisoners sentenced direct to the prison, and the number transferred from the common gaols during 1888, 1889, and 1890.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Sentenced direct	480	510	522
Transferred from gaols	219	229	193
	699	739	715

The next table shows the periods of sentence passed upon

SENTENCE.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
One month and under	....	....	15	6	7	11	17	171
Over 1 month and up to 2	....	....	10	2	35	16	23	101
Over 2 months and up to 3	60	13	73	90	100	40	45	38
Over 3 months and up to 4	54	38	110	127	65	43	46	38
4 months	50	56	66	76	....	59	47	53
5 "	5	18	7	12	11	11	11	5
6 "	97	205	186	179	214	224	186	174
7 "	....	2	1	1	6	2	6	5
8 "	6	8	4	1	7	6	3	5
9 "	4	7	20	1	22	20	27	20
10 "	1	4	6	....	4	....	3	1
11 "	1	....	2	....	1	4	....	2
12 "	38	45	94	88	94	93	87	72
13 "	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....
14 "	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	1
15 "	2	1	7	1	5	1	6	4
16 "	....	....	....	....	2	1	4	....
17 "	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
18 "	10	12	17	27	30	17	23	23
19 "	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
20 "	2	....	....	....	2	2	....	1
21 "	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	3
22 "	1	....	1	2	5	2	1	2
23 "	4	3	8	20	8	7	10	12
24 "	10	14	8	18	8	3	9	7
30 "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
36 "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
46 "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*2½ years	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*3 "	3	....	....	1	2	1	1	3
*3½ "	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*4 "	5	....	....	....	1	1	2	3
*4½ "	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*5 "	4	....	....	1	4	1	....	1
Totals	370	426	637	655	636	567	560	745
Average period of sentence each year	6 12-30 Months.	7 3-30 Months.	6 20-30 Months.	5 22-30 Months.	7 10-30 Months.	7 3-30 Months.	7 14-30 Months.	5 12-30 Months.

* Boys transferred from Reform

the prisoners received into the prison since its opening:—

1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	SENTENCE.
125	140	81	51	22	191	1	46	29	One month and under.
127	105	88	76	42	148	64	45	88	Over 1 month and up to 2.
91	95	118	128	75	128	189	160	118	Over 2 months and up to 3.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Over 3 months and up to 4.
60	43	61	66	52	45	62	79	64	4 months.
10	9	14	31	20	13	12	21	8	5 “
199	151	203	213	213	180	190	217	220	6 “
4	5	6	3	7	1	5	3	3	7 “
6	5	4	3	12	6	3	4	11	8 “
15	9	18	21	20	15	23	24	13	9 “
4	1	5	1	4	1	2	....	2	10 “
....	2	....	....	....	1	11	....	1	11
69	67	75	101	69	62	61	67	78	12 “
1	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	3	13 “
2	2	1	....	4	....	6	3	3	14 “
3	3	2	7	1	2	5	7	1	15 “
1	2	1	2	5	....	....	1	....	16 “
1	....	....	....	2	....	3	....	....	17 “
11	13	13	24	17	23	16	29	26	18 ‘
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	19 ‘
2	2	2	4	3	3	6	2	....	20 “
....	....	....	....	2	1	1	1	1	21 “
2	....	7	3	1	3	2	1	....	22 “
20	5	13	19	11	17	21	20	20	23 “
11	10	8	8	10	20	15	8	24	24 “
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	30 “
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	36 “
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	46 “
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*2½ years.
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	*3 “
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*3½ “
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*4 “
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	*4½ “
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*5 “
767	669	723	761	594	862	699	739	715	Totals.
5 12-30 Months.	4 28-30 Months.	6 18-30 Months.	6 20-30 Months.	7 8-30 Months.	5 12-30 Months.	6 26-30 Months.	6 20-30 Months.	7 6-30 Months.	Average period of sentence each year.

atory owing to incorrigibility.

The tables appended contain statistics relating to the total number of prisoners committed to the prison, as well as to those sentenced during the year.

NATIONALITIES.

	Committed during the year.	Total commitments.
Canandian	413	5,387
Irish	75	1,759
English	91	1,867
United States	72	1,223
Scotch	28	546
Other countries and unknown	36	351
	715	11,133

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Church of England	229	4,008
Roman Catholic	247	3,889
Presbyterian	102	1,241
Methodist	97	1,391
Other denominations, etc	40	604
	715	11,133

CIVIL CONDITION.

Married	244	3,421
Single	471	7,712
	715	11,133

SOCIAL HABIT.

Temperate	143	2,287
Intemperate	572	8,846
	715	11,133

EDUCATIONAL STATUS.

Could read and write	582	8,445
Could read only	30	1,003
Could neither read nor write	103	1,685
	715	11,133

The prisoners received during the year who were reported to be of temperate habits represented 25 per cent. of the commitments; in 1889, the percentage was 13.53, and in 1888, 16.02.

The totally uneducated men represent 14.40 per cent. of the commitments of the year, as compared with 25.84 per cent. in 1889.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

For the year ending 30th September, 1890, compared with previous year.

SERVICE.	Total expenditure, year ending 30th September, 1889.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.	Total expenditure, year ending 30th September, 1890.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.
	$ cts.	cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	cts.	$ cts.
Medicine and medical comforts	532 47	2.75	1 43	576 12	2.90	1 50
Butchers' meat, fish, etc	7,438 75	38.255	19 99	7,537 38	39.55	20 56
Flour, bread, etc	5,904 60	30.40	15 97	4,919 92	25.60	13 32
Butter, etc	433 96	2.234	1 17	378 97	1.97	1 03
Groceries	2,783 97	14.34	7 48	3,463 48	14.49	7 53
Fruit and vegetables	1,955 47	10.07	5 25	1,515 63	7.89	4 10
Bedding, clothing and shoes	5,800 27	29.35	15 64	5,877 71	30.59	15 90
Fuel	6,937 63	35.725	18 57	5,952 11	30.96	16 10
Gas, oil, etc	1,225 12	6.31	3 28	1,081 90	5.63	2 93
Laundry, soap and cleaning	1,917 25	9.87	5 15	2,039 55	14.00	7 28
Furniture and furnishings	911 37	4.693	2 44	666 80	3.47	1 80
Farm, garden, feed and fodder	2,299 04	11.84	6 15	1,613 63	8.40	4 36
Repairs and alterations	1,781 71	9.175	4 77	2,198 90	11.438	5 95
Printing, postage, stationery, etc	850 50	4.38	2 27	835 01	4.34	2 25
Water supply	....	....	....	6,132 23	31.906	16 59
Library, schools and religious instruction	780 50	4.02	2 09	525 00	2.73	1 42
Miscellaneous	2,698 84	13.90	7 25	2,725 70	14.182	7 37
Salaries and wages	21,620 38	111.335	58 12	20,711 57	107.66	55 98
Totals	65,871 83	338.66	177 07	68,811 61	357.70	185 97

Average number of prisoners in 1889, 372; average number of prisoners in 1890, 368.

MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS.

A statement of the amount expended in carrying on the manufacturing operations of the prison is annexed:—

	1889.	1890.
Carpenter and cabinet shop	$ 348 22	$ 444 90
Tailoring shop......................	5,113 51	7,301 29
Shoe shop..........................	2,836 82	3,448 53
Blacksmith's shop	236 69	304 47
Broom shop	434 59	1,432 81
Woodenware department	121 73	....
Brickyard..........................	13,713 50	9,979 14
Stationery, advertising and printing..	7 75	....
Miscellaneous	585 60	665 17
Salaries and wages	7,110 93	12,107 16
North shop	....	2,098 06
South "	....	12,138 58
Machine "	....	4,036 08
Paint "	....	248 99
Repairs "	....	110 91
Manufacturing expenditure	$30,509 34	$54,306 09
Maintenance expenditure	65,871 83	68,811 61
Total expenses......................	$96,381 17	$123,117 70

The revenue of the various industries is shewn in the following summary:—

	1889.	1890.
Broom shop, hire of prisoners........	$10,383 70	$ 7,567 67
Woodenware shop hire of prisoners....	3,967 22	16,520 00
South " "	....	4,906 34
Brickyards sales....................	227 00	1,372 60
Tailoring shop, sales................	5,501 92	7,484 38
Shoe " "	2,412 85	3,499 85
Carpenter " "	212 64	122 65
Blacksmith's shop, sales..............	128 50	253 55
Machine " "	....	60 46
Miscellaneous	996 90	459 90
	$23,830 73	$42,247 40

The table annexed shews how the prisoners were employed, and the number of day's work which was performed by them at the different industries:—

	1889.	1890.
In the broom shop	24,490	17,991 days.
" woodenware shop	21,057	19,674 "
Total work in broom and woodenware shop.	45,547	37,665 "

	1889.	1890.	
In the brickyard	25,086	24,190	days.
" tailoring shop	4,122	5,158	"
" shoe shop	1,997	1,896	"
" carpenter's shop	3,103	7,106	"
" tinsmith and engineer's shop	829	4,318	"
" blacksmith's shop	1,108	......	
" south shop	......	4,479	"
In permanent improvements and work on the gardens and grounds of Prison and Reformatory	8,158	4,941	"
Number of days of productive labour	89,950	89,753	"
" " domestic work	14,626	14,718	"
Total number of days worked	104,576	104,471	"

The proportion which the number of days of productive labour bears to the total stay of the prisoners during the two years will be seen in the following summary:—

1890.

Total stay of prisoners	134,526	days.
Number of days productive labour	89,753	"
Proportion	66.54	per cent.

1889.

Total stay of prisoners	135,933	days.
Number of days productive labour	89,950	"
Proportion	66.17	per cent.

TRANSFER OF PRISONERS.

A statement shewing the cost of removing prisoners from the County Gaols to the Central Prison is appended:

WHEN TRANSFERRED.	Number Transferred.	Prisoners' fare to the Prison.	Travelling expenses and salary of Bailiff.	Cab hire and food for prisoners.	Total.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
October, 1889	85	155 75	179 25	35 50	370 50
November, 1889	64	211 20	215 35	51 75	478 30
December, 1889	76	200 60	217 95	47 60	466 15
January, 1890	34	190 50	215 85	25 00	431 35
February, 1890	50	134 35	170 40	35 50	340 25
March, 1890	58	96 45	168 50	27 75	292 70
April, 1890	44	137 90	188 10	35 75	361 75
May, 1890	61	137 40	183 40	41 70	362 50
June, 1890	63	115 30	179 50	33 00	327 80
July, 1890	56	134 35	199 00	34 75	368 10
August, 1890	66	150 50	160 20	34 50	345 20
September, 1890	43	92 40	146 90	24 50	263 80
Totals	700	1756 70	2224 40	427 30	4408 40
Average expense incurred per prisoner	....	2 50	3 17	61	6 29
Preceding year	729	2 48	3 23	63	6 32

Discharged Prisoners.

Summary showing the amount paid for return fares for discharged prisoners, the numbers and destination thereof, during the year ending September 30th, 1890.

WHERE SENT.	Number of prisoners.	Amount paid.
		$ c.
Alliston	1	2 05
Aurora	1	1 00
Alton	1	1 35
Brantford	19	37 05
Belleville	4	11 40
Brockville	15	79 15
Buffalo	2	6 55
Berlin	2	4 00
Bowmanville	1	1 35
Barrie	3	6 00
Beaverton	1	2 40
Blackstock	1	2 00
Bracebridge	1	4 00
Chatham	21	110 25
Cornwall	9	54 25
Cobourg	7	15 85
Collingwood	1	2 85
Chelsea	1	6 90
Clifton	3	7 80
Coehill	1	6 70
Chapleau	1	13 60
Credit Forks	1	1 10
Dundas	1	1 35
Detroit	3	15 75
Deloraine	1	25 00
Fort Erie	2	6 70
Guelph	4	6 00
Galt	1	1 75
Goderich	2	8 50
Hamilton	66	79 20
Harriston	1	2 85
Holland Landing	1	1 40
Hagarsville	1	2 50
Ingersoll	3	8 95
Kingston	20	82 85
London	27	88 40
Lindsay	1	2 25
Little Current	1	7 60
Merrickville	1	5 75
Montreal	2	14 30
Milton	2	2 00
Napanee	1	3 50
North Bay	3	20 80
Orillia	1	2 65
Ottawa	30	199 50
Onondaga	1	2 70
Owen Sound	9	32 85
Port Arthur	2	25 50
Peterboro'	8	19 30
Pembroke	5	38 80
Perth	2	10 65
Petrolia	1	5 15
Paris	1	2 00
Rat Portage	1	22 50
Sarnia	24	102 00
St. Catharines	11	23 50
Carried forward		

DISCHARGED PRISONERS.—*Continued.*

WHERE SENT.	Number of prisoners.	Amount paid.
		$ c.
Brought forward		
Sandwich	2	10 50
St. Thomas	13	47 45
Smith's Falls	1	5 45
Sault Ste. Marie	9	106 00
Strathroy	2	8 50
Simcoe	2	7 65
Saginaw	1	8 35
Suspension Bridge	4	10 40
Sudbury	3	29 15
Sharbot Lake	1	5 45
St. Louis	1	22 50
Trenton	4	10 00
Tara	1	4 65
Tilsonburg	1	3 00
Uxbridge	1	1 25
Windsor	28	147 00
Walkerton	3	10 95
Welland	15	39 10
Whitby	2	2 00
Woodstock	6	15 60
Total	437	1747 05

INSPECTIONS.

Appended will be found copies of the minutes made by Mr. Christie of his inspection of the Central Prison.

I commenced an inspection of the Central Prison on the 3rd, which was continued on the 4th and 7th July. On the second day of my visit there were 339 prisoners in custody, employed and distributed as follows:—

Broom shop	44
North "	58
South "	21
Machine "	20
Brick yard	90
Garden and grounds	12
Tailor shop	16
Shoe "	6
Permanent improvements	8
At Female Reformatory	5
Kitchen	13
Domestic work of various kinds	32
Unfit for work	5
Convalescents	2
Under punishment	7
	339

I found the prison population in excellent health, and it is worthy of note that the institution hospital was unoccupied, which is a very gratifying condition, in view of the greater liability of prisoners, as a class, to ailments as the result in many cases of dissolute living and habits. Discipline and order have also been well maintained, which satisfactory state is to some extent attributable to a system of paying the quiet, orderly and industrious class of prisoners a certain percentage of the product of their labour for any overwork. This plan has been in operation in the broom shop and brickyard for some time past, and it is being applied to the other industries as far as possible, and reduced to an equitable system, giving every man a small but appreciable share in what he accomplishes over and above the task allotted for each day, and this is paid over to him upon his discharge. This, while proving an incentive to effort, has also a restraining influence, as in event of any gross misconduct on the part of a prisoner he forfeits his claim to any sum due him. The efficiency of the staff is also a principal factor in the maintenance of discipline and order in such an institution, and the result of my enquiries during this visit would indicate that the staff generally are doing their duty with care and attention, and are paying a proper regard to the rules and regulations laid down for their guidance.

A better opportunity is now afforded by the increased number and diversified character of the industries for placing the prisoners at employment for which they are more particularly suited.

The addition to the south shop was completed about the beginning of the year, and has been occupied since. The 126 feet thus added to the 200 feet of the old structure, making the building 326 feet over all, with three flats extending its entire length, affords excellent accommodation for a number of industries. The first division contains the heating boilers and the necessary appliances for the two wings; adjoining this to the west are the woolen mill and tailor and shoe shops, together with a large room for the storage of manufactured goods. The next division comprises the boiler and engine rooms, and two drying rooms—one for brooms and the other for woolen work; and the western end contains the machine and blacksmiths' shops and broom storeroom. The basement of the west end of the building is used for drilling or sheltering the outside gangs of prisoners during stormy or unfavourable weather.

I found the several industries in fairly good working condition. Owing, however, to the dullness of trade the output from both the north and broom shops has not been equal to the average of former periods. The work required has been well done, and is giving entire satisfaction. The brickyard work has been much interrupted in consequence of the severe storms of rain and wind we have had this season, which prevented the brick from drying on the ground preparatory to being put in the kiln; and, although every precaution has been taken, yet a very considerable quantity of brick in its raw state has been destroyed, and a still greater portion of material damaged, especially in appearance. As the season advances, however, it is to be hoped that the weather will be more favourable, and the output largely increased.

Notwithstanding the considerable loss of labour in the brickyard, the employment of the prisoners has been continuous, and while the industries may not make so good an exhibit for the past part of the current year, the structural improvements which have been added to the prison premises by prison labour represent a large amount in value. Taking the latter work into account there will not be any appreciable falling off in the total value of the product of prison labour as compared with former years. It is most desirable that some minor structural improvements should be continued in order to make the requirements of the new additions complete. The principal of these is the necessity for increased storage room for coal, and the suggestion of the Warden as to excavating on the south side of the south shop a sufficient area for the purpose is approved, and the work will be proceeded with at once, so as to have it ready for receiving this season's supply if possible.

Extensive alterations are also required in the drainage system, all of which were arranged for on the occasion of this visit, and although involving a considerable expenditure of prison labour, they will not trench to any extent upon the capital appropriations for the purpose of making the system complete.

The removal of the house for the use of the brickmaker from the outside to the inside of the brickyard is nearly completed, and it is now much better placed for its purpose.

The new bleaching room for brooms, with offices above, attached to the broom shop is also in a forward state, and will be ready for use in the course of a day or two. The relaying of the railway switches inside the inclosure has been neatly done, and will, no doubt, be much more serviceable than formerly.

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN,

Central Prison of Ontario,
Toronto, 31st December, 1890.

T. F. Chamberlain, Esq., M.D.,
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

Sir,—In advance of this I had the honour to transmit to you the Seventeenth Annual Statistical Report of the Central Prison, for the year ending the 30th September, and now beg to submit my remarks on the operations of the institution in fuller explanation of the statistics given.

The number of prisoners in custody at the commencement of the year, and received up to its close, have been rather under the preceding one, being 1,067 as against 1,088, closing with twenty-one less.

Two deaths have occurred, one by suicide, the other from natural causes, from which he was suffering on admission, and he was but two months in custody at the time his death took place. During the prevalence of the influenza epidemic, many were ill with it, but in consequence of precautions taken in advance by advice of the surgeon, the sickness among them was of short duration generally.

It is the first year since 1877 in which no escape has taken place; two or three futile efforts have been made to hide away with the view of attempting escape, but they have always been discovered in time to prevent their being successfully carried out In the seventeen years since the prison was opened, a total of fifty-one prisoners have made good their escape, of whom twenty-three have been recaptured. Taking into account that nearly one-fourth are employed outside the prison walls, the average of escape has not been excessive. The fence erected on three sides of the brick yard, in which an average of about eighty prisoners have been employed daily, has been of great service in preventing attempts to escape, while it has afforded more seclusion in working the prisoners at that industry.

Fourteen prisoners were released by remission of sentence, a larger number than for some years previous, but in each case executive clemency in this respect has been wisely exercised. Some of these have been through the intervention of the Attorney-General, where the circumstances of the families interested were exceptionally distressing, and the previous good character of the prisoner justified him in doing so, and it should be said, that the most ready accord in this respect has been given in all such cases when the facts have been submitted to him.

Of the 715 prisoners received, 522 were under direct sentence, the highest number in any year since the commencement. It may be assumed as an evidence that the principle upon which the prison is conducted meets the approbation of the judiciary, seeing that of those convicted and eligible for its operations, so large a proportion of them have been sentenced direct, instead of to the county gaols, as in some previous years, when the purpose of its management was not so well understood.

As to the nationalities of the 715 prisoners, England is represented by 91, Ireland by 75, Scotland by 28, the United States by 72, and other countries by 36, leaving 413 Canadians. It might be interesting to follow the latter farther, and give the nationality of the parents of these, and whether they were educated or illiterate, but so far the record taken of the prisoner for registration does not include these facts.

In regard to their social relation, one-third were married men, a larger proportion than the preceding year; while in their ages, ranging from sixteen to sixty-eight there is but little difference to note from former years, except an increase from 106 to 143 under the age of twenty. This is the worst and most impressive matter in this connection, since it shews that the number of neglected and improperly trained youths is on the increase, and criminals are being produced thereby. Parents often manifest great anxiety and distress about their sons when they come to visit them in prison, and are separated by a grated iron door, but when we are told, as we often are, by the lads themselves, that they received no training from their parents, were not sent to school, nor taught anything good at home, but allowed to run the streets and in some cases forced out there, their assumed anxiety over them when in prison is but mockery, and comes too late. It is no uncommon thing to hear young lads and men curse their parents for their neglect, and blame them for being here.

One-seventh had received no education, and of the remainder, while they could read and write, or read only, many of these may be said to have next to no education. A remedy as far as practicable has been provided for this by the Prisoner's Aid Association, in the direction recommended in my report last year, and the evening classes are now held four nights in the week.

In regard to their habits, four-fifths were intemperate, and but one-fifth called themselves moderate drinkers, few abstainers.

The average term of sentence was seven months and six days; nearly four-fifths were for six months and under. Two hundred and thirty-five were received upon sentence of two months and under, and the number about corresponds with those charged under the heading of assault, drunk and vagrancy, all it may be assumed the outcome of intemperance, and vicious habits of indolence. Many of these were recidivists, pests to society, dangerous to their own families, constantly menacing and often brutally abusing the police when at liberty, and when here under the short sentences usually inflicted upon them even for serious offences, are obstructive, defiant and hard to discipline. One coming constantly in contact with this class, cannot help often meditating how long the prevailing practice of sending confirmed drunkards and blackguards to prison under short sentence is to continue, and of asking why common sense cannot be exercised in the direction of being merciful and considerate, in the first place to save the former from suicide, for that is what his habits end in, and in the latter toward the people who are subjected to all that their conduct entails upon them. If the law affecting the offences this class are guilty of, do not give authority for doing what is desired in this respect, can they not be amended so as to send them to prison under longer or indeterminate sentence, and give us an opportunity to teach them some useful employment; make them do hard work in the sense that they shall do a fair day's work, then pay to their families if married, or other relatives dependent upon them, the surplus over what it costs to maintain and oversee them here; the thing is both practicable and workable, only let us have measures framed in accordance with modern ideas. Our desire is to keep abreast of the time, to do our part in the direction of making better men out of those who are consigned to our care, to set before them the higher side and purposes of life, and associate with detention in the prison, on the one hand, to make prison life distasteful to them, and on the other to bring them under the necessary discipline and training to help them to enter upon and lead proper lives. Both are difficult, and with some impossible, but in such cases, why should they have liberty any more than the madly insane? We who have the oversight of them have no difficulty in deciding whether they should be at liberty or not; only let the law affecting crime and drunkenness be reconstructed in accordance with the modern science of penology, and give those of us who are willing, an opportunity to test its capabilities.

Of the number who have passed through the prison during the year and been reformed, or have not lapsed again into the commission of crime, I will make no estimate. Many are received on a first conviction, serve their sentence and return whence they came, or depart and we hear nothing more of them, but it would be vain to say because they do not come under the bane of the law to our knowledge, that they are reformed in the sense that expression is in this connection generally understood to imply. All we as yet can presume to claim is that we strive to make them better men, and if we fail, it is because the subject from choice is not amenable to any influence that is at variance with his own vicious trend of purpose, or he is too short a time with us for any good being done with him.

There were received for the first time in this prison 500, for the second 128, for the third 40, for the fourth 22, for the fifth 7, for the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth 3 each, for the tenth 4, and for the eleventh and twelfth 1 each. Many of the 500 were of the migratory class of criminals and vagrants, who find it necessary in order to have an opportunity to pursue their calling, even if it may result in longer detention than congenial to them, to shift their field of operations, and so they cross over from the other side; they nearly all return to their own country when they leave the prison, its strict discipline and steady employment being out of harmony with their tastes.

The several industries have been actively carried on, and are all in good working order; a review of them may be of interest.

At brickmaking an average of about eighty prisoners have been employed throughout the year, or correctly speaking 24,190 days, and the season's make has reached a round four million, representing in value $24,000. We shall be able to gather up enough of clay for another season's make from our own ground, after which we shall have to bring it from the Asylum lands alongside of King Street, where there is enough to keep us going for at least ten years.

In the north shop employment has been provided for about 65 prisoners at wood working, the earnings for their labour amounting to $12,527.13. This industry being worked now on the piece price system, the prospects for its successful operation under its new management are encouraging. The diversity of the work in the manufacture of the goods, make it very suitable for the labour of the prisoners, embracing as it does the working of a variety of machines, carpentry, turning, bending, painting, blacksmithing and machinists, providing employment which is instructive and helpful to the prisoners.

The broom making has fallen far short of the last five years, the average number of prisoners employed being but about sixty, or 17,991 days as against 24,490 last year, and the value of their labour being but $7,567.67 against $10,383.70 last year. The falling off is accounted for partly in that the stock of manufactured brooms at the close of the year was about 5,000 dozen less than in 1889. No inconvenience has been felt in finding work for all the prisoners however, the new industries relieving us in that respect.

At the woolen industry since the commencement of its working in January, about twenty-five prisoners have been employed daily, carding, spinning, coloring, weaving, etc. with highly satisfactory results. The expectations entertained as to its suitability for prison labour has been fully realized. The returns from the labour employed for eight months being $2,974.03, and the value of the goods manufactured $14,739.26. I anticipate continued good results from this branch of the industries, both in its financial returns, and in its effects upon the prisoners. The mill is well equipped, the machinery all new and of the best, and the prisoners like the work.

The new machine shop has furnished work for an average of about 20 prisoners, in the manufacture of steel beds for the Lunatic Asylums and other work. The product of their labour in manufactured goods, with the cost of the material used, amounts to $9,058.05 for the six months since it was started. This industry comprises machinists' work, blacksmiths, tinsmiths and steel wire mattress making. It has fully realized what was expected from it, and may be reckoned on as a permanent, and in every respect successful branch of the prison work.

A part of the floor above the woolen mill in the south shop was fitted up as a work room for the tailors and shoemakers, and for about six months they have occupied it. The benefits derived by this movement are many, namely, a fine well heated and ventilated work room, the prisoners all immediately under the supervision of the foremen, more and better work is done, with other advantages, while correct discipline is now enforced, and they are more under my own supervision. From 18 to 22 prisoners are employed at tailoring, and from 6 to 10 shoemaking. I am unable to give a correct estimate of the work done in either department, since in addition to making the clothing and shoes for the gaols, boots and shoes for part of the lunatic asylums and reformatories, the whole of the uniform clothing for the prison and female reformatory staff, all the clothing and boots required for the prison is made and repaired. The receipts from the two industries for the year amounts to $10,984.23 irrespective of the work done of which no account is taken. These two branches of the prison work have been extended since they were moved into the new work room, and several young lads who wished to learn the trades are making rapid progress under the very capable foreman in charge. I have a great deal of pleasure when making my rounds of supervision, in noting the excellent working of all the industries in the reconstructed south shop and extension, each branch being under good instructors, who take the utmost interest in the success of their departments. This has also to be said of the other parts of the prison industrial work, especially of the officers in the north and broom shops, each desirous of and striving to prosecute their special division with diligence, and at the same time to keep up the discipline to the standard required.

Permanent improvements in the erection of buildings, alterations and repairs, painting and steam fitting has engaged an average of about twenty-four prisoners daily, and have added to the value of the prison premises in new buildings and enlargements about $13,200.00.

An average of about four prisoners have been employed daily at the Female Reformatory, gardening, keeping the grounds in order and general work.

The garden, grounds and conservatories have employed an average of twelve prisoners daily, but in the busy season in spring, and in the fall while securing the root crop, and preparing the garden for next season, the number employed was more than double the average represents, while there are but a few during the winter months. From the field and garden a large crop of roots, sufficient for the staff and prisoners' dietary was grown, and also for the horses and milch cows, and all stored in good order. The grounds in summer were very attractive and much admired by the many visitors who came to see them, at the same time they had an influence for good upon the prisoners. From the conservatories the plants for bedding not only in our own grounds, but also for the Normal School were supplied.

The domestic work of the prison employs an average of nearly fifty prisoners daily, distributed in the kitchen as cooks, bakers and general work there; in the cell houses as cleaners and orderlies, and tending the stock.

The number on the sick list, averaging about ten daily, appears high for the prison population. During the influenza epidemic there were many sick for short periods which raised it for the three months it lasted, but apart from that, the intemperate and unclean habits of numbers, often leave little but wrecks of them, and when received they are unfit for any sort of work for a time, till physically built up. These swell our sick list. In not a few cases they don't do a day's work during their detention in prison; they receive medical treatment, recuperate their health at the expense of the Province; their short term of sentence expires and they go out to resume their vicious habits—useless and expensive to keep while in prison, mischevious when at liberty. They fill our police court calendar, crowd the gaols or wherever charity is to be dispensed without an equivalent in work being required, but honest labour they will not do. The deserving poor merit the charity and sympathy their helplessness evokes, but the class I have reference to ought to be held in durance under indeterminate sentence, rigid discipline and hard labour. As far as possible under existing circumstances this prison is worked upon this principle, but we cannot keep them after their sentence expires, even though we know they ought not to be at liberty.

The Prisoners' Aid Association continues in its good work, ministering to the prisoners while here in religious and educational affairs, and when released, assisting all who desire it and are deserving. Mr. Taylor, the Superintendent, both kind and ready to do all that is possible for those who give promise of doing well, and ask his assistance, has nevertheless to be a keen discerner of character to discriminate between the deserving and the impostor, yet while we work in harmony and consult together as to what is best to do in certain cases, we often get badly taken in; but withal, and irrespective of some vexatious disappointments much good is done through the Association, and much valuable help has been afforded to many men on their release from prison, enabling them to make a new start in life, by means of which they have not relapsed into their former habits.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES MASSIE,
Warden.

ANNUAL RETURN OF THE CENTRAL PRISON FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1890.

Remaining in custody September 30th, 1889	352	
Committed during the year	714	
Recaptured	1	
		1067
Discharged on expiration of sentence	688	
" " payment of fine	16	
" by remission of sentence	14	
" " conviction quashed	3	
Transferred to lunatic asylum	3	
Died in prison hospital	1	
Died by suicide	1	
	726	
Remaining in custody September 30th, 1890	341	
		1067

SENTENCED DIRECT TO CENTRAL PRISON OR TO COMMON GAOLS.

Nature of Sentence.

To Central Prison	522
To Common Gaol	193
Total	715

Social Condition.

Married	244
Single	471
Total	715

Education.

Read and write	582
Read only	30
No education	103
Total	715

Ages.

Under 18	61
From 18 to 20	83
" 20 to 30	252
" 30 to 40	135
" 40 to 50	86
" 50 to 60	64
" 60 to 70	34
Total	715

Nationalities.

England	91
Ireland	75
Scotland	28
Canada	413
United States	72
Other countries	36
Total	715

Religious Denominations.

Church of England	229
Roman Catholic	247
Presbyterian	102
Methodist	97
Baptist	25
Lutheran	10
Congregational	3
Pagan	2
Total	715

Habits.

Temperate	143
Intemperate	572
Total	715

Sentences.

One month and under	29
Over 1 month and under 2 months	88
" 2 months " 3 "	118
" 4 "	64
" 5 "	8
" 6 "	220
" 7 "	3
" 8 "	11
" 9 "	13
" 10 "	2
" 11 "	1
" 12 "	78
" 14 "	3
" 15 "	3
" 16 "	1
" 18 "	26
" 21 "	1
" 23 "	20
" 24 "	26
Total	715

Average duration of sentence, 7 months 6 days.

Crimes.

Assault	30
" and robbery	6
" and battery	1
" a constable	1
" aggravated	15
" doing bodily harm	2
" with intent	1
Attempt carnal knowledge of girl under 10 years	1
" " " " " 7 "	1
Arson	2
Abduction of child	2
Bigamy	2
Burglary	22
" and larceny	24
Bringing stolen goods in Canada	1
" " money "	1
Breaking into school house	1
Cattle stealing	1
Carrying unlawful weapons	4
Cruelty to animals	3
Carrying burglar tools	3
Child desertion	1
Drunk	35
" and disorderly	9
Desertion from North-West Mounted Police	1
Damage to property	3
Disorderly	7
Embezzlement	5
Escape from custody	1
Escape from gaol	2
Forgery	3
False pretence	6
Felonious wounding	17
Horse stealing	3
House breaking and robbery	8
Habitual frequenter, house of ill-fame	3
Indecent assault	13
" exposure	3
" assault, girl of 14 years	1
Keeping house of ill-fame	3
Keeping disorderly house	6
Larceny	275
" and drunk	3
" " receiving	2
" " robbery	2
" " false pretence	1
" of money	10
" horse and buggy	1
" and gaol breaking	3
Manslaughter	2
Malicious wounding of oxen	1

Obtaining money under false pretences	4
" goods " " "	2
Perjury	4
Placing poison for cattle	1
Refusing to support family	4
" " wife	4
Receiving stolen goods	6
" " money	1
Robbery from person	1
Robbery	1
Shop breaking and larceny	2
Selling liquor without license	7
" " to Indian	3
Shooting with intent	3
Sheep stealing	1
Seduction of girl under 16	1
" " " Charlton Act	1
Sending threatening letter to murder	1
Trespass	1
" on railway	5
Using insulting language	2
" profane "	1
Unlawful wounding	3
Vagrancy	72
Total	715

Occupations.

Agents	2	Engine drivers	6
Boilermakers	3	Electrician	1
Barbers	7	Farmers	2
Bakers	10	Firemen	10
Blacksmiths	10	Fur dressers	2
Broom makers	2	Finisher	1
Bartenders	1	Gardeners	3
Bootblacks	1	Grooms	3
Brakemen	2	Hotel keeper	1
Brass founders	3	Hostler	1
Bricklayers	8	Harness makers	2
Butchers	7	Hatter	1
Cab drivers	1	Lithographer	1
Chair makers	2	Labourers	316
Cabinet makers	3	Locksmith	1
Clerks	12	Lathers	2
Cigar makers	6	Messengers	2
Carpenters	28	Miners	2
Cooks	10	Machinists	10
Coopers	4	Moulders	17
Confectioner	1	Music teacher	1
Commercial travellers	4	New's boy	1
Druggists	2	Piano finisher	1
Dyer	1	Painters	41
Engineer	1	Peddlers	3

Printers	5	School teachers	2
Polisher	1	Slater	1
Plumbers	3	Teamsters	9
Plasterers	5	Tailors	42
Porter	1	Tinsmiths	7
Photographer	1	Tuck pointers	2
Paper hanger	1	Upholsterer	1
Saloon keeper	1	Varnisher	1
Sailmakers	2	Waiters	3
Shoemakers	14	Watch maker	1
Sailors	29	White washer	1
Steam fitters	3	Weavers	4
Stone cutters	11		
Sawyer	1	Total	715
Spinner	1		

Counties and Districts.

Algoma	6	Northumberland	20	
Brant	17	Norfolk	2	
Bruce	7	Oxford	17	
Carleton	17	Ontario	8	
Essex	14	Peel	2	
Elgin	14	Perth	5	
Frontenac	20	Peterboro	8	
Grey	18	Port Arthur	4	
Halton	2	Renfrew	3	
Hastings	20	Simcoe	14	
Haldinand	1	Stormont	12	
Huron	1	Victoria	5	
Kent	30	Waterloo	5	
Lanark	2	Wellington	6	
Lennox	6	Wentworth	74	
Lincoln	14	Welland	32	
Leeds	13	York	237	
Lambton	24			
Middlesex	33	Total		715
Muskoka	2			

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Return shewing the number of days' work rendered for the year commencing October 1st, 1889, and ending September 30th, 1890.

Broom shop	17,991	
Tailor shop	5,158	
Shoe shop	1,896	
South shop	4,479	
Woodworking shop	19,674	
Brick yard	24,190	
Machine shop	4,318	
Permanent improvements, bricklayers and carpenters	7,106	
General work in yard	520	
Mercer Reformatory	1,138	
Farm labourers in garden and on farm grounds	3,283	
Total		89,753

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Return shewing the number of domestics employed from October 1st, 1889, to September 30th, 1890.

October	1,140
November	1,458
December	1,151
January	1,148
February	1,220
March	1,524
April	1,142
May	1,348
June	1,173
July	952
August	1,405
September	1,167
Total	14,718

RETURN shewing the number of days prisoners were in hospital, confined in cells convalescent and unemployed from October 1st, 1839, to September 30th, 1860.

MONTHS.	Hospital.	Confined in cells and under punishment.	Unemployed, bad weather and waiting for material.	Sick in cells.
October	129	51	499	61
November	123	106	471	132
December	124	49	368	110
January	294	72	512	488
February	252	73	327	141
March	184	151	394	238
April	144	97	237	115
May	149	101	212	109
June	85	80	216	52
July	81	102	184	28
August	176	42	251	86
September	84	34	62	69
Total	1,825	958	3,733	1,620

Return shewing the daily population of the Central Prison during the year ending September 30th, 1890.

—	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1	353	372	388	401	381	392	389	358	340	342	350	350
2	350	371	386	399	381	392	389	358	338	341	352	348
3	359	371	395	395	381	396	386	360	337	342	352	346
4	355	380	394	393	381	394	381	360	337	339	351	348
5	357	379	390	393	383	402	378	358	335	342	348	346
6	357	381	394	392	385	400	378	365	335	342	346	338
7	354	378	393	393	382	397	374	363	333	341	352	338
8	360	382	393	389	387	398	374	354	350	343	355	338
9	364	379	403	388	387	398	369	353	345	340	352	336
10	370	379	403	392	387	396	365	347	342	345	352	345
11	363	379	405	390	387	394	372	347	342	355	358	344
12	362	377	402	390	393	392	373	342	347	352	358	344
13	362	376	396	390	398	397	373	343	342	352	362	340
14	365	380	398	390	394	397	373	339	342	350	358	340
15	360	388	398	393	394	395	371	340	344	348	363	337
16	362	386	399	389	394	395	374	341	341	345	360	335
17	369	386	399	388	392	394	369	334	342	350	360	334
18	374	386	397	387	389	397	375	334	346	351	357	330
19	372	385	399	387	401	396	372	333	347	350	362	331
20	372	391	398	387	399	397	372	332	347	350	360	329
21	376	388	405	384	398	397	369	339	343	348	359	329
22	373	392	405	384	397	393	373	346	341	346	359	329
23	369	390	405	383	397	393	373	345	340	343	357	333
24	372	390	400	381	394	397	371	338	347	341	357	332
25	376	390	395	379	392	394	370	338	343	340	360	337
26	376	394	392	379	396	393	364	332	348	341	355	347
27	376	393	390	376	394	393	364	329	346	341	359	348
28	374	399	390	374	395	395	364	329	348	339	362	348
29	374	399	390	372	......	395	363	337	348	348	362	345
30	378	398	400	372	.....	395	362	337	345	348	358	341
31	377	......	397	383	.....	394	....	340	.....	352	358	......
Total	11362	11528	12384	11984	10939	12258	11180	10680	10274	10687	11054	10196

Total number for the year	134,526
Highest any one month	12,384
" " day	405
Lowest any one month	10,196
" " day	329
Average per month	11,210
" day	368

CENTRAL PRISON HOSPITAL.

ANNUAL RETURN of the Medical Department of the Central Prison shewing the average number of patients in hospital per day for each month from the 1st October, 1889, to 30th September, 1890:—

October, 1889	4.40
November, 1889	2.53
December, "	4.29
January, 1890	11.54
February, "	10.17
March, "	6.09
April, "	5.46
May, "	3.06
June, "	2.60
July, "	3.06
August, "	3.74
September, 1890	6.00

Average number per day for the year, 5.26.

Number of patients in hospital the 30th September, 1890, 4.

GENERAL SUMMARY of distribution of prisoners in the Central Prison from October 1st, 1889, to September 30th, 1890:—

Industrial department	89,753
Domestic "	14,718
Sick in hospital	1,825
Sick in cells and convalescent	1,620
Confined in cells and under punishment	958
Unemployed (inclement weather, lunatics, unfit for work, and waiting for material	3,733
Sundays and holidays (unemployed)	21,919
Total	134,526

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

TORONTO, October 23rd, 1890.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, etc., Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honour to present to you herewith my report upon the Sunday School at the Central Prison for the year ending 30th of September, 1890.

The work of the school has been maintained throughout the whole year without intermission, with an average attendance of teachers 23, and scholars 211. The attendance of men has been more uniform than during some previous years. On no occasion has it fallen below 190, and only once it exceeded 230.

The teachers manifest the same zeal and interest and faith in their work which has always characterized them, and the men are attentive and well behaved. No trouble of any kind has been experienced in dealing with them.

As to the results of our work, we feel hopeful, and understand from those in charge of the prison that our teaching manifests itself favorably in the conduct of the prisoners.

The Warden, Deputy Warden and other officers of the Prison have invariably rendered every necessary assistance to us in our work with due courtesy and willingness.

I have the honour to remain,
Your obedient servant,

HAMILTON CASSELS,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE PRISONERS' AID ASSOCIATION.

TORONTO, Oct. 29th, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose the reports of the various kinds of work carried on by the Prisoners' Aid Society for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1890.

The following are minutes of the large practical work of the Association for the prisoners after their discharge:

"Total number discharged from the city prisons, including the Toronto gaol, during the year ending Dec. 31st, 1889, 2,292; the number assisted by the society, 761; employment found for 181; provisions given to 84 families; 32 articles of furniture given; rent paid for 14; articles of clothing given, 226; 40 assisted with tools; railway fares to homes paid for, 40; loans to discharged prisoners, $350.25; repaid during the year, $239.85."

I also enclose reports of the work done inside the walls of the Prison as shown by the following reports:

1. From Superintendent of the Central Prison Sunday School.
2. Superintendent of the Mercer Reformatory Sunday School.
3. Report of the schoolmaster employed by the Association in the Central Prison.
4. Statement of receipts and disbursements of the Association for the past year.

We are glad to be able to say that we believe the work is increasing in value and the influence on the prisoners is becoming more marked for good every year. We have found it advisable to employ an assistant schoolmaster which will make the work in that department more effective.

We arranged as usual with the ministers of the various churches in the city to take part in the preaching services held weekly during the year just past.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. H. BLAKE,
President.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons, Asylums, etc., Toronto.

TORONTO, 1st October, 1890.

Statement of receipts and disbursements of the Prisoners' Aid Association, Toronto, from 1st Oct., 1889, to 30th Sept., 1890.

Receipts.

To Government grant	$1,000 00
" City of Toronto grant	600 00
" County grants	330 00
" Grants for cabs	700 00
" Rent	122 05
" Collection annual meeting	14 45
" Loans returned	366 83
" Subscriptions	470 75
	$3,604 08

Disbursements.

By Loans to discharged prisoners	$232 65
" Aid " "	601 97
" Central Prison Night School—Salary and supplies	129 28
" Gaol Day School—Salary and supplies	169 25
" Cabs—Preaching at Central Prison	104 00
" " " A. Mercer Reformatory	211 00
" " Teaching " "	453 00
" Fuel, light and water	167 47
" Hymns, tracts, etc	44 94
" Salary	500 00
" Printing, stationery, etc	251 35
" Postage	31 62
" Interest on Simcoe St. property	357 53
" Insurance	40 00
" House repairs	78 25
" Sundries	183 21
	$3,555 52

E. S. ROBERTS,
Asst. Treas.

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL PRISON NIGHT SCHOOL.

To the President and Members of the Prisoners' Aid Association :

GENTLEMEN,—I would respectfully submit the following report of the Central Prison school under my charge.

The annexed table will shew the number of men in attendance each month as well as the number of men in each of the several classes for the year beginning on the 1st of October, 1889, and ending on the 30th of September, 1890.

1st October, 1889, to 30th September, 1890.	No. on Roll.	No. in I. and II. Primer.	II. Reader.	III. Reader.	IV. Reader.	Pupils discharged during month.
October	50	4	17	18	11	5
November	49	11	14	16	8	.....
December	56	12	16	18	10	3
January	35	9	14	15	6	1
February	28	.....	13	11	4	1
March	50	9	17	11	13	1
April	52	9	20	12	11	3
May	54	8	19	16	11	8
June	54	10	13	18	13	11
September	48	12	15	13	8	3

In my report of last year the desirability of having an assistant who would take charge of some of the numerous classes was proposed to your association, and I have to thank you for the very cordial manner in which that proposition was received, and I am glad that you have seen your way clear to incur the expense of providing an able assistant in the person of Mr. Madden, who is thoroughly in sympathy with the work and specially qualified for it.

The following are some of the advantages that will be gained by having an assistant:

(1) As the assistant will take charge of the junior classes on two evenings of the week and the principal of the senior classes on other two evenings, about fifty men can be taught by each teacher, and thus one hundred men can receive the advantages of the school instead of fifty as heretofore.

(2) Each teacher under the new arrangement will have only half the number of classes to teach as formerly, and therefore he can do fuller justice to the work of each class.

(3) A thorough classification of the pupils can now be made and the men can be promoted from class to class by written examinations for which under the former system there was not time, as it was difficult for one teacher alone to get through even the ordinary work in all the different classes in the alloted time.

In the months of January and February (as you will see by the report) the attendance was seriously affected by the prevailing epidemic of the year, "La Grippe," which scaled even the prison walls and seized its victims secured within as relentlessly as it did the more privileged of our citizens who were not thus protected by walls and bolts and iron bars.

I would desire earnestly to request your association to urge upon the Government the advisability of making such legislation as would render it legal for the Government, on the recommendation of the Warden and say a committee of your association, to admit out on trial for from three to six months before the expiration of his sentence a prisoner who, by his conduct and bearing in the prison, had indicated that he was worthy to associate again with his fellow-men, and when he had completed a prescribed course of study specially adapted to make him a better and a more intelligent citizen. This would prove a great incentive to the prisoners to study and to practise what would tend to qualify them mentally and morally for being good citizens and worthy members of society when their sentence would expire.

Something similar to this has been tried with gratifying results in other places, and I believe it would prove equally successful here in aiding to REFORM the criminal after he had been suitably corrected for the crime committed.

This principle might not be extended to *all* classes of criminals such as forgers and professional burglars, whose crime is not perhaps due to ignorance or weakness of will so much as to calm and deliberate plotting and villainy.

Allow me to return you my sinceree thanks for the great interest you have at all times taken in the humble and laborious work of the Night School and the welfare of the pupils, and for your promptness and liberality in providing all necessary supplies.

Mr. Massie (the Warden) and his staff of officers and guards, and Mr. Logan, the Deputy Warden, are deserving of praise for the deep interest they take in the work and the valuable assistance they have given, and Guard Hartley, who still keeps charge of the prisoners in the school-room and cheerfully aids in the work, is deserving also of special mention.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours respectfully,

J. BODDY,
Principal Central Prison Night School.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON OF THE CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1890.

SIR,—The health of the prisoners in the Central Prison of Ontario for the year has been very good, with the exception of the occurrence of La Grippe. A colored man died during the prevalence of the disease with Cerebro-spinal Meningitis and in the absence of other known cause La Grippe was held responsible.

In connection with the epidemic one or two points are worthy of being noted. 1st I requested the warden before the disease reached Toronto to keep up a much higher temperature at night in the corridor steam pipes and allow abundance of cold air to flow into the windows in the great hall communicating with the corridors. The warden readily assented to the proposal. One case did well. This superior ventilation was kept up through the winter and, I have no hesitation in saying that it prevented, or the La Grippe prevented, the large number of fever, inflammation of the tonsils, throat, ear and joints which we had had for several years previously.

In other reports I indicated foul night air as the cause of these diseases, and the history of last winter and spring endorsed this view.

On former occasions I have urged for the sake of easier discipline in the institution, for the lessening of disease among the convicts, for the improvement of their health and morals; increased attention should be given to the night ventilation of the corridors, especially in winter. The location of the prison, the building itself, the care and cleanliness, the food, the drink, the clothing of the inmates and the discipline of the institution are all praiseworthy.

The prisoners almost invariably improve in health and color by their residence here. With so much that is admirable it seems almost no bad taste to intimate that all is not perfect. The institution, no doubt, compares most favorably with any similar one on this or any other continent. But we should go far in advance in our Central Prison and show how it is possible, even in a prison, for the residents to breathe air kept continuously pure. A large number of the prisoners on coming here are hurt in body and mind by past or by past and present vices as well as inherited defects, and we should endeavour in every way to reform their bodies and thus aid other agencies in the reformation of their morals.

The following list indicates the *applications* made by prisoners at work fo treatment and the diseases they complained of.

DISEASE.	Number.	DISEASE.	Number.
Abrasions	20	Inflammation o {Arm	3
Acue	14	" Fingers	11
Abscess	22	" Knee	2
Albummuria	12	" Leg	1
Anorexia	281	Insanity	4
Ague	6	Irritability of bladder	16
Agnish	130	Lumbago	88
Asthma	12	Larngytis	2
Bilious	16	La Grippe	240
Boils	40	Masturbation	26
Bubo	22	Nervousness	45
Bronchitis	6	Neuralgia	130
Balanitis	8	Nausea	6
Burns and Scalds	3	Orchitis	16
Cancer	30	Otorrhœa	21
Cystitis	1	Pains, alleged and simple	289
Catarrh, Nasal	141	Paralysis, partial	4
Complaining	239	Pediculi	41
Coryza	46	Piles	95
Conjunctivitis	16	Pleurisy	6
Constipation	640	Pharyngitis	2
Contusions and Wounds	94	Rheumatism, mild	141
Cramps	290	" Inflammatory	6
Coughs and Colds	760	Scabies	41
Debility	96	Shingles	4
Diarrhœa	142	Sciatica	12
Dysentery	4	Sore throat, simple	64
Dyspepsia	12	" syphilitic	8
Dysnria	12	Spermattorhœa	89
Elipepsy	16	Sprains	6
Eczema	14	Synovitis	8
Eruptions	80	Stricture of Urethra	49
Epistaxis	6	Scrofula	18
Feverishness	34	Syphilis, primary	12
Flatulence	16	" secondary	45
Gonorhœa	45	Toothache	211
Gleet	21	Teeth extracted	100
Hamoptisis	4	" and replaced	14
Headache	68	Ulcers	16
Hernia	3	Vartigo	20
Heart Disease	4	Varicocelle	6
Indigestion	310	Varicose Veins	16
Ingrowing toe nail	6	Warts	2
Inflammation of Hand	4	Worms, Tape	17
" Nose	3	" Pin	4
" Glands	10		

ANNUAL RETURNS of the Central Prison Hospital, shewing the number of prisoners admitted into the Hospital and the diseases for which they were treated.

DISEASE.	Number.	OPERATIONS AND AMPUTATIONS.	Number.
Abscess	6	OPERATIONS.	
Ague	1		
Boils	4	Calcucus from Urethra	1
Cancer	1		
Cough and Colds	5		
Contusion	2		
Cramps	1		
Compearing	4	DEATHS.	
Conjunctivitis	2		
Diptheria	2	From La Grippe -- from Cerebro-spina	
Dyspepsia	1		
Diarrhea	3	Meningitis	1
Debility	2		
Dysentery	11		
Erysipelas	1		
Feverish	4		
Fracture of leg	1		
Gonorrhea	1		
Hemorrhoids	2		
Inflammation of Glands	1		
Insanity	2		
" pre insane	1		
Lumbago	1		
Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal	1		
Neuralgia	1		
Orchitis	2		
Pleurisy	1		
Pneumonia	1		
Rheumatism	16		
" inflamatory	5		
Rash	1		
Sore throat	25		
Syphilis, Prim	1		
Synovitis	1		
Stricture of Urethra	2		
Typhoid Fever	5		
Ulcer	1		
Wounds	10		
La Grippe	50		

AVERAGE number of patients in hospital per day for each mont from 1st October, 1889, to 30th September, 1890.

October,	1889	4.40
November,	"	2.53
December,	"	4.29
January,	1890	11.54
February,	"	10.17
March,	"	6.09
April,	"	5.46
May,	"	3.06
June,	"	2.60
July,	"	3.06
August,	"	3.74
September,	"	6.00
Average per day for the year		5.26
Number of patients in hospital 30th September, 1890		.4

All of which is respectfully submitted by

Your obedient servant,

W. T. AIKINS,

To

DR. J. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector of Prisons, etc., of Ontario.

MERCER REFORMATORY.

It is gratifying to note the fact that during the last year, the daily average population of this institution has been less than any year since its establishment. The decrease in number of inmates has been gradual during the past eight years, and the average for this year thirty-one less than the average of past years. The report of the superintendent, Mrs. O'Reilly, will be found to contain most interesting information in respect to the management, industries and general results of the years work in the Reformatory. The same may be said in reference to her report upon the Industrial Refuge for girls. The usual statement of the movements of the inmates, maintenance, expenditure and industries. Report of Mr. Christie's Inspection. Report of Dr. King, Surgeon, Sunday School Report by the superintendent, W. H. Howland, Esq., and general statistical report make up the tenth annual report for this institution. I regret that owing to my late appointment as Inspector, I am unable to give my own views regarding the moral, physical and industrial training of the inmates of this institution during the year.

REFORMATORY.

	1889.	1890.
Number of inmates at beginning of year (1st Oct.)	121	88
“ “ since admitted	124	101
“ “ transferred from Refuge	....	....
Total number in custody during the year	245	189
Discharged on expiration of sentence	148	100
“ by order of the court	3	....
“ “ Governor-General	....	1
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum	....	2
“ Refuge for Girls	5	2
Re-arrested for escape	1	....
	157	105
In custody at close of year (30th Sept.)	88	84

REFUGE.

	1889.	1890.
Number of inmates at beginning of year (1st Oct.)	49	43
“ “ since admitted	19	17
“ “ recaptured	1	5
Total number in residence	69	65
Discharged on expiration of term	13	8
“ warrant of Lieutenant-Governor	1	....
Apprenticed by order of Inspector	12	14
Transferred to Reformatory	....	....
	26	22
In residence at close of year (30th Sept.)	43	43

Attached to the Superintendent's reports will be found tables giving full statistical information respecting the inmates of both Reformatory and Refuge.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

For year ending 30th September, 1890, compared with previous year :—

SERVICE.	Total expenditure, year ending 30th September, 1889.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.	Total expenditure, year ending 30th September, 1890.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.
	$ c.	c.m.	$ c.	$ c.	c.m.	c
Medicines and medical comforts	239 51	2 94	1 53	119 83	1 83	90
Butcher meat and fish	2194 21	26 89	13 98	1997 32	28 86	15 01
Flour, bread and meat	1834 16	22 47	11 69	1648 13	23 82	12 39
Butter	712 94	8 74	4 55	710 28	10 26	5 34
Groceries	3286 06	40 26	20 94	2998 80	43 34	22 54
Potatoes and vegetables	197 19	2 41	1 26	122 70	1 77	92
Bedding, clothing and shoes	1899 50	23 27	12 10	1720 25	24 86	12 93
Fuel	7497 12	91 83	47 76	2891 55	41 80	21 74
Gas, oil, candles and matches	671 58	8 24	4 28	628 95	9 23	4 80
Laundry soap and cleaning appliances	771 11	9 45	4 92	749 98	10 62	5 63
Furniture and furnishings	579 06	7 10	3 69	533 75	7 71	4 01
Farm, garden, feed and fodder	1237 65	15 16	7 89	920 19	13 28	6 91
Repairs and alterations	485 09	5 95	3 10	523 17	7 55	3 93
Printing, postage and stationery	4 05 41	4 98	2 59	409 36	5 90	3 07
Water supply	910 88	11 16	5 81	785 92	11 34	5 90
Library, schools and religious services	434 44	5 31	2 77	336 66	4 86	2 53
Unenumerated	771 28	9 45	4 92	1230 82	17 78	9 25
Salaries and wages	10107 02	1.23 65	64 32	9939 96	1.43 71	74 73
Total	34234 21	4.09 26	218 10	28267 62	4.08 71	212 53
Manufacturing operations	....	....	....	1478 33		
				$29,745.95		

Average No. of Inmates in 1889—157.

Average No. of Inmates in 1890—133.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following summary shows the number of days worked in each of the branches, and the amount of revenue derived therefrom : —

Sewing Department.

No. of days worked, 386.

Total revenue	$158 64	
Less cost of material, and repairs to machines	5 00	
Net revenue		$153 64

Daily earnings of each inmate employed, 41.87 cents.

Laundry Department.

No. of days worked, 9955.

Total revenue	3,548 23	
Less cost of materials and water	680 00	
Net revenue		$2,868 23

Daily earnings of each inmate employed, 28.81 cents.

Knitting Department.

No. of days worked, 3157.

Total revenue	$289 50	
Less cost of material	70 00	
		$219 50

Daily earnings of each inmate employed, 6.94 cents.

Making up Clothing for Inmates.

4050 days at 30 cents per day	$1,215 00	
Clothing for inmates on discharge	222 41	
Total		$1,437 41

The Gross and net earnings of the different branches were:—

	Gross.	Net.
Sewing Branch	$158 64	$153 64
Laundry "	3,548 23	2,868 23
Knitting "	289 50	219 50
Total revenue	$3,996 37	$3,241 37
Making clothing for inmates, etc	1,437 41	

MINUTES OF INSPECTION.

Copies of the reports made by Mr. Christie after his inspections are annexed:—

I made an inspection of this institution on the 7th April, when there were 80 inmates in charge, distributed as follows:—

32 were employed at coat making, laundry work, etc., from which revenue is derived; and 48 were employed at domestic work, cooking, baking, washing, etc., and in Nursery, from which no revenue is derived; 8 others were incapable or sick; 4 infants were also being cared for in the Nursery.

A decrease in the population of this Institution has been marked of late, and can only be accounted for on the ground that there is a more healthful observance of the moral requirements of society, or a greater dread of the consequence of violating the law.

No marked difference is noticeable in the characteristics of many of those under charge.

The Institution throughout was in good order, and the classification of the inmates according to their ability and capacity to engage in the several industries carried on was well observed.

It will be noticed that a larger number than usual remained unemployed, or that they are engaged in such work as affords no revenue to the Institution.

The number of incapables from ailments both physicial and mental, was largely in excess of the average; and apart from the fact that in the majority of cases health is promoted and life prolonged, little use can be hoped for by their incarceration in such an Institution.

On visiting this useful Branch of the Reformatory on the above date, I found it in excellent order. In the desire to effect a speedy transfer of the girls sentenced to the Institution, the accommodation afforded has been taxed to the utmost extent, notwithstanding the fact that quite a number have been apprenticed, under R.S.O. 240. The reports of these latter show that they are giving general satisfaction in their new homes.

The industrial character of the Refuge, as it becomes more thoroughly established, is making its impress upon the habits of the inmates in training them in various kinds of work suited to their age and capacity.

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

Annual Statistical Report for the Year Ending 30th Sept., 1890.

Number of Inmates, 1st October, 1889	43	
" " since received	17	
" " returned from apprenticeship	5	
		—65
Discharged by expiration of sentence	8	
" " apprenticeship	14	
Remaining in Refuge, 30th September, 1890	43	
		—65

Sentences.

Direct to Refuge	15	
Transferred from Reformatory	2	
		—17

Nationalities.

Canada	14	
England	2	
Ireland	1	
		—17

Religions.

Church of England	8	
Roman Catholic	6	
Baptist	1	
Methodist	1	
Presbyterian	1	
		—17

Education.

Read and write	6	
Neither read nor write	11	
		—17

Counties from which Girls are Received.

York	8	
Middlesex	2	
Wentworth	2	
Bruce	1	
Carlton	1	
Frontenac	1	
Leeds	1	
Ontario	1	
		—17

Ages.

Eight years	1	
Nine "	1	
Eleven "	2	
Twelve "	3	
Thirteen "	2	
Fourteen "	6	
Fifteen "	2	
		—17

Offences.

Larceny	9
Incorrigibility	3
Intemperate	2
Idle and dissolute	1
Without proper control	1
Vagrancy	1
	—17

Sentences.

Six months	2
Four years	1
Five "	1
Indefinite	13
	—17

Daily average population of the Refuge for the year ending 30th September, 1890.

—	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1	43	42	41	45	45	50	49	46	48	44	44	42
2	42	42	41	45	45	50	49	46	48	44	44	42
3	42	42	41	45	46	50	49	46	48	44	44	42
4	42	42	41	45	46	50	48	46	48	44	44	42
5	42	42	41	45	46	50	48	46	48	43	43	42
6	42	42	41	45	46	50	48	46	48	43	43	42
7	42	42	41	45	46	50	47	46	46	44	44	42
8	42	42	41	45	46	50	47	48	46	44	44	42
9	42	42	41	45	46	50	47	48	46	44	44	42
10	42	42	41	45	46	50	47	48	46	44	44	42
11	42	42	41	45	46	50	47	48	46	44	44	42
12	42	42	41	45	46	50	47	48	45	44	44	42
13	42	42	41	45	46	50	47	48	47	44	44	42
14	42	42	41	45	46	50	47	48	47	43	43	42
15	42	42	41	45	46	50	46	48	47	43	43	42
16	42	42	41	45	46	50	46	48	47	43	43	42
17	43	42	41	45	46	50	46	48	47	44	43	42
18	43	42	41	45	46	50	46	48	47	44	43	42
19	43	42	41	45	48	50	46	48	47	43	43	42
20	43	42	41	45	48	50	46	47	47	43	43	42
21	43	42	41	45	48	49	46	47	47	43	43	42
22	43	41	41	45	48	49	46	47	47	43	42	42
23	43	41	41	45	48	49	46	47	47	43	42	42
24	43	41	45	45	48	49	46	47	47	43	42	43
25	43	41	45	45	48	49	46	47	47	43	42	43
26	43	41	45	45	48	49	46	47	46	43	42	43
27	43	41	45	45	48	49	46	47	46	43	42	43
28	43	41	45	45	50	49	46	48	45	43	42	43
29	43	41	45	45	....	49	46	48	45	43	42	43
30	42	41	45	45	....	49	46	48	44	43	42	43
31	42	....	45	45	....	49	....	48	....	43	42	....
	1316	1241	1303	1395	1306	1538	1403	1466	1400	1342	1333	1267

Total days 13,610; average per day 44[illegible]

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

TORONTO, October 27th, 1890.

R. CHRISTIE, ESQ.,
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario :—

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you the tenth annual report of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females, and Refuge for Girls for the year ending September 30th, 1890.

The daily average population is less than any year since the opening of the institution. I find we have had an average of 114 for the last eight years; this year it is only 83. This decrease in our population has been going on steadily from 1883, in 1882, the daily average was 141.

I have to report favorably of the conduct of the inmates this year, having found them much more easily controlled than in former years, and requiring less severe measures. No case of punishment by confinement in dark cell has been resorted to, we consider this our most severe punishment.

It appears almost incredible that so many women who keep all the rules and regulations of the Reformatory, always conducting themselves in a quiet and orderly manner, doing their allotted portion of work diligently and well, should on regaining their liberty so soon fall back into their old ways of living, many of them, I feel, are quite sincere at the time in making good resolutions; but they are weak and unable to resist the temptations that are ready to meet them on their discharge.

Discharged Inmates.

We endeavor as far as lies in our power to provide situations for all inmates leaving the Reformatory, and to keep them in view as long as possible. Those who have lived out of the city we send back to their homes; last year about 65 per cent. were returned to their friends in different parts of the Province.

Of the 100 inmates discharged on the expiration of sentence, disposition was made of them as follows:—

Returned to home and friends	54
Situation obtained by Mrs. Hutchinson, London	2
Ladies of Sunday-school found places for	1
Situations found by members of staff	9
Went to house in connection with Prisoners' Aid Association	4
Went to Salvation Army Rescue Home	2
Went to Magdalen, North Toronto	1
Went to House of Providence	1
Went to Convent of Sunnyside	1
Returned to former lives	24
Obtained situation for herself	1
	100

Industrial Department.

During the year we have received no orders from the wholesale stores, as was usual in former years, the work done in the sewing-room has been for the Central Prison, the gaols in many parts of the Province as well as for the Reformatory. The number of articles made in this department is 1617, consisting of coats pants, dresses, skirts, etc., in the mending room 3,602 articles of inmates clothing were repaired.

The knitting was done principally by old and decrepit women who were physically unable for the harder work of the laundry, 456 mitts were knitted, 1884 pairs of socks, 149 pairs of stockings, and 105 pairs of stockings refooted.

All the able-bodied women are constantly employed in the laundries; the work done here is most satisfactory, the articles laundried were 85,733 pieces for the Central Prison; 88,224 for the Canada Pacific Railway Company, and 70,897 pieces for families in the city, and for the members of the staff and inmates.

School.

During former years I made it compulsory that every woman should attend the classes held for teaching inmates to read and write; but experience has taught me that it is useless to oblige elderly women to attend these classes when they have no desire to learn. I have now concluded to make the attendance voluntary, and I find in consequence that much better results are obtained. Classes are opened after three o'clock for those who have finished their allotted portion of work.

Nursery.

The year commenced with four infants in the nursery; two were born in the Reformatory during the year, and two were brought in by their mothers, two were taken out by their mothers on expiration of sentence, one was sent to the Infants' Home, Toronto, leaving five infants. Supposing that women having infants to care for, would not require so strict a watch kept over them as is kept over the other inmates, these mothers were allowed to remain in the nursery with their infants. After what I considered a sufficient trial, I found that it did not work well, the mothers would quarrel. I now have had them removed to corridor "A," where each woman with her child is locked in like the other inmates. I find that this plan is followed in an Institution similar to ours in the State of Massachusetts.

Improvements.

The refrigerator for meat asked for last year has been put up during the spring months.

Much has been done to protect the house in case of fire, seven iron-cased doors have been put up in such positions that they would prove a means of a shut off in the event of the house being on fire. Six automatic fire extinguishers were purchased and placed where they can be readily reached in case of need. A fire alarm box connecting the Reformatory with the Central Fire Hall has been placed in the porch of the east entrance. New spring locks have been put in some of the corridors, these locks are a great improvement on the old ones, and stand well the constant locking and unlocking which tends to wear out both locks and keys. In view of the fact that the greater number of our inmates are employed in the laundry, a new drying room has been built to replace the old one, the wood of which had become dry and warped, and was unsafe on account of the increased amount of steam required to dry the clothes, the new one has been in working order for two months and has proved most satisfactory. Carpets were purchased during the year for the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent's drawing rooms, and the teacher's bed room at the Refuge; the furniture in Mrs. Coad's and my drawing-room has been recovered. A screen was bought for the officers' dining-room. A new slide used to convey food from the kitchen to the officers and attendants dining-room is now being put in.

Garden and Grounds.

The yield from the garden has been most plentiful, the staff and the inmates were furnished with fresh vegetables during the summer and the root house is now well-stocked for winter use.

The grounds have been kept in perfect order, attracting the attention and admiration of all who saw them.

Wants.

New mattresses for the attendants beds are required, the mattresses now in use are those belonging to the old wooden beds, and are too short for the iron bed now used. Iron beds for the inmates are very much needed to replace the old wooden beds.

Spring locks such as those in use in some of the corridors are required all through the house as the old ones wear out.

An addition to the green house is desirable, the present one is altogether too small to propagate plants sufficient for bedding out purposes in the spring.

More books are required in the library for the inmates, twenty-five dollars would purchase a sufficient number of books to replace those worn out. A large percentage of the inmates read the books they get from the library, they are changed regularly every two weeks. Some of the women appear to derive a great deal of satisfaction from their reading, especially when they are locked in rooms from noon until four o'clock Sunday afternoons.

Religious Services.

We thankfully acknowledge the services rendered so regularly by the clergymen of the ministerial association, also the continued interest manifested by W. H. Howland, Esq., Superintendent of the Sunday-school, and his efficient co-workers. The Roman Catholic inmates have had their spiritual wants attended to regularly as in former years. I can testify to the salutary influence the several religious services have on the conduct of the inmates, without that influence all our efforts to reform and elevate the women entrusted to our care would be unavailing.

Sentences of Inmates.

In visiting some of the Reformatories for women in the United States, I found on enquiry that many of the inmates were life prisoners, others were sentenced for five, others for ten years; and all had long sentences. These women look on the Reformatory as their home, and find it to their best interests to conduct themselves in a quiet orderly manner. I consider that their long sentences tend to the greater order and more perfect discipline of the Reformatory; the good impressions they receive have time to take root and strengthen. I did not perceive that restlessness and excitability I have seen among the women sent for short terms to this Reformatory.

The greater number of women sentenced in Toronto get a term of six months. Very little in the way of reformation can be done with a woman in this short time. It takes her some time to settle down to the regular routine of work; then towards the close of her sentence she is quite excited at the prospect of regaining her liberty.

The average term of sentence given this year is nine months lower than at any former year.

Changes in Staff.

James Nolan was appointed February 15th to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Henry Thompson.

Every member of the staff has co-operated with me in carrying out the intention of the Government in the establishment of this Reformatory.

Industrial Refuge.

The general conduct of the girls in this branch of the institution has been, on the whole, satisfactory. A few refractory ones have caused some breaches of discipline of a rather serious nature. It has been necessary to isolate the offenders for a time. This mode of punishment we have found to be beneficial.

During my recent visit to an institution in the State of Indiana of the same nature as ours, I noticed that a small room was partitioned off each dormitory, where girls were confined for breaches of discipline. I would be glad to suggest that this be done in our dormitories, but the room is entirely filled with beds all of which are occupied. A part of the north work room might be utilized for this purpose.

As will be seen in the statistical tables the year began with 43 girls, and we have the same number at the close.

You will observe that five girls were returned from apprenticeship out of the fourteen apprenticed. One little girl of ten years was returned on account of the illness of her mistress, and her consequent inability to give the child the care necessary for one so young. Two other girls were apprenticed to relatives. In both cases the people were most persistent in their applications to have the girls returned to them. They produced the necessary credentials and the girls were given into their charge, but in neither of these cases did the parents succeed in managing the children. In my opinion both parties were at fault. One girl was apprenticed twice to two different families, she proved a failure in each case.

Many of the girls received during the year are mentally below the average, they are part of that large and increasing class that are maturing every year, who are physically strong, but mentally and morally weak.

Every care is taken with the new admissions to prevent them contaminating the other children.

The routine of work, the school, sewing and knitting classes have been carried on regularly as in former years, with very encouraging results. We endeavor to train the girls to be good servants,

Many of the older girls who have been here over two years can make their own dresses and underclothes neatly.

Here as in the Reformatory I have been ably assisted by the conscientious efforts of the members of the staff.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

M. J. O'REILLY,
Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE ANDREW MERCER ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR THE YEAR ENDING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1890.

Number of inmates October 1st, 1889	88	
" " " since received	101	
		189
Discharged on expiration of sentence	100	
" by order of His Ex. the Governor General	1	
Transferred to the Asylum for the insane	2	
" " Refuge	2	
Remaining in custody, September 30th, 1890	84	
		189

Nature of Sentences.

Sentenced direct to the Reformatory	75	
" to Common Gaols	26	
		101

Nationalities.

England	10	
Ireland	13	
Canada	67	
United States	10	
Germany	1	
		101

Religious Donominations.

Episcopalians	38	
Roman Catholics	28	
Presbyterians	5	
Baptists	8	
Methodists	22	
		101

Social Condition.

Married	29	
Single	72	
		101

Temperate or Intemperate.

Temperate	45	
Intemperate	56	
		101

Education.

Read and write	60	
Read only	13	
Neither read or write	28	
		13,499

Ages.

Under 18	16	
From 18 to 20	12	
" 20 " 30	44	
" 30 " 40	14	
" 40 " 50	11	
" 50 " 60	2	
" 60 " 70	2	
		101

Sentences.

For 1 month	1	
" 3 "	1	
" 4 "	1	
" 5 "	1	
" 6 "	59	
" 7 "	1	
" 8 "	1	
" 9 "	1	
" 12 "	19	
" 13 "	1	
" 14 "	1	
" 15 "	1	
" 18 "	3	
" 20 "	1	
" 33 "	4	
" 1 year and 360 days	3	
" 1 " 364 "	2	
		101

Crimes.

Abortion	1	
Aggravated assault	1	
Begging	1	
Bigamy	1	
Bringing stolen goods into Canada	1	
Concealing birth of child	1	
Creating a disturbance by being drunk	1	
Drunkenness	2	
Drunk and disorderly	4	
Escape from Reformatory	1	
Feloniously wounding	1	
Frequenting house of ill-fame	4	
Indecent exposure	1	
Inmate of house of ill-fame	5	
Keeping a disorderly house	3	
Keeping a house of ill-fame	10	
Larceny	17	
Neglecting to support of family	1	
Obtaining goods under false pretences	1	
Prostitution	7	
Vagrancy	27	
Vagrancy and prostitution	10	
		101

Occupations.

Char-women	7
Cook	1
Dress maker	3
Factory girl	2
House keeper	9
Laundress	1
No occupation	15
Pedlar	3
Prostitutes	16
Seamstress	1
Servant	42
Waitress	1
	——101

Counties from which Inmates were received.

COUNTIES.	Sentenced direct to Reformatory.	Sentenced to Common Gaol and subsequently removed.	Total.
	2		
Brant	1	.....	2
Bruce	5	.....	1
Carleton	.....	4	9
Elgin	3	3	3
Essex	4	.....	3
Frontenac	1	.....	4
Grey	4	.....	1
Kent	.....	.....	4
Lambton	.....	2	2
Lennox and Addington	.....	1	1
Lincoln	5	1	1
Middlesex	4	1	6
Nipissing, District of		.....	4
Norfolk	.....	1	1
Northumberland and Durham	.....	2	2
Ontario	.....	1	1
Peterborough	2	.....	2
Renfrew	1	.....	1
Simcoe	3	4	7
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	2	.....	2
Victoria	3	.....	3
Wentworth	17	.....	17
York	18	6	24
Total	75	26	101

NUMBER OF DAY'S WORK DONE BY INMATES DURING THE YEAR.

Industrial Department.

Knitting to fill order	2,847	
" for stock	310	
Shirt making	387	
Laundry (City, C. P. R'y. and Central Prison)	9,955	
		—— 13,499

Domestic Labour.

Corridor and house cleaning	$2,519\frac{1}{4}$	
Cooks	364	
Bakery	477	
Dining-room	1,216	
Laundry (inmates and staff)	1,798	
Learning to sew	126	
" knit	$359\frac{1}{2}$	
Sewing, mending and knitting for Reformatory	1,136	
" " washing own clothing	$275\frac{1}{2}$	
Nursery, attending of infants	582	
Nurse hospital	26	
		$8,879\frac{1}{4}$

Daily average number of infants in the Reformatory during the year ending September 30th, 1890.

Day of month.	October, 1889.	November, 1889.	December, 1889.	January, 1890.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	5
2	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	5
3	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	5
4	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	5
5	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	5
6	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	5	5	4	5	5
7	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	5	5	4	5	5
8	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	5	5	4	5	5
9	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	5	5	4	5	5
10	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	5	5	4	5	5
11	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	5	5	4	5	5
12	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	5	5	4	5	5
13	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	4	5	5
14	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	4	5	5
15	4	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	4	5	5
16	4	4	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	4	5	5
17	4	4	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	4	5	5
18	4	4	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	4	5	5
19	4	4	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	4	5	5
20	4	4	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	4	5	5
21	4	4	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	4	5	5
22	4	4	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	4	5	5
23	4	4	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5
24	4	4	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5
25	4	4	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5
26	4	4	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
27	4	4	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
28	4	4	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
29	4	4	3	3	.....	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
30	4	4	3	3	.....	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
31	4	.....	3	3	.....	4	.....	5	.....	5	5	.....
Total	124	118	105	93	84	99	136	155	150	138	155	150

Total	1,507
Average per day	$4\frac{47}{365}$
" month	$125\frac{7}{12}$

Daily average population of the Reformatory during the year ending September 30th, 1890.

Day of month.	October, 1889.	November, 1889.	December, 1889.	January, 1890.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1	92	94	96	91	82	84	80	75	78	78	85	80
2	92	94	96	90	81	84	80	75	78	78	81	79
3	92	94	96	90	85	84	80	75	78	78	82	79
4	92	94	96	90	85	84	80	74	78	77	82	79
5	92	93	95	90	86	84	80	74	77	77	80	79
6	92	93	95	90	85	83	79	74	77	76	80	79
7	92	93	95	90	85	83	79	74	76	76	80	79
8	91	93	95	89	84	83	79	76	76	79	79	79
9	92	94	95	89	84	83	79	76	76	78	79	80
10	89	94	94	89	84	83	78	77	76	79	78	80
11	89	94	94	88	83	80	78	77	76	80	78	80
12	89	94	97	87	83	80	78	77	76	80	78	80
13	89	95	96	87	82	79	77	77	76	80	80	80
14	89	95	96	87	81	79	77	77	76	80	80	80
15	89	95	96	88	79	79	79	77	76	80	82	80
16	89	95	96	88	79	78	78	78	78	80	81	80
17	89	94	94	86	79	78	78	78	78	81	81	80
18	91	94	94	85	79	77	78	77	78	85	81	79
19	91	94	94	84	80	77	77	77	78	85	81	79
20	90	94	94	84	80	77	77	77	79	85	80	81
21	90	96	93	84	82	77	77	76	79	85	80	81
22	90	96	92	84	81	79	77	78	79	84	81	81
23	95	96	92	84	80	79	76	78	79	83	81	81
24	95	96	93	84	81	79	76	78	79	81	81	82
25	94	96	92	84	81	78	77	78	79	81	81	82
26	94	96	92	84	81	80	77	78	80	81	81	81
27	94	95	92	84	84	80	77	77	80	81	81	81
28	94	96	91	84	85	80	77	77	80	81	80	81
29	94	96	91	84	......	80	77	79	79	80	80	85
30	94	96	91	82	......	80	76	79	79	80	80	85
31	94	....	91	82	......	80	......	79	......	84	80	......
Total	2839	2839	2914	2682	2301	2491	2338	2379	2334	2493	2497	2412

Total	30,519
Average per day	$83\frac{224}{365}$
" month	$2,543\frac{1}{4}$
Lowest number	84
Highest number	97

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ANDREW MERCER REFROMATORY SUNDAY SCHOOL.

We have to report another year of steady work, in which we have endeavoured, through the kindness and love of the Gospel, to arouse in the breasts of those who have broken through the crust of society, but are now interested in a high life, and hope for the return to home and friends and respectability by the power of God's pardoning mercy and grace. We have so many happy illustrations of the blessings of this work none more so than the steady decrease of committals to the institution from year to year We are satisfied that some of those who come out are permanently interested in their own reformation, and the letters we receive would give testimony to this.

It is, of course, impossible in the interests of their comfort to give publicity to the personal cases to which we could point in such numbers; we can only state facts as we have them.

We have a steady attendance of sixteen teachers coming out every Sunday morning at the early hour of nine o'clock, to whose faithfulness and earnestness we can never hope to bear sufficient testimony, their love and patience is a lesson of itself, and it is amply rewarded with the results. No one can estimate the value of persistent kindness of these loving women to these poor girls, who have in so many cases been absolutely destitute of such kindness and consideration for years.

In addition to the Sunday school in the morning, there has been for the last year a service continued until twelve o'clock, at which over two-thirds of the Protestant prisoners attend of their own accord. We call it the little church in the house, and to its earnestness many who are now at liberty testify very lovingly.

The society is now considering the question of the appointment of a special officer to aid in the work of obtaining employment for the women and visiting them, which would increase the power and usefulness of the work generally.

W. H. HOWLAND,
Superintendent.

E. Y. SAMS,
Secretary

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

TORONTO, 1st October, 1890.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—I have the honour of herewith submitting to you my tenth annual report as surgeon of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females and the Industrial Refuge for Girls for the year ending September 30th, 1890.

THE REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES.

I am gratified at being able to report that the health of the inmates the past year has been exceptionally good. Not a single death has occurred in any department, and there has been less serious sickness than during any year since the institution opened.

As heretofore many cases are received which are not at all adapted to an institution of this kind. Of this class are the insane, weak-minded, the aged and infirm, pregnant women, and mothers with their babes. Such classes interfere with the discipline of the institution, and do little or nothing towards self-maintenance.

There were four insane inmates during the year, two of whom had to be removed in August to lunatic asylums. One was violently insane when she reached the reformatory, and continued so during the few days preceding her transfer.

Complaints regarding food or clothing have been but few and frivolous in character.

The sanitary condition of the premises is satisfactory.

REFORMATORY AND REFUGE STAFF.

The health of the staff was good, there being no ailment of a serious character during the year. A few days at most was the limit of sickness in any case

Following were the presentations for treatment, viz.:—Alveolar abscess, 1; bilious, 14; bite from inmate, 1; bronchitis, 1; cold, 3; congestion, kidneys, 2; conjunctivitis, 2; constipation, 2; contusion, 1; cough, 6; diarrhœa, 1; eczema, 3; erytheme, 2; granular lids, 1; heart disease, 2; hysteria, 1; indigestion, 3; inflamed foot, 1; insomnia, 1; la grippe, 13; nausea, 2; pain, 4; rheumatism, 2; sore throat, 9, and weakness 28.

THE REFORMATORY HOSPITAL.

The report regarding the hospital department the past year is the most favorable of any during the ten years of the reformatory's existence.

During the entire year there were but four inmates, three of these being cases of childbirth, and one of heart disease.

There were cases of sickness lasting a few days, which had there been other cases of severity in the hospital would probably have been removed there, but as there were no serious symptoms they were allowed to remain in their own beds.

THE SYPHILITIC WARD.

The past year there were 16 inmates under treatment for syphilis in this ward, as against 25 last year, and 31 the preceding year. Of that number 10 were in the ward at the beginning of the year, and had spent varying periods of time, ranging from 18 to 339 days, prior to the first of the year just closed.

Of the total under treatment during the year 10 were either discharged from the ward cured or left on account of expiration of sentence, leaving 6 inmates at the close of the year.

The largest number under treatment on any one day was 10, and the largest in any month was 11. The smallest number under treatment on any one day was 6.

The daily average number of cases under treatment for the year in this department was 7.87, as against 10.02 the preceding year.

There has been a gradual reduction in the number of cases for several years past.

Of the 16 cases treated their varied occupancy of the ward has been as follows: 5 for less than 65 days; 5 between 142 and 161 days; 1 for 238 days; 1 for 246 days; 1 for 309 days; 1 for 317 days, and 2 for the entire year.

THE LYING-IN DEPARTMENT AND NURSERY.

This department, in common with the others, has been void of serious cases the past year, and no death has occurred.

There were born one boy and one girl, both of which did well, and one still-born child of a syphilitic mother.

The ailments of the babes in the beginning of the year, born in the institution, and which were brought in with sentenced mothers, as treated were, cold, 1; colic, 1; constipation, 5; cough, 2; diarrhœa, 4; erythema, 1; hemorrhage, 1; indigestion, 3; purulent ophthalmia, 1; umbillical hernia, 1, and worms, 1.

Presentations for Treatment during the year, excluding Hospital Cases.

DISEASE.	Number.	DISEASE.	Number.
Abrasions, contusions and cuts	10	Incontinence of urine	1
Abscess	7	Indigestion	64
Acne	2	Inflammation, Head and face	2
Adenitis	1	" Upper Extremities	7
Amenorrhea	15	" Lower Extremities	13
Anæmia	2	" Glands	5
Asthma	10	" Bursæ	1
Aphonia	4	Insane	15
Bilious	137	Insect bite	1
Burns	9	Iritis	10
Bronchitis	2	Irritable bladder	8
Bunion	1	La Grippe	43
Boil	1	Leucorrhœa	7
Catarrh	1	Lumbago	1
Cephalalgia and headache	20	Menorrhagia	10
Colds	58	Metrorrhagia	3
Congestion of kidneys	10	Menopause	13
Conjunctivitis	7	Nausea and vomiting	10
Constipation	108	Neuralgia	7
Corneitis	2	Otitis	1
Cough	47	Ovaritis	5
Cramp and Colic	7	Pains, alleged and simple	92
Croup	1	Pediculæ	6
Diarrhea	24	Phthisis	2
Dysmenorrhea	4	Phlebitis	5
Deafness	1	Pregnancy, disorders of	6
Earache	7	Prolapse, rectum	2
Eczema	9	Pruritis	1
Endometritis	6	Punishment, cell inmates	10
Erysipelas	11	Rheumatism	53
Erythema	9	Scabies	1
Exostosis	1	Sore throat	39
[illegible]	10	Sprains	4
Fits	11	Teeth extracted	37
Frivolous	59	Tænia Soleum	2
Gastralgia	2	Tinea Tonsurans	2
Gastritis	6	Toothache	17
Goitre	1	Tonsillitis	5
Gonorrhœa	6	Uterus ulceration or erosion of	8
Heart Disease	11	Vaginitis	1
Hæmoptysis	3	Venerial warts	6
Hæmorrhoids	5	Vertigo	2
Hives	2	Vicarious menstruation	1
Hysteria	3	Weakness, depression after drink, etc.	94

Monthly Record of Cases, other than Hospital Cases.

Months.	Casual or Ordinary Cases Presenting.				Syphilitic Ward.	
	Total Cases Seen.	Daily Average of Cases.	Total Cases Sick.	Daily Average of Sick.	Total Inmates.	Daily Average.
October, 1889	118	3.80	21	.67	11	9.83
November, "	117	3.90	14	.46	10	9.33
December, "	123	3.96	43	1.38	8	8.00
January, 1890	168	5.41	71	2.29	8	7.22
February, "	70	2.50	14	.50	8	7.85
March, "	108	3.48	26	.83	8	7.12
April, "	111	3.70	18	.60	9	7.06
May, "	103	3.32	22	.70	8	7.96
June, "	82	2.73	7	.23	8	6.43
July, "	124	4.00	20	.64	8	7.09
August, "	102	3.29	14	.45	10	8.48
September, "	134	4.46	53	1.76	9	8.10

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

For the tenth time I am able to report a fortunate record for the girls of the Refuge. Indeed it is somewhat remarkable that during a period of over ten years that the Refuge has been in operation, death has not visited a single inmate. There have been a few serious cases of disease the past year and a few narrow escapes from serious accident, but happily the lives of the girls were spared.

During January and February about a score were prostrate with la grippe for a short time, but made satisfactory recovery. About the same time one of the girls was ill with typhoid fever for a few weeks, while in August and September a second was prostrate with the same disease. Another girl suffered with inflammatory rheumatism for some time.

The foregoing includes the most serious cases, and aside from them the cases were what might be termed ordinary.

Refuge Presentations for Treatment during the year.

DISEASE.	Number.	DISEASE.	Number.
Acne	3	La Grippe	38
Bilious	5	Leucorrhœa	1
Boil	1	Nausea	3
Cancrum Oris	1	Otitis	2
Cold	8	Pain, real or alleged	7
Conjunctivitis	2	Pediculæ	1
Constipation	11	Rheumatism	9
Contusions	7	Scabies	3
Corea	2	Scrofula	3
Cough	6	Sore throat	25
Cut	4	Sprains	1
Diarrhœa	5	Tape worm	3
Erythema	4	Teeth extracted	6
Eczema	2	Toothache	1
Febriculæ	5	Tonsillitis	3
Frivolous	3	Typhoid fever	45
Gastralgia	1	Vertigo	1
Incontinence of urine	1	Varicella	2
Indigestion	5	Weakness and loss of appetite	8
Inflammation, Glands	8	Worms (long)	2
" Upper Extremities	2		

The foregoing report as a whole is, from the surgeon's standpoint, the most satisfactory I have yet had the privilege of making. My relationship with the staff likewise has been of a pleasant character.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN S. KING, M.D.,
Surgeon.

REFORMATORY FOR BOYS.

In submitting the annual report upon the Reformatory for Boys for the year ending 30th September, 1890, I regret that owing to the late date of my appointment, I am unable to do more than submit the reports of my colleague, Mr. Christie. The superintendent's, chaplains', surgeon's and teachers' reports and the usual statistical records from which will be obtained a history of the routine operations of the institution for the year are appended.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

For year ending 30th September, 1890, compared with previous years:—

SERVICE.	Total expenditure year ending 30th September, 1889.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.	Total expenditure year ending 30th September, 1890.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.
	$ c.	c.m.	$ c.	$ c.	c.m.	$ c.
Medicine and medical comforts	73 68	.7	34	93 55	.9	45
Butchers' meat, fish, etc.	2110 09	19.2	10 00	2514 48	23.1	12 03
Flour, bread, etc.	3138 60	28.6	14 87	2826 18	26.0	13 52
Groceries	999 68	9.1	4 73	635 24	5.8	3 04
Provisions	....	....	....	54 06	.5	26
Bedding, clothing and shoes	5238 58	47.8	24 82	4253 44	39.1	20 35
Fuel	3869 96	35.3	18 35	3058 62	28.1	14 63
Light	968 15	8.8	4 58	914 00	8.4	4 37
Laundry, soap and cleaning	267 59	2.4	1 26	272 36	2.5	1 30
Furniture and furnishings	909 16	8.3	4 30	1086 79	10.0	5 20
Farm, garden, feed and fodder	2625 94	23.9	12 44	1240 73	11.4	5 93
Repairs and alterations	1810 68	16.5	8 58	1342 27	12.3	6 42
Printing, postage, stationery, advertising	574 52	5.2	2 72	408 05	3.7	1 95
Chapels, schools and library	280 40	2.6	1 33	468 64	4.3	2 24
Workshops, tools, etc.	175 95	1.6	83	244 76	2.2	1 17
Recovering escaped boys	141 50	1.3	67	370 44	3.4	1 77
Rent of guards' cottages	629 96	5.7	2 98	623 67	5.7	2 98
Freight	123 97	1.1	59	141 11	1.3	67
Miscellaneous	1395 97	12.7	6 61	1187 45	10.9	5 68
Salaries and wages	16793 33	1 53.0	79 59	16698 94	1 53.6	79 90
Totals	42127 71	3 83.0	199 59	38434 78	3 53.2	183 86

Average number of inmates in 1889, 211; average number of inmates in 1890, 209.

The summary given below shows the operation of the Reformatory during the year as well as in the two preceding ones.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Number in residence at beginning of year (1st Oct.)	192	196	210
Admitted during the year	78	85	63
Total number in residence	270	281	273

Discharged according to sentence	39	33	34
Transferred to Central Prison	..	1	4
" to Kingston	1	1	1
Reprieved	30	33	32
Died	2	1	..
Escaped	2	2	1
	74	71	72
In residence at close of year (30th Sept.)	196	210	201

A copy of the minutes of inspection made by Mr. Christie upon this institution are appended:—

I made an inspection of the Reformatory for Boys, on the 14th and 15th of May, when there were 215 boys under charge, who were occupied at the various employments, and in the school-rooms, in about the usual proportions, in accordance with the rules and regulations. The general health of the lads was good: three only of the entire number were unable to be about and none of them were seriously indisposed.

The special object of this visit was to make an inspection of certain lands which adjoin the institution premises, and which are available for purchase, with the object of adding to the arable land at present under cultivation.

The properties were duly examined and their suitability for the purpose specified will be reported upon in due course.

Final arrangements were made for the alterations in the school-room accommodation, and also for the alterations in the basement by which the bake oven will be removed from its present location to the room adjoining the kitchen: instructions were also given for fitting bars to the windows of each dormitory, so that with the doorway, a ready means of egress could be had therefrom in event of outside communication being shut off through the centre aisles of the main building. When this provision is made it does not appear that any facilities will be wanting for the protection of the inmates in event of a fire occurring in the centre part of the building.

I found the routine order of the institution being properly carried out: the grounds also, and all the principal buildings were in a satisfactory condition.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

October 11th, 1890.

To Mr. Christie,
Inspector of Prisons, Toronto.

I have the honour to present you the third annual report of my inspection of the schools at the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene, for the current year.

I spent in all six days there, viz.: April 8th, 9th and 10th, and October 7th, 8th and 9th. At each visit I spent one day in each room.

The same teachers are there now as were there last year, viz.: Messrs. Murphy, Ferguson and Macnamara.

All three teachers have been doing very excellent work, and taking into consideration the various impediments to progress their results have been good.

Last midsummer the room once occupied by Mr. Murphy was divided into two, and one of them was given to Mr. Ferguson. Each of these rooms is large, well ventilated and comfortable. This is a very great improvement, and the teachers appreciate very much this good work of the authorities. The only thing needed is more blackboard in Mr. Ferguson's room.

Mr. Macnamara complains that his room is badly ventilated, and in winter it is very cold. This, I think, could be remedied at a very trifling cost. All that is needed are storm windows, so arranged that a current of air will be admitted at the top of each of the old windows.

At my first visit I found 187 boys in the different school rooms. Thiry-three of these were in the Fourth Book Nineteen of them were in Mr. Murphy's room, and 14 in Mr. Macnamara's. Fifty-four were in the Third Book. Thirty-seven of these belonged to Mr. Murphy, and 17 to Mr. Macnamara. Sixty-seven were in the Second Book. Mr. Ferguson taught 52 of them, and Mr. Macnamara 15. Seventeen were in the Second Part, Mr. Ferguson having 10 and Mr. Macnamara 7. Sixteen were in First Part, 14 of whom attended Mr. Ferguson and 2 Mr. Macnamara.

At my second visit 188 attended school, but only 167 the whole half day, the others being absent from noon till recess in the band. Of the 167, 32 were in the Fourth Book. Eighteen of these were taught by Mr. Murphy and 14 by Mr. Macnamara. Forty were in the Third Book. Twenty-five were with Mr. Murphy and 15 with Mr. Macnamara. Sixty-five were in the Second Book. Forty-five were with Mr. Ferguson and 20 with Mr. Macnamara. Seventeen were in the Second Part. Thirteen in Mr. Ferguson's and 4 in Mr. Macnamara's room. Fifteen were in the First Part. Twelve in Mr. Ferguson's and 3 in Mr. Macnamara's.

I examined in arithmetic, reading, writing, spelling, literature, grammar and geography. Literature in all the classes was exceedingly good. In nearly all cases the boys had a thorough and correct appreciation of what they read. The arithmetic in Mr. Murphy's 4th class, in Mr. Macnamara's 4th class, in Mr. Ferguson's 2nd class was good. In the other classes it was not good. In reading and spelling all the classes did very well. In writing excellent work is being done. The grammar in Mr. Murphy's highest class was good. In the other classes studying the subject the result was just fair. Not much time is spent at geography, hence the boys are in this subject only fair.

Last May the teachers attended the Teachers' Institute for two days in Orillia, and went away much pleased with the meeting.

Before closing I take this opportunity to thank the Warden for his uniform kindness in listening to my suggestions and recommendations, and for his alacrity, when possible, in carrying them out.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

ISAAC DAY.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

PENETANGUISHENE, October 30th, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the thirty-first annual statistical report of the Ontario Reformatory for Boys for the year ending 30th September, 1890.

The statistical tables furnished shew, at the end of the year, a slight decrease in population as compared with 1889, viz.: 201 as to 210. During the latter year 85 were received, this year 63 is the total commitments. Yet the average number of inmates in residence during 1890 is very little less than in 1889, viz.: 209 as to 211. This year 32 were discharged before expiry of sentence; last year 33 was the number. Good conduct and progressiveness on the part of the releasees being, one case excepted, the basis on which freedom had been obtained. My remarks on matters, general and particular, connected with the institution will be found below.

Before entering on this task I am compelled to acknowledge that I am still in the condition outlined in the second paragraph of last year's report. My avowal then was as follows:—

"In previous reports, extending over ten years, nearly if not everything of note having been discussed, it becomes a difficulty without repeating oneself to make the report for this year interesting or even readable. Religious instruction—elementary scholastic education—industrial training—legislation—the pardoning power and its application—progress—advantages and disadvantages, etc. —all these in their turn have been treated, crudely, it must be admitted, in the annual reports of the last decade."

My condition being as above described, it now occurs to me that it would not be out of place to reproduce portions of former reports wherein important matters affecting seriously the progress and well being of our charge were pointed out and commented upon with the hope that within a reasonable time remedies would be provided. The state of things then complained of being still without change or betterment in any way justifies reproduction.

"To all humanity, hope is an indispensable aid in the attainment of a better state of being. It is the great excitant to perseverance in well doing Withhold it, then recklessness, indifference and worse, will fill the void. This being admitted with respect to humanity in general, how much more does hope become an essential to the unfortunate and misguided youths relegated, through their misdeeds, to a reformatory. Since the establishment of this reformatory its inmates, past and present, have been in a great measure bereft of this, to them, "indispensable aid" towards the betterment of their moral condition; and that such should have been and still be the case, is to be deplored.

"Readers less patient than yourself would have called on us, ere this, to cease wailing and to indicate without more ado, the object aimed at in the foregoing remarks; and ask if it be intended to convey that hope, the potent incentive to the attainment of all good, has no abiding place in the institution referred to. To this, reply may be made that that *fulness of hope* necessary to stimulate to earnest endeavour in the "putting off of the old and in putting on the new," which encourages the growth of self-respect, which sustains the weak and erring when endeavouring to do better, and impels them to renewed efforts towards self-improvement; the hope which inspires all workers, more particularly the youthful ones, the hope of receiving tangible and prompt reward is, in a great measure, denied. But instead of that invigorating hope, we have the "hope deferred, which maketh the heart sick," which begets and fosters restlessness and discontent, and bars the way to progress. This lamentable condition of affairs is wholly due to defective legislation, and this legislation has been, is, and will continue to be, until intelligently amended, productive in numerous instances, of results the reverse of cheering. At this point the question might well be asked, why was not legislation better adapted to meet the wants of all concerned, sought for and secured ere this? An answer to this query, in as concise terms as is possible for me, it will be my endeavour to give in the succeeding paragraph.

"It will not be unknown to you that in 1880, in conjunction with the change from the penal to the paternal system of discipline, to render the introduction of the latter more effective in achieving the end desired, the government of this province sought for and obtained from the local legislature an act entitled "An Act respecting the Ontario Reformatory for Boys." Although some of the salutary clauses of this Act were impaired by amendments in its passage through the house, still it was sufficiently comprehensive to meet the end in view. The assent of the Federal Parliament being necessary to give it effect, it was there subjected to another amending process which resulted in making the Act much less comprehensive and salutary; besides, a restrictive clause vesting the pardoning power in the Governor-General in Council, was inserted in the Bill, which left matters almost in the same condition as they had been ere the Province initiated the legislation intended to be remedial. The Province aimed at vesting the pardoning power, the pivotal centre of all reforming agencies, in the Ontario executive, and, when it was considered that the whole expense of the maintenance, management, structural enlargement and improvement of the reformatory has to be shouldered by the Province, and that its executive has to assume the sole responsibility in respect to its operations, this design could have not been styled unreasonable. Further, it could not well be considered irrational to infer that the government so intimately connected with all matters pertaining to the institution should have everything to say in connection with all that effects its inmates. Instead, through the restrictive clause referred to, the Ottawa executive retains the pardoning power, and were it not that all that pertains to the *Criminal Law* is centered in the Dominion authorities, such retention might well be deemed an absurd and illogical arrangement, particularly when it is clear that beyond exercising control over pardoning power in its application to the worthy in this reformatory, it has no further indentification whatever with the institution, nor any active, living interest, present or future. in respect to its inmates. Through the retention of this power by the executive at Ottawa, many difficulties arise and much serious delay takes place when remissions for good conduct are sought for, and this is owing to one fact amongst many others, that the same cumbersome *modus operandi* has to be observed in regard to boys confined here—the great majority being guilty only of the pettiest offenses—as has to be pursued when seeking for the release of felons from the penitentiary.

"All law being based on common sense it is but reasonable to expect that common sense should guide it in its operations. Let us then examine the procedure in regard to the law of pardon, and see how far common sense prevails in its application. In respect to the inmates of this Reformatory two modes only are available, the first through action, by petition to the Governor-General in Council, from without; the second, from within, by action on the part of the Superintendant to move the Ontario Executive to apply to the Executive of the Dominion. The first being the most practicable, and, if unsuccessful, the least likely to create heart-burnings and discontent on the part of those most immediately interested, is put into operation in regard to a certain boy who has merited by good conduct that his sentence be remitted. To this end the boy is encouraged to write to his parents, or guardians, as the case may be, and suggest that if a petition to the Ottawa authorities were prepared, the requisite number of signatures obtained, and then forwarded to the Federal capital, that he had reason to hope when reference would be made to the Superintendant that he would report favourably. Pre-supposing that the initial steps are properly taken, that influential parties take charge of the petition, that they duly attended to the trust, that the members of the Executive, or their deputies, more intimately connected, officially, with the movement, were not absent, or if in their offices were free to attend to the matter, that the whole prescribed formula, including reference to the Superintendent, has been observed, and that so far no hitch in the proceedings has taken place, what then? The sentencing Judge or Police Magistrate is placed in the possession of the file of papers in the case and asked to report, and, should his report be unfavourable, then all the trouble, expense, and anxiety undergone has, so far as those from without are concerned, a very disappointing ending. But an ending more serious still has to be taken into account. It was not possible in the nature of things that the boy should be ignorant of the exertions put forth in his behalf, or that he merited that these exertions should be made, then comes the question. What of him? and what of his future in connection with this, to him, disastrous ending. In nine cases out of ten "the last state is worse than the first," for instead of being hopeful and progressive he is in a condition exactly the reverse. "*Facilis est descensus Averni.*"

"Referring such matters to the sentencing Judge is difficult to reconcile with ordinary common sense, for in what way is it possible that he can form an estimate of the changes for the better which may have taken place in the habits and character of the delinquent since he saw him in the dock, years before. Even when sentencing him he could not, having regard to his social position as compared with that of the culprit, have much, if any, knowledge of the boy's antecedents except such as he may have obtained from the constables the essence of whose training is to view mankind in general from that point only where the shadows are darkest. Of the earnest strivings after better things, or, of the transformation of character resulting therefrom, the sentencing judge can have no adequate, in fact, no idea at all. Still the culprit that stood up before him for sentence, two or three years before, more or less, is again subjected to be tried by him, and this time without counsel to sift or jury to weigh the evidence, without being seen even, at this critical time by the dignitary in whose hands his release or detention entirely rests, and who, by the procedure which obtains, constitutes in himself a Court of Final Appeal. In determining the matter the only guide this court can have would be the notes made when the delinquent was first tried and sentenced, but unfortunately these cannot tell the judge of the changes which have taken place in the interim since he was before him in person, nor of the efforts made by the boy to shorten, by his good behaviour, his term of imprisonment. The pity of it is the lad himself feels that he has honestly earned the remission sought for, he is also aware that those best able to judge as to his merits, through seeing him day by day, struggling to improve, have already vouched for him and that his release has been recommended. As he patiently but hopefully waits for a favourable response to the appeal made in his behalf, a description of him might be attempted: but, when he learns that the movement has failed: that (to his mind) a miscarriage of justice has taken place; that all his strivings have been of no avail; and that his hopes of being reunited to his friends and his family, purged of the stain of crime, are blasted, then no pen can adequately describe the bitterness of his feelings, neither would it be possible to speculate with any degree of accuracy as to the evil results likely to accrue from this, to him, terrible disappointment.

"The above criticism is intended to refer only to the law in itself; to attempt to criticize the dispensers thereof would not only be in bad taste, but would also be an act of unpardonable temerity, as they only apply the law in all good faith as part of the duty devolving in them. Many, if not all, of the judges and police magistrates would, we have reason to believe, desire that after pronouncing and recording sentence, their functions in regard to those sentenced should cease to be further operative.

"All these failures, disappointments, and heartburnings, etc., attempted to be described in the preceding paragraphs could, we are certain, be readily obviated. Were the bench, as a whole, possessed of the fact that in accordance with Dominion and Provincial legislation, vide Dom. Stat. Vic. 43, cap. 39, sec 1, and Ont. Stat. Vic. 43, cap. 34, secs. 27, 28, it had the power to sentence for *indefinite* periods all juvenile delinquents brought before it, and that by so sentencing, secs. 8, 10, Dom. Stat., and secs. 31, 32, 33, Ont. Stat. of said Acts, would be brought into operation whereby remissions would be obtainable without reference to it, its representatives would, we are certain, cease to pronounce *definite* sentences. Nearly six years have elapsed since this legislation has been made operative, still only thirty-nine (39) boys are at present in the institution whose sentences are indefinite.

"Until all or the great majority of the inmates are sentenced under sec. 1, it would be utter rashness and unwisdom to attempt making operative sec. 10 Dom. Stat., referred to. This latter section, in effect, provides, under certain regulations to be assented to by the Governor-General in Council, that the authorities immediately connected with the maintenance and management of the reformatory may, after the expiration of the fixed term, grant discharges, absolute or upon probation. But as things are, with only 17 per cent. of our population sentenced indefinitely, no advantage can be taken of this section, else class legislation would be introduced, whereby the very few who were fortunate enough to receive indefinite sentences would benefit beyond their less fortunate comrades whose sentences are definite, although the offences for which the latter were committed are, in many cases, less serious than those of the former.

"The logical sequence to the foregoing is the question—Why does not the Judiciary apply this later legislation when sentencing juvenile delinquents, for whose special benefit it was enacted? An answer to this, perhaps not the proper one, will be found in my annual report of 1882, which I will here take the liberty of quoting.

"'I can readily understand that those charged with the administration of justice have felt themselves justified hitherto in not taking advantage of the section referred to. Their impressions of this institution were, in a great measure, formed at a time when it systematically failed in its mission, when, from false notions and severe measures, it was a *prison*, not a *reformatory*. I am satisfied that had they an opportunity of seeing for themselves the vast and radical changes brought about here, of late years, they would gladly avail themselves of their powers, and would place the boy in a position to make his own fortune, with no fear of its being marred, but by his own misconduct. By so sentencing them, they would enable the superintendent to place a boy at once in *graded line*, and to make him feel that nothing stood between him and his freedom but his own conduct. The administrators of justice would then have the immense satisfaction of knowing that, in thus sentencing a boy to the reformatory, they were taking the most direct and effective means towards his true and complete redemption.'

"The portion of the report from which this quotation is taken was devoted to a review of the position as it was then, and although three years have since come and gone, the position remains unimproved. Further on in this report a suggestion was made which it may not be out of place to quote just here.

"'For the purpose of removing any misconceptions, would it not be well that those, in whose hands the future of the boys in some measure lies, should have such an opportunity of seeing for themselves the institution in its improved state; that, by means of a visit, properly organized, they might be able to dispel any previously conceived ideas, and to obtain correct and clear notions on our work, and our ways and means of doing it. I would respectfully suggest, in accordance with the foregoing remarks, that steps be taken to secure, on that occasion, the largest possible representation of the dignitaries referred to, since I feel assured that, while such a visit cannot fail to be very interesting to these gentlemen, it will be, moreover, the means of putting the institution in its proper light before their minds in such a way as would lead us to hope that subsequent committals would be made in greater consonance with the spirit of the statutes. I am quite certain they will rejoice that wise and thoughtful legislation has placed in their hands the power of sentencing for an indefinite period, since we have seen above that this alone can obviate the great difficulty which now stands in our way as a reformatory—our present slow and unwieldly pardoning system.'

"There can be no reason for doubting had this visit been arranged and successfully carried out at the time (1882), or as soon after as was possible, that now, instead of 17 per cent. only of the inmates being sentenced indefinitely, the great majority, if not all, would be so sentenced, and, were this achieved, sec. 10 Dom. Stat. would be at once put into operation, and by its salutary aid, judiciously applied, the hopelessness complained of would be at once removed; for then the greatest incentives to earnest, healthy endeavour—recognition and reward—can be applied, grade books can be opened wherein each boy on his admission will be started in a definite grade line, and will know, month by month, the state of his progress, with the encouraging conviction that in attaining a certain point in the grade book his remission will be *prompt and certain*. Still, 'better late than never,' and if the desired visit cannot be managed, let some other means be taken to bring this matter to the notice of the Bench, when, without doubt, it will receive the thoughtful attention it deserves from the cool-headed, warm-hearted, kindly-disposed gentlemen who sit thereon."

Concurrent with the above, the Roman Catholic chaplain, Reverend J. F. McBride, in his annual report, made representation as follows:

"I will now venture a few remarks on a matter, the correct regulation of which has much to do with the moral progress of boys here. I am of opinion that the work of the reformatory would be much more effectual if means were provided, by which boys who come here hardened in crime or who show themselves recalcitrant under ordinary Reformatory treatment, could be temporarily separated from the rest of the institution. The only means now at hand for repressing insubordination, or for preventing a thoroughly bad boy doing injury to his comrades, is ordinary cell punishment. Apart from the manifest inconvenience of this in chronic cases, this treatment brings to such boys the idea of punishment only, and since a boy who professes sorrow for his offence, and promises amendment is (ordinarily) at once released, it is plain, and results prove it, that the effect produced is at best transitory, and from the nature of the restraints imposed, must be so. When frequent repetition of this punishment becomes necessary, it at length tends only to dull the boy's self respect, and to make him regard good promises simply as methods of release from punishment. So far as regards the boy. Now for his comrades. We have here two distinct classes. I speak of a matter well known to the Reformatory officials. We have a few boys who come here positively hardened in crime, possibly after spending a few terms in jail with the worst characters in the country, depraved in mind and body. We have them here to reform them, certainly. But until they become amenable to ordinary reformatory treatment, their baneful and blasting influence should not be allowed to reach the second class, those namely, who, through want of parental control are sent here for vagrancy or trivial offence, still free from habitual vice, with minds ready, often eager, for the salutary teaching of which their unfortunate circumstances had previously deprived them. It is manifestly building with one hand, and pulling down with the other, to allow the evil influence of such bad cases as I have mentioned to contaminate their comrades. Such boys themselves may be reformed, have, in the past, been reformed ; but it takes time, and meanwhile sad damage is done. Under the existing system these boys during recreation must necessarily mingle freely with the younger and less depraved, and there is nothing so fatal to virtuous inclinations as the evil conversation of a depraved boy. No amount of discipline or care can prevent it. Discipline here is simply perfect ; the guards vigilant, and kept so ; yet the evil influence of this handful of bad boys is felt to a deplorable extent

"I believe, and I recommend it to your earnest attention, that there is but one way in which the evil can be prevented, and that is, by complete isolation from the rest of the institution. Let boys whose antecedents give evidence of habitual criminality, or whose disposition and temperament show that the kindly influences which now so happily rule in your Reformatory, would be, for the moment, thrown away upon them, be placed in a separate class, in a separate building if possible, where, under more severe discipline and greater restraint, they would learn self-control, lose little by little their vicious inclinations, and presently become fit for promotion to the Reformatory as it now exists. The Reformatory years ago adapted its treatment (possibly by necessity) to the hardened class, and became a prison pure and simple. The Reformatory now, with infinitely better results, adapts its treatment to the far more numerous class (quite 80 or 90 per cent. of the whole) who are amenable to kindly influences, but you cannot adequately legislate for the two classes together.

"Again, magistrates send us boys of 18 and 19 for three and four years. But 75 per cent. of our boys are sent here at 14 or under. It is plain that the treatment which is suitable for young boys of 12 and 13, cannot satisfactorily be adapted to young men of 20 and 21. I am of opinion, therefore, that as a rule sentences to the Reformatory should not run beyond the 18th year of the boy's age, so long at least as you have only one house and one method of reform for all courses, young and old.

"Another trouble, and a grievous one, comes from the unsatisfactory working of the pardoning machinery. It is very easy to exhort a boy to be patient, but quite another matter to expect him to *be so*, when he knows that a comrade who did not deserve remission a whit better than himself, has been fortunate enough to have his papers put through by the efforts of influential friends in Ottawa, whilst his own well-earned release hangs on the hooks till his hopes are finally killed by an adverse memorandum from the magistrate who sentenced him, who saw him only for a moment as he passed before him from the dock to the prison, and who knows absolutely nothing of the boy's present mental and moral condition.

"I believe, therefore, that to bring out the maximum efficiency of the reformatory you require,

"1st. A suitable house of correction or similar establishment under control of the reformatory authorities, but so arranged that its inmates shall be absolutely isolated from the reformatory proper, to which they can only gain admittance when their conduct gives assurance that they will not be a source of contamination for their better-disposed comrades. The details of such a house are not so difficult or so costly as at first glance would appear.

"2nd. A satisfactory pardoning system which, to be perfect, would involve indefinite sentence, and prompt remission as soon as a boy should show himself thoroughly reformed.

"The deep interest I feel in those here under my charge will plead my excuse for having entered into these details. Your own knowledge of reformatory matters will show you that both the matters of which I have written bear very directly on the spiritual advancement of boys here."

The reflections conveyed and the suggestions made in the above extract were the outcome of mutual discussion indulged in from time to time. No one other than a spiritual director could better animadvert with secure knowledge to the indiscriminate intermingling of the vicious with the comparatively innocent, or more accurately estimate its calamitous results.

For some years an agitation having for its object the reform and amelioration of the systems in vogue in relation to the jails, prisons and reformatories of the Province was set on foot by the thoughtful, earnest and philanthropic. The efforts put forth in this connection resulted in a Prison Reform Convention being held at Toronto in the latter part of November, 1889, the outcome of which, among other important matters of detail, was, that the Government be requested to organize a Prison Reform Commission. This was graciously conceded and five able, experienced gentlemen were appointed Commissioners and endowed with plenary powers for the purposes in view. Pending their report further discussion of special matters affecting this institution would be, in my opinion, out of place.

With this conviction I will now proceed to review the ordinary every-day affairs in which we are interested, and would beg leave to draw your attention, (1st) to the Annual Report of the Acting Protestant Chaplains, also to that of the Roman Catholic Chaplain in which the rev. gentlemen are pleased to bear testimony to the strict and respectful attention paid to their ministrations and to the spiritual progress observable in their respective flocks; (2) to that of the District School Inspector wherein the mental advancement for the year receives favourable comment, and the faithful work of the teachers appreciative notice; and (3) to that of the Surgeon who sets forth the very satisfactory condition of the physical health of the boys.

The material progress for the year has also been satisfactory. Some of the structural changes and improvements for which appropriations had been made cannot be carried to completion within this year. When making requisitions for the ensuing year in Capital Account the reasons why will be given.

In conclusion I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficient and faithful manner in which all the members of my staff have performed their allotted duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOMAS MCCROSSON,
Superintendent.

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, ESQ., M.D.,
Inspector of Prisons, &c., Toronto.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Shewing the operations of the Reformatory for the year ending 30th September, 1890.

In residence 1st October, 1889	210	
Admitted during the year	63	
Total number during the year		273
Discharged according to sentence	34	
Reprieved	32	
Escaped	1	
Transferred to Kingston	1	
Transferred to Central Prison	4	
		72
Remaining in residence 30th Sept., 1890		201

NATIONALITIES of the Boys committed during the year and of those committed since the establishing of the Reformatory.

——	Commitments of the year.	Total commitments.
Canadian	51	1396
English	8	178
Irish	1	72
Scotch	......	30
United States	3	152
Other countries	......	23
Total	63	1851

RELIGIOUS denominations of Boys committed during the year and of those boys remaining in the Institution on the 30th September, also of those committed since the establishment of the Reformatory.

——	Commitments of the year.	In residence 30th September.	Total commitments.
English Church	20	47	579
Roman Catholic	16	65	619
Presbyterians	9	28	189
Methodists	12	49	353
Baptists	5	10	85
Other denominations	1	2	26
Total	63	201	1851

AGES WHEN COMMITTED.

2 at 9	13 at 12	11 at 15
2 at 10	11 at 13	8 at 16
4 at 11	11 at 14	1 at 18

Total.................63

PERIODS OF SENTENCE.

1 year	1	
2 years	4	
3 years	21	
4 years	10	
5 years	5	
Indefinite periods not to exceed 5 years	5	
3 months and an indefinite period not exceed 5 years	1	
6 " " " " " 5	2	
2 years and 9 mos. " " " 5	1	
1 year " " " 5	4	
2 years " " " 5	4	
3 years " " " 5	3	
1 year " " 3	1	
2 years " " " 3	1	
Total	——	63

CRIMES for which the 63 boys were convicted and sentenced to the Reformatory.

Arson	1	
Assault	2	
Housebreaking	1	
Housebreaking and robbery	3	
Housebreaking and larceny	3	
Incorrigible	4	
Indecent assault on male	1	
Larceny	43	
Larceny and wounding	1	
Shopbreaking	1	
Shopbreaking and robbing	1	
Vagrancy	3	
Total	——	63

COUNTIES of the Province from which the 63 commitments were made during the year.

Algoma District	1	Oxford	1
Brant	4	Prescott and Russell	1
Bruce	2	Renfrew	2
Elgin	4	Rainy River District	1
Essex	1	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1
Grey	3	Waterloo	1
Kent	1	Wellington	1
Lambton	1	Welland	3
Leeds and Grenville	2	Wentworth	3
Lennox and Addington	1	York	22
Lincoln	4		—
Middlesex	2	Total	63
Ontario	1		

COUNTIES of the Province from which the 201 boys now in residence originally came.

Algoma District	1
Brant	6
Bruce	7
Carleton	6
Dufferin	1
Elgin	5
Essex	5
Frontenac	10
Grey	9
Haldimand	1
Halton	1
Hastings	1
Huron	1
Kent	3
Lambton	6
Lanark	1
Leeds and Grenville	6
Lennox and Addington	1
Lincoln	8
Middlesex	9
Norfolk	5
Northumberland and Durham	4
Ontario	1
Oxford	3
Peel	1
Perth	1
Peterborough	3
Prescott and Russell	1
Renfrew	3
Rainy River District	1
Simcoe	3
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	6
Victoria	1
Waterloo	3
Welland	7
Wellington	6
Wentworth	21
York	43
Total	201

Number of Commitments since Confederation.

COMMITMENTS.	Year.	Number.	Number at close of same year.
Committed in	1867	55	170
“ “	1868	59	173
“ “	1869	47	170
“ “	1870	41	163
“ “	1871	48	155
“ “	1872	48	158
“ “	1873	31	130
“ “	1874	58	139
“ “	1875	71	173
“ “	1876	47	183
“ “	1877	75	195
“ “	1878	69	196
“ “	1879	57	206
“ “	1880	80	216
“ “	1881	96	250
“ “	1882	84	263
“ “	1883	58	245
“ “	1884	81	242
“ “	1885	51	220
“ “	1886	64	205
“ “	1887	60	192
“ “	1888	78	193
“ “	1889	85	210
“ “	1890	63	201

REPORT OF THE ACTING PROTESTANT CHAPLAINS.

PENETANGUISHENE, October 28th, 1890.

SIR,—We have the honor to submit our report as acting chaplains to the Presbyterian, Methodist and church of England boys of this institution for the period extending from the late chaplain's resignation to September 30th, 1890.

Since the resignation of the Rev. G. E. Lloyd there has been no intermission in the Sunday morning services. These services have been conducted by us alternately.

We regret to say that for some time after Mr. Lloyd's resignation no Sunday school was held. This was owing to the fact that we had not time to conduct the school ourselves, and had received no instructions to appoint a substitute. Some months ago, however, we decided, with the approval of the Superintendent, to employ a layman to take charge of the school, and were fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr. Jamieson, a well-qualified Sunday school teacher. Since the beginning of July he has conducted the Sunday school every Sunday afternoon.

In addition to the Sunday duty we have endeavoured to visit the Reformatory, and to hold classes for the boys of our respective denominations once every week respectively.

With regard to the Library we regret to say that, owing to the difficulty of finding time, and from other causes, we have not been able as yet to distribute the books to the boys. We feel that being without any reading matter is a great privation to many of the boys; and may have an injurious effect upon them morally as well as intellectually. We trust therefore that arrangements may soon be made to have the books distributed either by us or by one of the officials of the institution.

We have much pleasure in stating that the conduct of the boys during Divine service, and at the week day classes has been excellent:—indeed it would be difficult to find boys anywhere more orderly and well-behaved than they have been while under our charge.

We also desire to record our appreciation of the unfailing courtesy of the officials of the institution, and of their readiness at all times to assist us in the discharge of our duties.

We have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servants,

G. M. KINGSTON, Acting Church of England Chaplain.
HUGH CURRIE, Acting Presbyterian Chaplain.
W. A. V. E. PATTYSON, Acting Methodist Chaplain.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,
Inspector.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

R. Christie, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit to you my report as Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Ontario Reformatory for Boys for the year ending September 30th, 1890.

I received my appointment as Chaplain on February 4 of this present year, and entered on the performance of the duties of that office on the 5th of the same month. At that date there were sixty-three Catholic boys in the Reformatory.

The good account of their conduct I received from my predecessor, Rev. L. Minehan, was very gratifying.

The following is the list, viz.:

R. C. boys in institution on September 30, 1889	68
" " " " 1890	64
Boys entered between September 30, 1889, and September 30, 1890	16
Boys gone out " " " " "	20

10 completed their sentence.
10 had sentence shortened on account of good conduct.

From the date of my assuming the duties as Chaplain the list is as follows, viz.:

R. C. boys in institution February 1st, 1890	63
" " September 30, 1890	64
Boys entered between February 1 and September 30, 1890	11
Boys gone out " " " "	10

5 completed their sentences.
5 had sentences shortened on account of good conduct.

The behaviour of my boys has been very good and they attend to their religious duties with great regularity; they seem to vie with each other in doing things well.

I feel certain that it would be very difficult to assemble in any establishment the same number of boys giving the same attention during the preaching of the Divine word. I feel confident that the word of God is not lost on them—No! even to-day it is bringing forth good fruit, and as an example of this: Some three months past I organized a society having for its principal object the complete cessation of profane language, the practise of their religious duties, manliness and respect for authority. I divided them by tens—making six groups of ten each—and placing confidence in the boys I permitted them, each group, to select two monitors of their own choice—making twelve monitors in all. "These were chosen from the bigger and better boys." And let me remark here, that they know one anothers character better than any of the authorities could possibly know them. Now, sir, what has been the result of this society? The moral character of the boys has been greatly improved. They are guardians for one another; the older boys watch over the younger ones, and the smaller ones look to the older for good guidance, which they do give, not only in the chapel but in all other places where they assemble. In a word, this society has been fruitful of the most happy results.

Fourty-four of those in my charge have made their first communion.

Nineteen are now preparing and I hope by New Years to have them ready

On the visit of the Prison Commission to this Institution, one of the gentlemen, the Hon. Mr. Anglin, was courteous enough to address the boys during the hour devoted to doctrinal instruction. He took for his subject "Christian Education," and spoke in his usually happy manner. The lads felt that they were not abandoned and that the institution in which they are placed offers them every advantage to fit them to take their place in the world as good members of society, when their time has expired here.

The majority of the lads that have departed since I assumed my charge as Chaplain of this institution have written me, and I am happy to be able to state that they are all working and seemingly they are making every effort to do well

Now, I feel in duty bound to say that every opportunity has been given me whereby to discharge the duties incumbent on me.

And I may state before closing that during the last eight months I have not had occasion to report any for misconduct or inattention to my instructions.

I do not wish to make you believe that my boys are perfect, for if they were this would not be their place; but I wish to convey to you, sir, that I find the institution offers every possible means of reforming the class of boys sent here. Just one word more about the library. We possess a number of very good books, instructive and very readable; all the boys avail themselves of the privilege and many of them choose the very best of reading; however the little boys, although they have the ambition to read, still the library is very deficient in simple little story books. I trust that when next making a requisition that this complaint will cease and that a supply will be brought on as soon as possible, as we cannot commence too early to cultivate a love of reading.

In the interim between September 30, the closing of the official year, and October 3rd His Grace Archbishop Walsh visited and administered the sacrament of confirmation to twenty-eight boys. The visit of His Grace was long looked forward to by his spiritual children, and they listened with profound attention to the fatherly counsel given them by him. His Grace was highly pleased with the spiritual report I was happily enabled to give him. He was also pleased with the home-like appearance of the institution.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAS. GIBBONS,
R. C. Chaplain

PROTESTANT SCHOOL MASTER'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, October 14th, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the annual report of the Protestant school for the year ending September 30th, 1890.

The number of boys in the Protestant school has decreased from one hundred and forty-one on October 1st, 1889 to one hundred and thirty-six October 1st, 1890.

The educational status of the boys sent here during the past year is much higher than that of the preceding year—afact which, while rendering our task easier, is to be deplored, as education and crimeare not generally thought to be correlative.

We have steadily kept in view that most of the boys sent here have to earn their own living when they leave, and have, therefore endeavored to give them a fair, practical education for the ordinary business of every-day life.

The division of the large school room into two rooms has been a real boon to the assistant teacher, giving him space for better arrangement and organization, besides being a benefit to the boys from a sanitary standpoint.

I annex the usual statements of attendance, etc.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, ESQ.,
Inspector of Prisons, Etc., Toronto, Ont.

REPORT OF ATTENDANCE.

——	Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1889.	Quarter ending Mar. 31st, 1890.	Quarter ending June 30th, 1890.	Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1890.	Total.
Senior Teacher's Room :—					
Aggregate attendance	4232	4400	4947	2777	16356
Number of days taught	73	71	71	49	265
Average daily attendance, 61.7.					
Aggregate non-attendance	827	710	495	456	2488
Causes . At work	674	452	358	290	1774
Causes . Sick	71	124	22	11	288
Causes . Under punishment	82	134	115	155	486
Average daily non-attendance, 9.4.					
Assistant Teacher's Room :—					
Aggregate attendance	5300	4850	4618	3733	18501
Number of days taught	77	71	68	52	268
Average daily attendance, 69.03.					
Aggregate non-attendance	427	393	189	95	1104
Causes . At work	324	241	145	91	801
Causes . Sick	63	119	38	3	223
Causes . Under punishment	40	33	6	1	80
Average daily non-attendance, 4.2.					

NUMBER of Boys belonging to Protestant School, October 1st, 1890.

——	Morning.	Afternoon.	Total.
Senior Teacher's Room	24	36	60
Assistant " "	36	40	76
Total	60	76	136

REPORT OF PROGRESS.

Number of Boys in each class, October 1st, 1889, and position of same September 30th, 1890.

——	Number in each class Oct. 1st, 1889.	Position on September 30th, 1890.							Gone out.
		1st Class.	2nd J. Class.	2nd S. Class.	3rd J. Class.	3rd S. Class.	4th J. Class.	4th S. Class.	
1st Class	28	15	2	7	....	....	....	....	4
2nd " Junior	14	....	2	8	1	....	....	....	3
2nd " Senior	30	....	....	12	9	....	....	....	9
3rd " Junior	26	....	....	....	4	11	3	....	8
3rd " Senior	17	....	....	....	....	2	6	....	9
4th " Junior	17	....	....	....	....	....	6	2	9
4th " Senior	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	6
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Educational Status of Boys Received and Boys Discharged, etc., for the year ending September 30th, 1890.

——	1st Class.	2nd J. Class.	2nd S. Class.	3rd J. Class.	3rd S. Class.	4th J. Class.	4th S. Class.	Total.
Discharged, etc	2	6	4	9	10	11	10	52
Received	17	12	6	5	7	....	....	47

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. W. MURPHY,

Senior Protestant Teacher,
Ontario Reformatory for boys.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL MASTER'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, October 13th, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the following report as Roman Catholic teacher, for the year ending September 30th, 1890.

Since last report twenty boys went out and sixteen came in; these frequent changes tend to disturb and retard the classes. They come in of all ages from six to eighteen, many of whom ten, twelve and even fourteen do not know the alphabet.

The enclosed statement of educational status show the progress made during the year.

Though some are really bright, lack of ambition being a ruling feature, some incentive such as liberation, or shortening the period of incarceration, would stimulate their lagging energies and would be a fitting reward for industry, self-reliance, honesty, and perseverance, as well as instilling into the boy the knowledge that by his own exertion he may obtain the advantages justly merited by a life of usefulness both here and afterwards.

It is apparent to all that the self-denial necessary to overcome his former course and a constant application of his intellectual energies must have a beneficial result.

The following subjects comprise the course taken up, viz.:—Reading, Spelling, Literature, Grammar (Language and Composition), Writing Arithmetic, History Geography, and Book-keeping.

Most attention given to those subjects which will be most beneficial in after life.

The order and discipline compares more than favourably with the ordinary outside school.

Catechism is taught to all.

Statement of attendance etc., enclosed

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. McNAMARA.

R. CHRISTIE, ESQ.,
Inspector of Prisons, etc.,
Toronto.

Statement shewing the Educational Status of Boys entered during the year and same at end of year.

—	Number entered in each class during year ending Sept. 30th, 1890.	POSITION IN CLASS SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1890.								Gone out.
		1st Junior.	1st Senior.	2nd Junior.	2nd Senior.	3rd Junior.	3rd Senior.	4th Junior.	4th Senior.	
Fourth Senior	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
Fourth Junior	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Third Senior	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	2	......
Third Junior	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Second Senior	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Second Junior	6	......	......	2	2	2	......	......	......	......
First Senior	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
First Junior	6	3	2	......	1	......	......	......	......	......
Total	16	3	2	2	3	2	......	1	3	......

Educational Status of Boys Received and Discharged during year ending September 30th, 1890.

—	1st Junior.	1st Senior.	2nd Junior.	2nd Senior.	3rd Junior.	3rd Senior.	4th Junior.	4th Senior.	Total.
Received	6	6	......	......	......	3	1	......	16
Discharged	......	......	......	2	5	3	5	5	20

Statement shewing number in each Class September 30th, 1889, and same September 30th, 1890.

—	1st Junior.	1st Senior.	2nd Junior.	2nd Senior.	3rd Junior.	3rd Senior.	4th Junior.	4th Senior.	Total.
September 30th, 1889	5	6	9	7	10	12	9	10	68
September 30th, 1890	3	4	11	10	9	10	8	9	64

Four boys out of the 64 boys mentioned above did not attend school any part of the time during the year.

REPORT OF ATTENDANCE.

—	Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1889.	Quarter ending Mch. 31st, 1890.	Quarter ending June 30th, 1890.	Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1890.	Total.
Aggregate attendance..................................	4394	4113	4246	2876	15629
Number of days taught, 277½.					
Average daily attendance, 56 178-555.					
Aggregate non-attendance........................	....	....	....	....	....
Causes ..... At work	522	536	419	258	1735
Sickness	14	100	24	2	140
Under punishment	25	15	29	....	69
Average daily non-attendance, 5 3-555.					1944

Statement shewing number in each Class September 30th, 1889, and same September 30th, 1890.

—	No. in each Class Sept. 30th, 1889.	POSITION IN CLASS SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1890.								Gone out.
		1st Junior.	1st Senior.	2nd Junior.	2nd Senior.	3rd Junior.	3rd Senior.	4th Junior.	4th Senior.	
Fourth Senior .	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5
Fourth Junior.	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	4
Third Senior ..	12	....	....	....	....	....	6	3	....	3
Third Junior ..	10	....	....	....	....	1	4	1	....	4
Second Senior.	7	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	2
Second Junior.	9	....	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	1
First Senior ...	6	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	1
First Junior ..	5	....	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Total	68	....	2	10	8	4	10	8	6	20

REPORT OF SURGEON.

SIR,—In making my annual report as surgeon of the Ontario Reformatory for Boys, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1890, I am pleased to be able to say that as far as sickness in the institution is concerned, there is very little to report.

Not only have we had no deaths during the past year, but the general health of the boys has never been as good since the institution has been in existence and if you could be present in the bath-room during your next visit, while the boys are being treated to their plunge bath, and see the amount of real enjoyment taken, hear the peals of laughter and feel the good physique displayed, you would be compelled to admit that a more healthy, happy and robust lot of boys does not exist.

If you follow them to the dormitory, when they retire for the night and see the clean white beds and high and well ventilated rooms, that college boys might well envy—you have one reason for their healthy condition, and if you go still further and are present in the dining room at meal time and see the amount of good substantial food that disappears, you will have positive proof of the sounp condition of their digestive organs.

This condition of affairs at the Reformatory is a source of great satisfaction and amply repays the Government for the very large expenditure made a few years ago, to secure proper sanitary conditions in and about the buildings.

Owing to the naturally healthy position of Penetanguishene and the particularly happy location of the Reformatory building in this the most healthy part of the Province, we have always had a fairly good bill of health during the summer months and any sickness we have had was generally during the spring, autum and winter, when the buildings were more or less closed. and owing largely to the faulty ventilation of the buildings themselves, but since the new improvements have been fairly completed, the health of the boys has been something remarkable.

Of course this is as it should be, for if there be any particular time in the growth of the human system, when the body should enjoy all the benefits of good health, it is when the boy is developing into the man, and the more healthy and strong the frame, and the more happy his condition at this critical period, the more healthy and strong, morally speaking, will grow his mind. So that notwithstanding the ravings of some enthusiasts over that much discussed subject *Heredity*, it is but fair to assume that leaving this institution physically strong, with only happy memories of the time spent in school, workshop and play-room, our boys would be far better fitted to battle successfully with the world, than those who though blessed with *ante-natal* histories of the greatest purity through many generations, were allowed to graduate on the streets.

Beyond a few simple fractures from accidents impossible to avoid and some minor ailments that constantly occur in so large a family as ours, I have nothing of particular interest to add and trust that it may be my good fortune in the future, often to send you as favorable a report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. H. SPOHN,
Surgeon.

DR. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector of Prisons, etc.,
Toronto.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB

BELLEVILLE,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1890.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 & 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1891.

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OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, November, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith the Twentieth Annual Report upon the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, situate in the town of Belleville for the year ending 30th September, 1890.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

THE HONOURABLE J. M. GIBSON, M.P.P.,
Provincial Secretary.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.

TWENTIETH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, November, 1890.

To the Honourable SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K. C. M. G., *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

Herewith I beg to submit the Twentieth Annual Report upon the Institution for the Training and Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1890.

I have the honour to be,
Your Honour's most obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

THE INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

In presenting this the Twentieth Annual Report upon the work of this Institution for the year ending 30th Sept., 1890, I have to report that owing to my very recent appointment as Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, I have not had an opportunity of visiting this Institution, consequently I am unable to place on record any facts from personal observation and shall have to content myself by submitting the reports of my colleague Mr. Christie, who has during the year officially visited the Institution and whose report I am sure will meet with the approval of all who take an interest in the training and education of the deaf and dumb in this province. I also submit the reports of the Superintendent Mr. R. Matheson and that of Dr. Murphy, physician of the Institution, in which will be found detailed statements of the work done during the year. Having carefully looked over those reports I am led to believe that every department of the work is being well conducted, both in the interest of the inmates and the Province, this will be more apparent by a careful examination of the schedules attached giving the expenditure for maintenance for the year as compared with the year previous, considering the increased number of students. I have lately received from the Superintendent a couple of photographs of a number of the students taken while attending convention of the Deaf-Mute Association, held in Toronto, June 21st and 24th, of this year. It would be difficult to find a brighter or more intelligent looking lot of young people in any of the schools in the Province.

Mr. Christie's notes of Inspection for the year under report are as follows:—

I made an inspection of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville on the 20th and 21st February.

Since the date of my last visit an epidemic of measles has prevailed among the pupils, making its appearance about the 1st December and continuing for a month, there being ninety-seven cases in all. Although a number of them were so severe as to require treatment, yet no fatalities occurred and the children all made good recoveries. This epidemic had scarcely disappeared when the troublesome malady known as "la grippe," seized a large number of the pupils, as well as officers, teachers and domestic servants. There were over 200 cases in all more or less severe under treatment. This visitation continued for nearly six weeks, and only one case proved fatal, resulting from complications arising from the disease. So much sickness prevailing continuously for an extended period of time interfered very much with the ordinary routine work of the Institution; but at the time of my visit I was glad to find everything in its normal condition; the general health of the children appeared to be re-established, and the Institution work was being carried on as usual.

Only one pupil was necessarily absent from the classroom on account of illness, but one of the teachers from the after effects of "la grippe," was still confined to his room. The duties of the latter were being discharged by one of the pupils of the graduatory class, which appeared to be the best provision that could be temporarily made under the circumstances.

By an unfortunate accident Mr. S. T. Greene, one of the oldest and most competent teachers, died three days prior to my visit from injuries received about two weeks before.

Mr. Greene was one of the first teachers engaged when the Institution was opened, and during the long period of twenty years he was a devoted instructor of the deaf and dumb children placed under his care. Being a mute himself he was in thorough sympathy with those under his tuition and was looked upon by them as one of their best representatives. In his death the Institution has sustained a very great loss, and his sudden removal from the scene of his active labors will be severely felt. The efficiency of the teaching staff will of course be much impaired, and the appointment of an experienced teacher to fill the vacancy —one not only thoroughly competent from a literary point of view, but also equally capable in communicating to the deaf and dumb children in their natural sign language is indispensable.

Notwithstanding the disabilities referred to I found the domestic arrangements and condition of the Institution in a very satisfactory state.

I discussed with the superintendent the various improvements to be made during the coming season, the expenditure for which, on capital account, will become available so soon as the estimates now under consideration have passed the Legislature.

The pupils in attendance numbered 247—136 boys, and 111 girls; all of whom were neatly and comfortably clad, and they were supplied with a good and wholesome dietary.

I visited the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, on the 19th of April, mainly for the purpose of inspecting the sewage appliances placed there by Major Mayne, of Kingston.

Two small zinc tanks 2′ x 1′, and about 12″ or 14″ deep, are placed one in each of the main closets of the Institution, and a small receptacle in the centre of each funnel-shaped, is made to hold a supply of sulphate of iron. A pipe runs into the tank conveying a small quantity of water to dissolve the sulphate, and the solution then overflows into the drain. This is the extent of the appliance so far as I could see, or learn by enquiry about it.

Sulphate of iron has been used in drains and closets for many years past, either in a dry or dissolved state. The tanks referred to would of course keep up a more regular flow of the ingredient; but beyond that advantage I do not see that the appliance has any special merit. The cost of the fixtures I would estimate to be about $50 or $60.

I could not recommend the adoption of this process as a permanent arrangement as it provides no means for the precipitation of the sludge of the sewage, or for its separation, as is done by the porous carbon system. So far as my observation extends I am of opinion that the latter system is the only method by which the sewage of the Belleville Institution can be treated effectively and with the prospect of securing entire immunity from the bad effects of discharging the same into the bay.

This Institution was again inspected by me on the 9th of August, principally for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the repairs and alteration in progress, prior to the reassembling of the pupils on the 10th September, 1890.

I found the work on the general repairs, plastering, painting, etc., in an advanced state, but on account of the decayed condition of the woodwork in some places a considerably larger sum will be expended than was first contemplated. The near approach of the date when the pupils return will make it necessary to expedite the placing in position of the new boiler for increased steam supply and the engine for laundry and other work.

The most important of the alterations is the reconstruction and fitting up of the kitchen with new utensils which work is well in hand and will no doubt be ready before the term commences.

The appropriation for this expenditure will not be exceeded and this great improvement will be effected at a very ordinary outlay.

I found all other matters in connection with the ordinary routine of the Institution to be quite satisfactory, and apart from the alterations above referred to I found nothing special to note on the occasion of this visit.

In company with Dr. P. H. Bryce, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health and Mr. Kivas Tully, Provincial Architect, I visited the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, to determine as to the ability of the Conder system of treating the sewage from the Institution.

Various tests were made, the result of which cannot be accurately determined and a definite decision as to the practical utility of the system must consequently be delayed until the experiments and tests are completed. It does not appear however, that the system can be adopted with advantage here as the objection to the present mode of discharging the sewage into the bay of Quinte, still continues. All that the system accomplishes being any chemical action upon the sewage that may take place before it is thus discharged.

After the tests applied are completed, however, the whole matter will be more fully reported upon.

I found that the improvements referred to in my last minutes of inspection were all completed, though some slight additions had to be made, thereto the whole refitting has been accomplished in a very satisfactory manner. The engine works nicely and smoothly, and the boiler furnishes one-third more steam capacity, affording ample power, and at the same time doing the heating and the cooking in the kitchen with much better results than the ranges heretofore used and much more economically.

The reassembling of the pupils had taken place, and the whole Institution was being put in a thoroughly efficient working condition.

The teaching staff which will be augmented, and the existing vacancies supplied will no doubt maintain for the Institution its high reputation as a training and educational school.

REPORT ON THE CONDER SYSTEM OF TREATING SEWAGE AT THE ONTARIO INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB BELLEVILLE.

To the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture:

Your Commissioners have to report that having visited the Institution on September 16th, 1890, they in company with Mr. Kivas Tully, of the Public Works Department, the Superintendent and Major Mayne, who has charge of the Conder system, examined carefully into the process as it is in operation there, and found as follows:

1st. That a small tank two feet by one foot is placed in the closets of either wing at a point such that it can discharge the Conder solution,, which consists of four and one-half pounds of sulphate of iron daily, or nine pounds for the whole Institution (being one pound per month for each inmate), together with a small piece of meat (other organic matter as cheese may also be used), upon which water trickles, and when the apparatus is in use this solution is allowed to trickle into the soil pipe and thence go into the sewer.

2nd. We were informed that the water is turned on and the solution used only in the evening, as the closets are but little used during the day.

3rd. Thence we visited the outside latrines and found them of such a size (twenty-five feet by two feet fifteen inches), and so constructed that they can be flushed several times if necessary during the day. They were well kept.

4th. The main sewer at the East of the building receives all the house slops, kitchen slops, etc., and at a point further south receives the sewage from the west wing, superintendent's house, etc. This sewer was examined and found in good working order, and discharging at the edge of the bay, south of the Institution, about a quarter of a mile distant. Regarding the usefulness of the precipitant as used, the following facts were noted:

(*a*). That it is used only during the night when very little sewage leaves the buildings, and hence it is not applied to the great bulk of the sewage which leaves the latrines, the kitchen and the laundry, as at their ordinary rate of movement of two feet per second the sewage would be in the bay in about ten minutes.

(*b*). That assuming for the moment the precipitant to be useful, its use in so partial a manner practically fails to do the work intended, viz., to disinfect and disintegrate the most important part of the sewage, viz., the excreta.

(*c*). That therefore the cost of the sulphate of iron poured into the sewers at night, amounting at three cents a pound, to twenty-seven cents a day, or $98.55 annually, is practically valueless for the purposes intended.

As it is of importance to know the character of the so-called Conder method, your Commissioners took samples of sewage from 1st, the latrines; 2nd, the sewer where receiving the house wastes; 3rd, at a point below the junction of the west branch with the main sewer; 4th, at the outlet of the sewer in the bay.

A drop or two of each was added to gelatine tubes and left with the Superintendent to observe results. In a few days all the tubes had undergone putrefaction, and to use the Superintendent's words, "the contents of the tubes got so offensive that we removed them to a room upstairs. The tubes from which the gelatine tubes were inoculated were brought to Toronto, and they similarly had become in a few days, notably 1st and 2nd samples, extremely offensive.

A biological analysis of these samples has been carefully made, and the following results were obtained:

Each of the four samples showed when examined biologically innumerable bacteria of various forms. This indicates that the same conditions would exist in the sewage when poured into the bay and in its progress down the stream.

As Major Mayne has stated to your Commissioners what he claims for the Conder method of sewage disposal, it has appeared desirable that your Commissioners should inquire more particularly into its merits. Major Mayne claims for the method:

1st. That the sewage is not only displaced or clarified, but that it is also purified.

2nd. That it requires no special work for its application,

3rd. That it creates no sludge, and consequently only a small settling tank is required for the precipitant.

4th. That it not only arrests decomposition, but also the evolution of sewer gas, and destroys bacterial life.

5th. That there is no smell below the part where it is applied.

Your Commissioners have to say in reply to these claims that if the method was considered to be in operation at the time of their visit, then, as would appear from the above experiments, the claims set forth are not maintained; but if it be said that the method was not in operation, then there is indicated a very grave defect in the method of its applicatiou, and in the manner in which it is carried out.

That the system is still believed in, may, however, be seen from the paper read before the recent meeting of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, at Brighton on August 25th, 1890.

Major Conder there claimed for it in addition to the claims given above:

6th. That the effluent may be discharged directly into any stream without any injury to the water.

7th. That the silt is inoffensive, and has been shown to be a good manure.

He states the action to be that it takes hold of the urea, making the following chémical changes:

Urea—Sulphate of Iron—$Ch_4 N_{20} + Fe So_4 + 7H._2 O.$ (water of crystalization) $= (N.H._4) S.O_4 + Fe Co_3 + 5H O.$ (Ammonia Sulphate), (iron Carbonate) (water).

Allowing that the conversion of urea thus does take place, it would be absurd to say that the great bulk of sewage is made up of urea, or that sulphate of iron is capable of so extended a chemical action as to cause the great bulk of the organic matter of sewage to disappear in so simple a manner.

In the discussion which followed the reading of Major Condor's paper, Dr. Alfred Carpenter, Croyden, one of the most prominent and scientific medical health officers of Great Britain, is quoted in the report of the meeting in the *Sanitary Record*, as follows:—"Dr. Carpenter emphatically denied many of Major Conder's statements with regard to the pollution of the soil of sewage farms. The destruction of the material in human sewage is contrary, he said, to all political economy, and therefore he condemned these iron processes. Properly constructed sewers breed no sewer gas, and if the sewage is placed upon the land within, say three hours of discharge no harm can befall. Under very special circumstances the use of sulphate of iron is proper, but over areas it is mischievous.

Dr. Carpenter had used sulphate of iron in tanks, but has discontinued it on account of the expense.

Mr. Richard F. Grantham, Mem. Institute, C. E., in another paper on the disposal of London sewage on Maplin Sands, referred to the various soils and their capacity for absorbing or filtering sewage, and spoke of the strong concensus of opinion against any chemical treatment of sewage.

Without referring to the details of the use of iron salts for the purification of sewage, it may be said that they have been used for many years at different places, with lime, alum, etc., and have all had the same object in view of preventing rapid decomposition of the sewage, and of precipitating it either into tanks or in water courses. As I believe, no person prior to Mr. Conder, has urged that the iron solution destroys or eats up the sewage, and as he claims that his process notably lessens sewage, we must ask what argument the claim is based upon ? Your Commissioners have been informed by Major Mayne that the secret of the process is the presence of organic matter in the solution, to prevent, as stated by him, the oxidization of the sulphate of iron before it is applied to the sewage. How this is accomplished where a portion of beef is placed in the solution, which, in so far as its juices contain albumen, is likely to be attacked by the iron as a precipitant, and so have its available activity for sewage lessened, your Commissioners cannot understand, and until the matter is explained chemically they must assume that ordinary sulphate of iron placed in the tanks would exert quite as much influence in precipitating sewage as does the sulphate solution plus a portion of fresh meat. In any case the conclusion of the whole matter seems to be that the sewage when the iron salt is being used is in part being precipitated in its course to the bay, and that there it forms a black mass of sludge at the end of the pipe, the organic matter of which will undergo putrefaction, except such portions as may have become carbonate of iron, which make up but a small portion of the whole ; and that we have no evidence—in fact the contrary—that the bacteria of pathogenic disease if present in the sewage will not be carried out into the bay, and perhaps by their free multiplication in the bay water, affect the purity of the Belleville water supply. Abundant examples might be given showing that this is quite possible.

Your Commissioners, in view of the failure of such a scheme as the Conder system to produce the desired result, have examined the ground with a view to seeing whether an alternative plan of disposing of the sewage of the Institution on land might not be adopted. There is an opportunity of having the sewage distributed from the existing main drain upon a sewage farm at a very small cost if the levels prove satisfactory. We are informed of a yet more desirable piece of land to the north of the Institution, but until the levels are taken it was thought best not to go into details regarding the preferable ground to be used. The plan would involve the grading of an area of ground to a level, in the same way as at London. Not more than an acre of ground would probably be needed Probably a certain amount of subsoil tile drainage would be found necessary ; but all the necessary work in addition to the preparation of the field would be an arrangement of tanks of such capacity as would store the sewage of, at the most, twenty-four hours, and having automatic overflows arranged according to well known principle.

Your Commissioners would advise that they be appointed a committee, with the Chief of the Department of Public Works, to take the necessary steps for working out the details of such a scheme, at as early a date as possible. This seems all the more necessary as serious complaint has for two years been made by the citizens of Belleville, regarding the danger caused to its public water supply from the sewage of the Institution being, as it is now, poured into the Bay of Quinte.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Signed,

PETER H. BRYCE,
R. CHRISTIE.
} Commissioners.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

BELLEVILLE, September 30th, 1890.

R. CHRISTIE, ESQ.,
Inspector Asylums, Prisons, etc.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the twentieth annual report of this institution up to 30th of September, 1890, and to report an increased number of pupils in attendance. Our work during the past year has been encouraging, notwithstanding the serious interruptions to which we were subjected on account of sickness of pupils, officers and teachers. The pupils of every class at the close of the term gave evidence of having been thoroughly and conscientiously taught. The examination papers were sent to the parents and they were satisfied with the progress made by their children. We have several grades of intellect to deal with : bright, dull and stupid, but all were improved, more or less, according to their individual capacity. We still work on the lines of the Combined System, as being the most applicable and efficient for the greatest number.

THE OBJECT AIMED AT.

The deaf are deficient in language, and this is the first and most important question to be considered in connection with their education. Ideas must precede words. We give a deaf child an idea, by presenting an object or describing an action, and then teach it how to express that idea in words. To vary the illustration—we try to impress a picture on the child's mind, and then have it give a simple description of that picture. The task is more or less difficult according to age and experience. With beginners, a few words of monosyllabic form may suffice, while older and more advanced pupils will employ sentences. All subjects taught in our classes are made subservient to the one main object—an acquirement of language. Only those who have had some experience know how difficult the task is. The means employed to accomplish this purpose are not defined by any particular rules. It is true that experience has shown what systems have resulted most satisfactory, but much depends on individual capacity and tact. Teachers vary in their methods, but all aim at the same object—the development of thought and use of words to express thoughts. A deaf child has no conception of sound, and cannot reason from analogous principles. This accounts for the frequent "mutisms," so called, that are met with in their compositions. When we consider the idiomatic character of our language, and how many difficulties are encountered by the most favored students who seek a knowledge of its forms, we can find an excuse for failures by the deaf. It is really a wonder that they do not blunder more frequently and seriously than they do. We also recognize the fact, that in future life our students must come in contract with, and make use of, the varied business and social expressions that form so large a part of our common vocabulary. To familiarize them with this kind of language is another and important responsibility devolving upon teachers of the deaf. It is a responsibility quite distinct from that of teaching a simple expression of thought. In order that it may be well performed there should be facilities for demonstrating all that is taught. For instance, the teacher should be provided with a large and varied assortment of articles commonly employed in trade and business. It is sometimes necessary to turn the school room into a store or shop, and have the actual transaction performed, in order to give the pupils a correct idea of what is meant. In the absence of suitable aids teachers have to resort to all kinds of devices in the form of language lessons. They present the facts in skeleton forms and the pupils fill in what is omitted, to test their knowledge of the transactions. We have recently added a selection of objects for the use of our teachers and the walls of a number of the school-rooms are adorned with pictorial representations of the tools, etc. employed in various trades; of the domestic and wild animals and of articles in every day use, many of which are unattainable in object forms. We hope to increase this feature of our mode of imparting instruction from year to year until we shall have a complete repository of everything that can be of any use to us in our work. We feel that excellent results have been achieved by well-directed labor in the past, but we are striving for even better results in the future. We feel proud of the greater proportion of our pupils who have left us after a few years instruction, and of the creditable records they are winning in the race of life. What they have accomplished and are now accomplishing, in the performance of life's varied duties, attest the merits of our system of instruction; they are quite able to compete in the general struggle for supremacy and succeed more often than they fail. When they attain such success as to stand on their merits on the same plane as their more favored, because hearing competitors, the object we have in view is accomplished, our expectations are realized, and we are inspired with increased zeal for the work and bright hopes for the happiness and prosperity of our deaf children.

NOT AN ASYLUM.

I have heretofore mildly protested against the classification of this Institution. It is, in every respect, a school, where a practical system of education is adopted, and where the pupils are trained in scholastic and industrial pursuits. It is in no sense a charitible institution, neither is it an asylum. Should it not, therefore, be placed where it properly belongs—under the Educational Department of the government? We think we have the same right to such a classification as the Agricultural College or Upper Canada College. It is because we are sensitive of the inferior status accorded us by the present arrangements, and the inconsistent interpretation placed upon our work and merits that I suggest a change. We want to be recognized as a *school*, and not as a prison or charitable institution. Such a recognition would give us a higher and certainly a more reasonable status among similar institutions of this and other countries.

BETTER ACCOMMODATION NEEDED.

For some time we have felt the need of more room and greater convenience for teachers and pupils, and the increased attendance this session again directs special attention to the matter. A number of our class-rooms are too small, and the general arrangements are such as to militate considerably against the efficiency of the work done, or attempted to be done. The accommodation at present is not inadequate to the requirements of the school, and I would earnestly recommend that provision be made as soon as possible for the erection of a new and improved school building. It is quite probable that the attendance of pupils will increase in the future, and as now circumstanced we are unable to provide for their proper classification and instruction. We also need a larger and better lighted chapel. The room now used for devotional and congregational purposes is small, inconvenient and gloomy. There is no chance for platform displays, and when the weather is unfavorable the light is altogether insufficient for the purposes of illustration and instruction. The deaf receive amusement and information through the medium of sight only. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that they should have every facility for seeing plainly what the teacher or lecturer presents by signs or the manual alphabet. Our dormitory accommodation is also limited, every room being crowded to its utmost capacity; in fact, they are too crowded for health.

THE TORONTO CONVENTION.

The third bi-ennial meeting of the Ontario Deaf-Mute Association was held in the Y. M. C. A. building, Toronto, on the 21st, 23rd and 24th of last June. Appropriate religious services were conducted on Sunday, the 22nd, which proved highly interesting and beneficial to those who attended. This Association was organized six years ago, in Toronto, with the expressed object of contributing by essays and discussions to the moral, social and intellectual advancement of deaf-mutes residing in Ontario. It was ascertained that graduates of the Institution, possessing a fair knowledge of life's duties, and a keen interest in whatever pertains to their welfare generally, became discontented and retrograded in knowledge, owing to their unfavorable environments. Many of them were so circumstanced that they found few associates capable of interesting them in general conversation, and this greatly retarded their material prosperity and happiness. It was, therefore, resolved to do something with a view of lessening the danger of retrogression in those qualities of head and heart that their schooling had developed. The regular convention is now looked forward to with much interest and demonstrations of pleasure. It affords an excellent opportunity for former class-mates and associates to renew old friend-ships and brighten their ideas by mutual interchange of thought and feeling The late convention was highly successful in every particular. About two hundred deaf-mutes, many of them coming from remote sections of the province, were in attendance. I was most favorably impressed by the appearance and general deportment of the members. They were all intelligent looking, well-dressed, and seemed to be supplied with a sufficiency of money for all necessary purposes. This fact was the best recommendation of our system of education, as it demonstrated most effectively the practical value of the instruction imparted in our classes. These deaf persons, most of them unable to articulate a ward, are so qualified that they can, in competition with others more favored, find remunerative employment in the trades and pursuits of life. A number of papers were read which evoked spirited and intelligent discussion. It was decided to hold the next convention during the summer of 1893, and I hope the government will accede to the generally expressed wish of the members that the meeting be allowed to take place at the Institution.

THE NEW YORK CONVENTION.

The twelfth convention of American Instructors of the Deaf was held in the institution, New York City, August 23rd to 27th. The attendance exceeded four hundred and the proceedings were highly interesting and instructive. A number of the teachers and officers of our institution were present and greatly enjoyed the meetings. With the most commendable liberality the authorities of the New York Institution entertained all the delegates during the continuance of the convention. The oldest, ablest and most experienced teachers of the deaf in the United States took part in the proceedings, and we returned with enlarged ideas of the work in which we are engaged. Some forty papers, covering as many different subjects of interest to the deaf and their teachers were presented and discussed. Such a meeting and its results, must be convincing testimony of the excellence of the system of deaf-mute instruction that finds favor on this continent. This institution was honored by my selection as one of the Standing Executive Committee of American Instructors of the Deaf.

OUR INDUSTRIES.

The shoe-shop is our best department for industrial training. Every year three or four lads leave with a thorough knowledge of the trade and are able to make a comfortable living for themselves working for employers and quite a number of our old boys are carrying on business for themselves. The quality of the work turned out has been up to the usual standard of excellence, no poor articles being allowed to leave the shop. The boys in the carpenter shop learn to handle tools and do odd jobs in that line. The girls get a good knowledge of tailoring, dressmaking, plain sewing, the use of sewing machines and mending. We have made no advance for some years in providing industrial training for our advanced pupils. Improvements in this direction might be made with great advantage to those placed under our charge.

FOOD SUPPLIED TO PUPILS.

I have been asked about the quality and quantity of food supplied to our pupils. Some persons are under the impression that we give them poor-house fare, but such is not the case. Our contracts call for well-fed beef and mutton, the best strong bakers flour and we purchase creamery butter. We have plenty of milk, especially for the younger children. Every article bought is as good as can be had in the market—unsuitable articles are not received. We make our own bread and the cooking is equal to the best owing to our having approved steam appliances for doing it. Every child gets all it wants to eat; there is no stinting. Many children come to us pinched, pale and thin and in a short time they are plump, rosy, fat and hearty. Plain, substantial food, regular hours and good care tend to keep them in perfect health and the better prepared to receive and profit by instruction. The following was our diet list for the last week in September:—

Monday.

Breakfast.—Porridge, milk, syrup, bread, butter and tea.

Dinner.—Roast beef and mutton, potatoes, turnips, gravy, bread. Milk for the small children.

Tea.—Bread, butter, fresh scons, syrup, tea, milk.

Tuesday.

Breakfast.— Hash of potatoes and meat, bread, butter, tea, milk.

Dinner.—Pork and beans, potatoes, gravy, bread. Milk for little ones.

Tea.—Bread, butter, apples, tea, milk.

Wednesday.

Breakfast.—Porridge, milk, syrup, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner.—Salmon, potatoes, beets, bread, rice pudding and milk.

Tea.—Honey, bath buns, bread, butter, tea, milk.

Thursday.

Breakfast.—Hash of meat and potatoes, bread butter, tea, milk.

Dinner.—Stew with crust, carrots, potatoes, bread.

Tea.—Bread, butter, apples, tea, milk.

Friday.

Breakfast.—Porridge, milk, syrup, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner.—Fresh fish, potatoes, bread, butter, plum-pudding and sauce.

Tea.—Bread, fresh rusks, butter, prunes, tea, milk.

Saturday.

Breakfast.—Porridge, milk, syrup, bread, butter, tea.

Dinner.—Soup, roast beef and mutton, potatoes, cabbage, bread.

Tea.—Bread, butter, apples, tea, milk.

Sunday.

Breakfast.—Hash of meat and potatoes, bread, butter, coffee and milk.

Dinner.—Roast beef and mutton, potatoes, squash, bread, gravy, corn-starch pudding and milk.

Tea.—Bread, butter, preserves, ginger cakes, tea, milk.

The vegetables, fruit and puddings are varied as much as possible and according to the season.

COST PER YEAR PER PUPIL IN INSTITUTIONS FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The following statement is made up from returns of Superintendents of Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb in America to December 1st, 1889 :

Names of Institutions.	Average No. Pupils.	Cost Per Capita.	
		$	c.
New York Institution	312	305	76
Pennsylvania " Philadelphia	436	236	01
Kentucky "	168	199	09
Ohio "	404	182	62
Virginia "	95	375	77
Indiana "	300	183	33
North Carolina "	116	318	96
Illinois "	501	192	02
Missouri "	258	183	13
Wisconsin "	183	218	57
Michigan "	296	192	56
Iowa "	270	222	22
Texas "	159	199	40
Alabama "	81	241	66
California "	132	357	89
Kansas "	218	211	00
St. Mary's "	142	206	76
Minnesota "	187	188	90
N. Y. Institution for Improved Instruction	185	214	58
Clark Institution, Binghamton	103	306	00
Maryland Institution	93	248	00
Nebraska "	98	244	89
St. Joseph's Institution, Fordham, N. Y.	261	219	60
West Virginia School	63	407	15
Oregon Institution	28	214	21
Colorado Institution	67	432	61
Central New York Institution	144	271	11
Western Pennsylvania	171	187	25
Western New York	150	237	50
Northern New York	74	282	79
Texas Institution for colored mutes	30	316	66
Belleville Institution for year ending September 30th, 1890.	246	165	66

It will be seen from the foregoing statement that the cost per pupil in our institution is less than in any of those mentioned. I do not think the fact of our being the lowest is anything to our credit as the saving is in the fewer teachers employed in proportion to the number of our scholars and lack of appliances and instructors for industrial training, and in addition the low range of salaries paid to our teachers as compared with the remuneration received by teachers in other institutions. To meet the popular demand we ought to have one or two additional teachers of articulation, also a Kindergarten department and an instructor of calisthenics. Where there are 256 children it is not, I submit, too much to expect that a properly trained hospital nurse be employed. The rate is somewhat lower than it was last year partly on account of the increased number of pupils. An expenditure of $200.00 per pupil, per year, would place our institution in the front rank of institutions in America.

Sickness during the Year.

During the year we passed through a most critical period in the history of the Institution. Following an epidemic of measles, of which we had 97 cases, la grippe made its appearance and claimed as victims 157 pupils, 12 teachers, several officers, and 12 domestic servants. Counting all those who were ill of measles and la grippe in the institution and on the grounds, the number totalled up to nearly 300 cases from the 1st of December, 1889, to February 1st, 1890. This state of affairs was a very unusual one for us, as the members of our large family enjoyed good health for several years. For weeks and weeks at a time there were no sick ones, and the hospitals were unoccupied for two sessions. Teachers, officers and employees stood at their posts until compelled to leave them on account of illness, and extra help in the domestic department only added to the number of sick ones to be attended to. That all recovered except two, under the circumstances, is cause for heartfelt thankfulness, and our regret is that even one should have died. Mary Munro, 18 years of age, a pupil who had a weakly constitution, after an illness of seven days, succumbed to cerebro menigitis, brought on by la grippe. Her friends were notified, and her sister was with her to the last. If loving care or medical skill could have saved Mary she would be with us yet, but it was otherwise ordained by a higher power. She was always a good girl, and is no doubt in a happier place, for which she was well prepared. Every person connected with the institution did his and her duty faithfully. The physician was prompt and attentive ; the matron and the boys' supervisor nearly wore themselves out in their efforts to alleviate distress. I cannot commend too highly the services of the trained nurses kindly sent us by Miss Hollingsworth, the lady superintendent of the Marine and General Hospital, St. Catharines. Miss Steers, one week ; Miss Simpson, two weeks ; Miss Lowe and Miss Nichol, six weeks each, devoted themselves entirely to their work of nursing, and gave entire satisfaction. For 18 hours out of the 24 in each day they were at the bed sides of the sick, ministering to their every want. Without their aid we would have been in a sad plight. We are also under obligations to Miss Lake, of Belleville, for efficient services freely given prior to our getting our hospital arrangements completed. In April a little lad from Ottawa named Hugh Tanner, was affected with a wasting constitutional disease. brought on by la grippe, and notwithstanding the best of medical skill and careful nursing, succumbed to the malady after a long illness of eleven weeks. His parents had our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

The institution sustained a severe loss by the death of Mr. Samuel T. Greene, one of the first teachers employed at its opening, twenty years ago. He was injured in February last by being thrown from an ice-boat, and only survived two weeks thereafter. His death cast a gloom over every person connected with the Institution, as he was beloved by young and old. Mr. Greene was a well educated and thoroughly conscientious teacher, an accomplished sign-maker, and a true gentleman. Being a mute he sympathized with those afflicted like himself, and did everything in his power to advance their interests. He was loyal to the institution, and felt a pride in our success. His old pupils and friends have contributed liberally for the erection of a monument to his memory in the Belleville cemetery, and it will be unveiled in a few weeks. Peace to his ashes.

NEW OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

Miss I. Walker, assistant matron of the Kingston asylum, came to us when Mrs. Craig was transferred to Guelph in October last year. Miss Walker entered heartily into her new work, and from the training she had in other institutions, has discharged her duties in the most satisfactory manner.

In place of the late Mr. Greene, Mr. J. C. Balis, B.A., a graduate of the National Deaf Mute College, and a teacher of thirteen years' experience, has been engaged, and will enter upon his duties in a few days. Mrs. Sylvia L. Balis, also an experienced teacher, came to-day, and is to begin teaching to-morrow. Mr. and Mrs. Balis are earnest labourers in a good cause, and, I feel assured, will be worthy associates for our present excellent staff.

NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED.

Publishers of the newspapers hereunder named have very kindly sent their publications to the reading room of the institntion free of charge, for which I, on their behalf return thanks.

NAME.	WHERE PUBLISHED.	NAME.	WHERE PUBLISHED.
Evening Times	Hamilton.	Rural Canadian	Toronto.
Economist	Shelburne.	Standard	Markdale.
Express	Colborne.	Tribune	Deseronto.
Daily Advertiser	London.	Telegraph	Palmerston.
Daily Free Press	Winnipeg.	Herald	Carleton Place.
Daily News	Kingston.	Leader	Tara.
Free Press	Acton.	Echo	London.
Guardian	Uxbridge.	Northumberland Enterprise	Colborne.
Mercury	Renfrew.	Tribune	Winnipeg and Man.
Western Despatch	Strathroy.	Norfolk Reformer	Simcoe.
Chronicle	Ingersoll.	Enterprise	Arthur.
Monitor	Brockville.	Ensign	Brighton.
Weekly Mercury	Guelph.	Courier	Perth.
Examiner	Peterboro'.	Advertiser	Petrolia.
Gazette	Almonte.	Chronicle	Beeton.
Observer	Pembroke.	Sentinel Review	Woodstock.
Post	Thorold.	Courier	Embro.
Spectator	Hamilton.	Mirror	Meaford.
Niagara Review	Niagara.	Monitor	Meaford.
Reporter	Kingsville.	Star	Goderich.
Banner	Dundas.	Herald	Campbellford.
Enterprise	Collingwood.	Weekly Sentinel	Port Arthur.
Guide and News	Port Hope.	Mutes' Journal	Omaha, Neb.
Independent Forester	London.	Deaf-Mute Mirror	Flint, Mich.
Dominion Churchman	Toronto.	Goodson Gazette	Stanton, Va.
Courier	Trenton.	Kentucky Deaf-Mute	Danville, Ky.
North Hastings Review	Madoc.	Index	Colorado Spr'gs, Cal.
Trent Valley Advocate	Trenton.	Star	Olatha, Kan.

NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED.—*Continued.*

NAME.	WHERE PUBLISHED.	NAME.	WHERE PUBLISHED.
Companion	Fairbault, Kan.	Optic	Little Rock, Ark.
Deaf-Mute Advance	Jacksonville, Ill.	Daily Paper for Our Little People	Rochester, N. Y.
Deaf-Mute Ranger	Austin, Texas.	Register	Rome.
Deaf-Mute Times	Delavan, Wis.	Journal	New York.
Vis-a-Vis	Columbus, Ohio.	Silent World	Philadelphia.
Maryland Bulletin	Frederick City, Ind.	Voice	Jackson, Miss.
Tablet	Romney, West Va.	The Sign	Salem, Oregon.
Deaf-Mute Record	Fulton, Mo.	Silent Observer	Knoxville, Tenn.
Deaf-Mute Hawkeye	Council Bluffs, Ia.	Silent Worker	Trenton, New Jersey.

In addition to the regular religious exercises conducted by officers of the institution the spiritual wants of the pupils have been looked after by the following reverend gentlemen during the year at stated times: Rev. Canon Burke, Rev. Dr. George, Right Rev. Monseigncr Farrelley, Father Connelley, Rev. Mr. Hodson and Rev. D. Mihell. Pupils have shown their knowledge of and interest in religious matters during the term, either by the desire or consent of their parents, by joining the Episcopal, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian communions, If there is one reverend gentleman more than another who has evinced a deep and abiding interest in the spiritual welfare of the children attached to his church, for many years past, it is the Rev. Canon Burke. He has regular times to visit us and we may be sure he will be here, rain or shine, at the time appointed if he is at home; if absent a note is forwarded explaining the cause of his detention. His conscientious ministrations have been the means of doing much good among the children.

Twenty-five prizes were awarded our gardener for fruits, flowers and plants at the late Bay of Quinté show.

Our potato crop is short again this year owing to the unfavorable season. Of hay and late root crops we have a better return than usual.

It is a pleasure to bear testimony to the zeal with which officers and teachers discharged their duties last year. Where all did so well it would be invidious to particularize.

The members of the drawing class are making satisfactory progress in that branch of art. The fancy work class is very popular with the girls of all ages and the specimens of fancy articles turned out are creditable to the pupils.

We are under renewed obligations to the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific and Central Ontario Railways for reduced fare tickets for our pupils going to and returning from their homes during the vacation.

The statistical tables required are herewith annexed.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. MATHISON,
Superintendent.

NATIONALITY OF PARENTS.

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Canada	154	Italy	1
Ireland	31	Germany	12
Scotland	29	Unknown	32
England	32	Total	291

RELIGION OF PARENTS.

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Presbyterians	69	Evangelical German	1
Methodists	75	Mennonites	3
Church of England	60	United Brethren	1
Roman Catholic	51	Church of Christ	3
Baptist	19	Congregational	1
Bible Christian	3	Unknown	2
Lutheran	3	Total	291

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Agents	3	Builder	1
Axemakers	2	Banker	1
Blacksmiths	9	Boardinghouse Keeper	1
Bookkeepers	2	Barber	1
Brewer	1	Carpenters	12
Butchers	2	Clerks	2
Brass Finisher	1	Conductors	3

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.—*Continued.*

Occupation	No.	Occupation.	No.
Carters	2	Housekeeper	1
Currier	1	Merchants	2
Cheesemaker	1	Moulder	1
Cooper	2	Physician	1
Charrwoman	....	Painter	1
Dressmaker	1	Plasterer	2
Druggist	1	Second-hand dealer	1
Engineer	3	Sailor	1
Expressman	2	Shoemaker	6
Drayman	1	Switchman	1
Farmers	119	Tailor	1
Grocers	4	Teacher	2
Harnessmaker	1	Watchmaker	1
Gardener	2	Waggonmaker	1
Hotel-keeper	2	Washerwoman	1
Lumberman	2	Watchman	1
Laborer	62	Steamfitter	1
Livery proprietor	1	Plate-driller	1
Mechanic	....	Unknown	13
Machinist	2		
Mason	2		291

AGE OF PUPILS.

Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.
7	19	14	25	21	5
8	23	15	20	22	5
9	14	16	18	23	3
10	19	17	27	24	2
11	24	18	21	26	2
12	16	19	18	28	1
13	23	20	6		291

COUNTIES FROM WHICH PUPILS DURING THE YEAR CAME.

COUNTIES.	No.	COUNTIES.	No.
Algoma	2	Muskoka	4
Brant	6	Monck	1
Bruce	10	Norfolk	8
Cornwall	2	Northumberland	6
Carleton	23	Ontario	6
Dufferin	1	Oxford	10
Durham	4	Peel	2
Elgin	8	Perth	5
Essex	12	Peterborough	2
Frontenac	3	Prescott and Russell	7
Grey	8	Prince Edward	2
Haldimand	1	Renfrew	7
Halton	5	Simcoe	12
Hastings	14	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	9
Huron	10	Victoria	6
Kent	11	Waterloo	6
Lambton	10	Welland	4
Lanark	8	Wellington	7
Leeds and Grenville	8	Wentworth	9
Lennox and Addington	7	York	19
Lincoln	2		
Middlesex	4	Total	291

TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE FOR THE SESSION 1889-90.

Males	159
Females	132
Total	291

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE PUPILS IN RESIDENCE ON 30TH SEPT. 1890 WERE ORIGINALLY RECEIVED.

Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant	4	1	5	Norfolk	6	1	7
Bruce	4	3	7	Northumberland	2	2	4
Cornwall	2	....	2	Ontario	3	3	6
Carleton	11	7	18	Oxford	6	4	10
Durham	2	2	4	Peel	1	1	2
Dufferin	1	....	1	Perth	3	2	5
Elgin	3	3	6	Peterborough	1	....	1
Essex	3	6	9	Prescott and Russell	6	1	7
Frontenac	2	1	3	Prince Edward	2	....	2
Grey	2	6	8	Renfrew	3	3	6
Halton	1	4	5	Simcoe	4	4	8
Haldimand	2	....	2	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	7	2	9
Hastings	9	6	15	Victoria	2	4	6
Huron	4	5	9	Waterloo	1	3	4
Kent	5	6	11	Welland	1	2	3
Lambton	4	4	8	Wellington	2	3	5
Lanark	4	4	8	Wentworth	6	3	9
Leeds and Grenville	6	1	7	York	10	6	16
Lennox and Addington	1	6	7	Muskoka District	2	2	4
Lincoln	....	1	1	Algoma District	1	....	1
Monck	....	1	1		141	114	255
Middlesex	2	1	3				

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE EACH OFFICIAL YEAR SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
From October 27th, 1870, to September 30th, 1871	64	36	100
“ 1st, 1871, “ 1872	97	52	149
“ 1872, “ 1873	130	63	193
“ 1873, “ 1874	145	76	221
“ 1874, “ 1875	155	83	238
“ 1875, “ 1876	160	96	256
“ 1876, “ 1877	167	104	271
“ 1877, “ 1878	166	111	277
“ 1878, “ 1879	164	105	269
“ 1879, “ 1880	162	119	281
“ 1880, “ 1881	164	132	296
“ 1881, “ 1882	165	138	303
“ 1882, “ 1883	158	135	293
“ 1883, “ 1884	156	130	286
“ 1884, “ 1885	168	116	284
“ 1885, “ 1886	191	112	273
“ 1886, “ 1887	151	113	264
“ 1887, “ 1888	156	109	265
“ 1888, “ 1889	153	121	274
“ 1889, ‘ 1890	159	132	291

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS WERE RECEIVED.

Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	1	1	2	Essex	7	14	21
Bothwell	1	....	1	Frontenac	9	6	15
Brant	16	7	23	Grey	21	16	37
Bruce	17	10	27	Haldimand	6	1	7
Carleton	26	12	38	Halton	3	8	11
Dufferin	2	....	2	Hastings	22	16	38
Durham	13	7	20	Huron	26	23	49
Elgin	9	9	18	Kent	16	12	28

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS, Etc.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Lambton	15	7	22	Prince Edward	4	1	5
Lanark	9	7	16	Renfrew	9	8	17
Leeds	9	4	13	Simcoe	16	16	32
Grenville	5	1	6	Stormont	8	4	12
Lennox	4	8	12	Dundas	5	3	8
Addington	1	1	2	Glengarry	5	1	6
Lincoln	3	5	8	Victoria	4	6	10
Middlesex	26	16	42	Waterloo	11	13	24
Norfolk	13	7	20	Welland	5	4	9
Northumberland	8	11	19	Wellington	16	15	31
Monck	1	....	1	Wentworth	21	7	28
Ontario	17	7	24	York	30	26	56
Oxford	12	10	22	Muskoka District	5	6	11
Peel	5	3	8	Nipissing "	1	....	1
Perth	23	13	36	Parry Sound "	1	1	2
Peterborough	11	2	13	New Brunswick	2	....	2
Prescott	5	1	6				
Russell	7	4	11	Total	....	....	872

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS OF PUPILS ADMITTED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Accountant	2	Boiler-maker	1
Agent	4	Book-keeper	4
Axe-maker	2	Brakesman	1
Baggageman	1	Bricklayer	2
Baker	3	Butcher	3
Barrister	1	Brick-maker	1
Blacksmith	21	Brewer	2
Boarding-house keeper	1	Builder	1
Barber	1	Banker	1

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS OF PUPILS ADMITTED, ETC.—*Continued.*

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Brass finisher	1	Livery proprietor	3
Carter	2	Machinist	3
Cabdriver	2	Lumberman	5
Cabinet-maker	2	Malster	1
Captain of schooner	1	Marble-cutter	2
Carder	1	Mason	5
Car inspector	1	Manufacturer agricultural implements	2
Carpenter	28	Mechanic	2
Carriage-maker	5	Merchant	15
Cheese maker	1	Miller	3
Civil Service	1	Millwright	2
Clerk	5	Miner	1
Conductor, railway	3	Minister	1
Cigar-maker	1	Moulder	2
Cooper	4	Non-commissioned officer	1
Currier	5	Nurseryman	1
Charwoman	1	Painter	9
Dealer in hides	1	Pedler	1
Drayman	4	Steam-fitter	1
Dress-maker	3	Shoe-maker	5
Doctor	2	Stage-driver	1
Engineer	3	Switchman	1
Engineer, railway	3	Tailor	6
Farmer	386	Tavern-keeper	9
Fire insurance inspector	2	Teacher	8
Fisherman	3	Teamster	4
Grocer	2	Trader	2
Gaoler	1	Weaver	1
Gardener	2	Watchman	1
Gunsmith	1	Watch-maker	1
Harness-maker	2	Waggon-maker	1
House-keeper	1	Washer-woman	1
Iron-maker	1	Unknown	82
Keeper of park	1		
Laborer	155	Total	872

AGES OF PUPILS ADMITTED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

Ages.	No.	Ages.	No.	Ages.	No.
4	1	14	42	23	6
6	24	15	54	24	5
7	112	16	35	25	6
8	109	17	36	26	5
9	95	18	33	27	3
10	58	19	24	30	1
11	67	20	15	36	1
12	56	21	9	Unknown	13
13	51	22	11	Total	872

CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

CAUSES.	No.	CAUSES.	No.
Abscess	2	Fever, malarial	1
Accident	6	" typhus	5
Affection of the ears	3	" typhoid	7
Bronchitis	1	" undefined	22
Burns	1	Fits	8
Catarrh	2	Gathering of the ears	2
Canker	1	" " head	5
Cerebro spinal meningitis	20	Inflammation of the brain	8
Cholera	1	" " ears	4
Cold	36	" " lungs	4
Congenital	342	" pulmonary organs	2
Congestion of the brain	7	" spinal marrow	1
Diphtheria	3	Measles	23
Dysentery	1	Mumps	5
Falls	17	Paralytic stroke	1
Fever, bilious	4	Rickets	1
" brain	24	Scabs	1
" intermittent	2	Scald	1
" scarlet	65	Scald head	3
" spinal	19	Shocks	5

CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.—*Continued.*

Causes.	No.	Causes.	No.
Sickness, undefined	25	Worms	4
Spinal disease	42	Causes unknown or undefined	105
Swelling on the neck	1	Sunstroke	1
Teething	11	Vaccination	1
Water on the brain	6		
Whooping-cough	10	Total	872

DATE OF DEAFNESS AFTER BIRTH.

——	No.	——	No.
Under 1 year of age	78	Between 10 and 11 years	5
Between 1 and 2 years	100	" 11 " 12 "	2
" 2 " 3 "	89	" 12 " 13 "	2
" 3 " 4 "	52	" 13 " 14 "	4
" 4 " 5 "	33	" 14 " 15 "	2
" 5 " 6 "	24	Unknown at what age they lost their hearing but not born deaf	106
" 6 " 7 "	13		
" 7 " 8 "	9	Congenital	342
" 8 " 9 "	3		
" 9 " 10 "	8	Total	872

RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTS.

1st cousins	54
2nd "	17
3rd "	14
Distantly related	20
Not related	742
Unknown	25
Total	872

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE PUPILS IN RESIDENCE DURING THE YEAR UP TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1890, WERE ORIGINALLY RECEIVED.

COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant	4	2	6	Northumberland	3	3	6
Bruce	5	4	9	Lincoln	....	1	1
Carleton	14	9	23	Ontario	3	3	6
Cornwall	2	....	2	Oxford	6	4	10
Durham	2	2	4	Peel	1	1	2
Dufferin	1	....	1	Perth	3	2	5
Elgin	4	4	8	Peterborough	2	....	2
Essex	6	6	12	Prescott and Russell	6	1	7
Frontenac	2	1	3	Prince Edward	2	....	2
Grey	2	6	8	Renfrew	4	3	7
Haldimand	1	....	1	Simcoe	4	8	12
Halton	1	4	5	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	7	2	9
Hastings	8	7	15	Victoria	2	4	6
Huron	4	6	10	Waterloo	3	3	6
Kent	6	5	11	Welland	1	2	3
Lambton	4	6	10	Wellington	3	5	8
Lanark	3	5	8	Wentworth	7	3	10
Leeds and Grenville	7	1	8	York	13	6	19
Lennox and Addington	1	6	7	Muskoka District	2	2	4
Monck	....	1	1	Algoma District	1	1	2
Middlesex	2	2	4				
Norfolk	7	1	8	Total	159	132	291

NUMBER OF DEAF-MUTE FAMILIES REPRESENTED

1 family	contained	5 mutes	5
5 families	"	4 "	20
10 "	"	3 "	30
55 "	"	2 "	110
707 "	"	1 "	707
Total			872

GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR

R. CHRISTIE.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

R. MATHISON	*Superintendent.*
A. LIVINGSTONE.	*Bursar.*
J. B. MURPHY, M.D.	*Physician.*
MISS ISABEL WALKER	*Matron.*

TEACHERS:

D. R. COLEMAN, M.A	*Head Teacher.*

P. DENYS.
J. B. ASHLEY.
JAMES C. BALIS, B.A.
D. J. MCKILLOP.
D. M. BEATON.
JAMES HADDEN. *Monitor.*

MRS. J. G. TERRIL,
MISS S. TEMPLETON.
MISS H. M. OSTROM.
MISS MARY BULL.
MISS FLORENCE MAYBEE.
MRS. SYLVIA L. BALIS.
MISS NATHALIE L'HERAULT, *Monitor.*

MISS ANNIE MATHISON	*Teacher of Articulation.*

MISS MARY BULL	*Teacher of Fancy Work.*
JAMES HADDEN	*Teacher of Drawing.*

J. G. SMITH	*Clerk and Storekeeper.*
WM. DOUGLASS	*Supervisor of Boys.*
MISS A. GALLAGHER	*Instructress of Sewing*
J. MIDDLEMAS	*Engineer.*
M. O'DONOGHUE	*Master Carpenter.*
WM. NURSE	*Master Shoemaker.*
MICHAEL O'MEARA	*Farmer.*
THOMAS WILLS	*Gardener.*

List of Pupils in the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb for the year ending, September 30th, 1890, with the Post Office address.

Counties.	P. O. Address.
Algoma District—	
Joice, Robt. M	Sault Ste. Marie.
Ward, Annie	Rat Portage.
Brant—	
McKenzie, Robt. M	New Durham.
Pollard, Bertha M	Burford.
Simmons, Marshal	New Durham.
Smith, Archie V	Brantford.
Thomas, Blanche M	“
Douglas, John A	Onandaga.
Bruce—	
Burr, Annetta	Parkhead.
Barclay, Christie M	Allenford.
Gregg, Wm. J. S	Port Elgin.
Luddy, David, S	Walkerton.
Morgan, Joseph E	Kincardine.
McRitchie, Prudence	Maple Hill.
Rowe, George	Allenford.
Smith, Louisa	Parkhead.
Yark, Gustave	Cargill
Cornwall—	
McDonald, Hugh	Harrison's Corners.
McDonald, Ronald	“
Carleton—	
Armstrong, Levi	South March.
Baizana, Jean	Ottawa.
Borthwick, Margt	“
Delaney, James	“
Hunter, Willimenia	“
Henault, Charles H	“
Hodgins, Michael L	Diamond.
Montgomery, Harriett	Richmond.
O'Brien, Richard	Lime Bank.
Lamothe, Clara	Ottawa.
Skiffington, Margt	“
McGillivray, Angus A	Fitzroy Harbor.
Harold, Wm	Panmuir.
Lett, Thos. B. A	Carp.
Lett, Stephen	“
Jamieson, Eva	Ottawa.
Lemadeleine, Jose	“
Tanner, Hugh J	“
Holt, Gertrude	“
Cyr, Thomas	“
Jobin, Edward	“
McBride, Annie J	Kinburn.
Patrick, John	Carp.

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Dufferin—	
Brown, Wilson	Reading
Durham—	
Ballagh, Winnie	Starkville.
Coolidge, Herbert	Hampton.
Justus, Mary A	Bethany.
McCulloch, John A	Enfield
Elgin—	
Blue, Duncan	Dutton.
Dewar, Aggie	St. Thomas.
Eames, Ina Fay	
Henderson, Jonathan	Talbotville.
Hesner, Jacob	Eagle.
McMillan, Flora	Dutton.
Phillimore, Margt	Aylmer.
Cornish, William	Yarmouth Centre.
Essex—	
Ball, Fanny	Windsor.
Ball, Mabel	"
Ball, Eddie	"
Bain, Wm	"
Campbell, Susan	"
Jodoin, Noah	"
Kinsman, Dorothy	Staples.
Lafferty, Matilda	Windsor.
Robson, Joseph	Leamington.
Sepner, Albert E	Windsor.
Fairbairn, Georgina	"
Munro, George R	Walkerville.
Frontenac—	
Clench, William H	Kingston.
Roushorn, Geo. H	Perth Road.
Spooner, Agnes E	Glenburnie.
Grey—	
Andrews, Maud	Owen Sound.
Calvert, Francis	Horning Mills.
Carson, Hugh	Meaford.
Coutts, Marg't	Dunkalk.
Moote, A. E	Owen Sound.
Skinner, Esther E	North Keppell.
Wilson, Elizabeth	Yeovil.
Dewar, Jessie	Owen Sound.
Haldimand—	
Armstrong, A. E	Jarvis.

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Halton—	
Cunningham, May A	Oakville.
Gilleland, Annie	“
Gillam, Christopher	Bronte.
Smith, Maggie	Acton.
Smye, Agnes M	Mountsburg.
Hastings—	
Butler, Annie	Sine.
Blackburn, Annie M	Coe Hill Mines.
Beatty, Donella	Melrose.
Holton, Charles McK	Belleville.
Irvine, Eva G	“
Irvine, Ethel	“
King, John	New Carlow.
King, Robert	“
Kavanagh, Matthew	Bancroft.
Keiser, Benjamin A	Belleville.
Robinson, Maggie	“
Swanson, Alexander	“
Wiley, Edith A	Marmora.
Young, John W	Madoc.
Vance, James H	Bancroft.
Huron—	
Burtch, Francis	Gorrie.
Black, Newton	Dungannon.
Cumming, Lilly	Melburn.
Hayward, Mary	Clinton.
Hoggard, Hepzabeth	Londesborough.
Leigh, Martha	Port Albert.
Pettypiece, Lovilla	Wingham.
Smalldon, John	Cranbrook.
Thompson, Mabel W	Dungannon.
Wood, Nelson	Exeter
Kent—	
Cartier, Melvin	Chatham.
Campbell, Marion	“
Crosby, Eliza	Eberts.
Fisher, John F	Chatham.
Henry Geo	“
Lynch, Martha	“
Thompson, William	Thamesville.
Lequille, Marie	Chatham.
Simard, Emile	Big Point.
Ducedre, Jules	“
Giroux, Eliza	“
Lincoln—	
Bracken, Sarah M	St. Catharines.

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS
Lambton—	
Bloom, Duncan	Petrolia.
Glass, Tot	“
Lucas, Henrietta	Mandamin.
Mitchell, May B	Sarnia.
McFarland, Aggie	Forest.
Steel, Mabel	Point Edward.
Steel, Edith	“
Summers, Thomas W	Sarnia.
Turrill, David	Florence.
Dudley, Elizabeth	Inwood.
Lanark—	
Culligan, Maud	Appleton.
Gardiner, Agnes	Watson's Corners.
Lockhart, Alfred	Almonte.
Thackaberry, Wm	Carleton Place.
Noonan, Catharine M	Harper.
Noonan, Emily W	“
Noonan, Michael E	“
Noonan, Maggie	“
Leeds and Grenville—	
Crozier, Fred	Wesport.
Beane, Ernest	Prescott.
Crowder, Vasco	“
Hunt, Francis	Rockport.
Murray, Matthew	North Augusta.
Newton, Joseph	Portland.
Newton, Agnes	“
Todd, Rich	Smith's Falls.
Lennox and Addington—	
Bradshaw, Agnes	Harlow.
Grooms, H. M	Napanee.
Hill, Florence	“
Sager, Mabel M	“
Sager, Phœbe A	“
Sager, Matilda	“
Sager, Harriett	“
Monck—	
Swayze, Ethel	Franconia.
Middlesex—	
Gould, Wm. H	London.
Leathorn, Richard	“
McIntyre, Eliza	“
Scott, Lizzie	Moray.

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Muskoka District—	
Dickson, George	Purbrook.
Hunter, George	Burk's Falls.
Hares, Emily	Allansville.
Morrison, Dolly	Reay.
Norfolk	
Boulby, Culver	Simcoe.
Harris, Frank E	"
Hodgson, Mabel C	"
Chambers, James	Silver Hill.
Kelly, George	Glen Meyer.
Lewis, Levi	Vannessa.
McIsaac, John	Delhi.
Woodward, Edward	St. Williams.
Northumberland—	
Cullen, A. E	Cobourg.
White, Julia	Bewdley.
Youngs, Mary	Colborne.
Warner, Henry	Castleton.
Lyon, Arthur	Campbellford.
Reynolds, Emma	Warkworth.
Ontario—	
Espin, Chas. E	Shirley.
Gilbert, Margt	Germania.
James, Eliza	Oshawa.
Kirby, Albert J	"
Munro, Jessie M	Ashburn.
Ross, James	Bracebridge.
Oxford—	
Chantler, James	Woodstock.
Chantler, John	"
Chantler, Thomas	"
Chantler, Fanny	"
Chute, Edwin	"
McKay, William	"
Perry, Albert E	Innerkip.
Skillings, Ellen	Kintore.
Elliott, Cora M	Ingersoll.
Yack, Lena	Tavistock.
Peel—	
Beattie, Samuel	Norval.
Knight, Noami	Caledon.
Perth—	
Kennedy, Margt.	Mitchell.
Leslie, Edward A	Listowell.
Moore, Claudia	Sebringville.
McLaren, Thos	St. Marys.
Edwards, Stephen	Mitchell.

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Peterborough—	
Isbister, Jno. A	Lakefield.
Crough, John E	Ennismore.
Prescott and Russell—	
Herrington, Isa	Russell.
Labelle, Noah	"
Charbonneau, Leon	Lefaivre.
McEwen, Jos. S	Billing's Bridge.
Sicard, Moses	The Brook.
Forgett, Joseph	South Casselman.
Forgett, Harmudas	"
Prince Edward—	
Davis, Chas	Picton.
Minaker, Wm. P	"
Renfrew—	
Brazier, Eunice A	Combermere.
Frazer, Albert E	Pembroke.
Lewis, Caroline	"
Merlentz, Chas	"
Mick, Jessie	Micksburg.
Moore, Wm. H	Deux Riviers.
McBride, Hamilton	Westmeath.
Simcoe—	
Armstrong, Mary E	Collingwood.
Bassett, Sarah	Tioga.
Avarell, Sarah	Newton Robinson.
Corbiere, Eli	Barrie.
Crosbie, Agnes	Lisle.
Johnston, Joseph N	Barrie.
Lougheed, Wm. J. S	Orillia.
Lennox, David	Phelpston.
Morrison, Mary	Collingwood.
Munro, Mary	Midhurst.
O'Neil, Mary	Collingwood.
Wood, Alberta M	Wyevale.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry—	
Benoit, Rosa	Crysler.
Baker, Laura	Woodlands.
Faubert, Joseph	St. Isidore de Prescott
Hanson, Robt.	Morrisburg.
Hence, Henry A	Summerstown.
McDonald, Flora	St. Raphael.
Rivier, D J	Cornwall.
Wright, Thomas	Newcomb's Mills.
Victoria—	
McPherson, Christia	Glenarm.
Reeves, George	Lindsay.
Robinson, Luella	Bobcaygeon.
Garden, Elsie	"
Wallace, Geo. R	Coboconk.
Elliott, Mabel	Fenelon Falls.

Counties.	P. O. Address.
Waterloo—	
Gardiner, Florence	Berlin.
Kahler, Louis	Wellesley.
Nahagany, Louisa	New Hamburg.
Schwartzentuber, C	Petersburg.
Thompson, Albert E	Galt.
Siess, Albert	Berlin.
Welland—	
Lentz, Henry	Snyder.
Lentz, Catharine	“
Young, Sarah	Brookfield.
Wellington—	
Bridgeford, Geo	Harriston.
Brown, Jessie M	Mount Forest.
Farrell, Margt	Salem.
Mallett, Jose	Teviotdale.
Munro, A. G	Palmerston.
Wall, Margaret	Guelph.
Wall, William	“
Howitt, Felicia	“
Wentworth—	
Braithwaite, Jno	Carluke.
Bryce, William	Hamilton.
Clark, Robert W	“
Goodbrand, James	Ancaster.
Hackbusch, Ernest	Hamilton.
Nolan, Elizabeth	“
McPhail, Annie	“
Pettitt, Syrian	Stoney Creek.
Stenebaugh, Wm	Weir.
Warwick, Emily	Hamilton.
Major, Edith	“
York—	
Burk, Jennie	Toronto.
Carr, Alexander	Parkdale.
Clark, Arthur E.	Aurora.
Grey, William E	Toronto.
Grey, William	“
Hill, Thomas	“
Hutchinson, Margt	“
Muckle, Grace	“
Muckle, Lizzie	“
McGregor, Flora	“
McGillivray, Neil	Purpleville.
McGillivray, Mary	“
O'Rourke, Wm	Parkdale.
Riddle, Fred	Box Grove.
Lawson, Ernest	Toronto.
Speer, Eddie	Dovercourt.
Bradshaw, Thomas	Toronto.
Lightfoot, Wm	“
Wilson, Murville	“

Schools for the Deaf in Canada, 1890.

	Name.	Location.	Date of opening.	Chief Executive Officer.
1	Catholic Male Deaf and Dumb Institution for the Province of Quebec....	Mile-End, near Montreal, P. Q. ..	1848	Rev. J. B. Manseau, C. S. V., Principal.
2	Catholic Female Deaf-Mute Institution (*a*)	Montreal, P. Q. (*a*)	1851	Sister Mary of Mercy, Superioress.
3	Halifax Institution for the Deaf and Dumb....................	Halifax, N. S.	1857	J. Scott Hutton, M. A., Principal.
4	Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb....	Belleville, Ontario.	1870	R. Mathison, Superintendent.
5	Mackay Institution for Protestant Deaf-Mutes and the Blind............	Montreal, P. Q. (*b*).............	1870	John I. Ashcroft, Superintendent.
6	New Brunswick Deaf and Dumb Institution	Portland, N. B................	1873	A. H. Abell, Principal.
7	Fredericton Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb (*b*)...	Fredericton, N. B....	1882	Albert F. Woodbridge, Principal.
8	Manitoba Institution for the Education of the Deaf...........	Winnipeg, Manitoba.....	1888	D. W. McDermid, Principal.
8	Schools in Canada.			

	Name.	No. of Pupils.					No. of Instructors.†						Method of Instruction (*c*).	School-hours.	Industries Taught.**
		During the Year.*													
		Total.	Male.	Female.	No. taught articulation.	Present December 1, 1890.	Whole No.	Male.	Female.	Deaf-Mute.‡	Semi-Mute.	Articulation.			
1	Catholic Institution, (Male)......	112	112	....	40	111	32	32	....	2	..	5	Combined, B..	8 to 9¼, 10¾ to 11¾, 1½ to 4½	Ba., Bl., Bo., Cab., Car., Fa., Ga., Pa., Pr., Sh., Ta., Wt.
2	Catholic Institution, (Female) (*d*).	209	....	209	66	207	44	....	41	3	.	10	do C..	8½ to 12, 1 to 3, 5 to 6....	Art., Em., Kn., Se., Weaving.
3	Halifax Institution	72	44	28	23	55	5	3	2	2	.	2	do A..	9 to 11, 11¼ to 12¾ and 2 to 4	Car., Ga., Sh.
4	Ontario Institution.............	274	153	121	40	246	15	8	7	3	3	1	do A..	9 to 12 and 1½ to 3	Car., Dr., Sh., Ta.
5	Mackay Institution..............	40	22	18	16	34	4	1	3	..	1	2	do E..	9 to 12 and 1½ to 3½	Cab., Car., Dr., Pr.
6	New Brunswick Institution	....	....	....	......	....	....	...	....	..	..	..	Manual	9 to 12 and 2 to 4........	Car., Fa., Pa., Se., Sh., Ta.
7	Fredericton Institution (*d*).....	24	13	11	5	17	3	3	....	..	1	.	Combined, G..	do	None.
8	Manitoba Institution...........	19	13	6	......	17	1	1	....	..	..	..	do E..	9 to 12 and 2 to 3½	None.
8	....	750	357	393	190	687	104	48	56	10	5	20			

Schools for the Deaf and Dumb in Canada, 1890.—*Continued.*

	NAME.	Vacation	How Supported.	Value of buildings and grounds.	Expenditure Last Fiscal Year.		No. volumes in library.	Total have received instruction.
					For support.	For buildings and grounds.		
				$	$	$		
1	Catholic Institution (Male). .	Third Wed. in June to first Wed. in Sept.	State, pupils, and vol. contributions.	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	1,000	540
2	Catholic Inst'n, (Female) (*d*).	July 1st to first Tues. in Sept.	State and voluntary contributions. . .	200,000	. . . .	. . . .	850	580
3	Halifax Institution.	First Wed. in July to first Wed. in Sept	State and voluntary contributions. . .	20,000	8,553	994	. . .	330
4	Ontario Institution	Third Wed. in June to second Wed. in Sept. .	State	210,000	41,086	6,725	1,650	827
5	Mackay Institution.	Third Wed. in June to second Wed. in Sept. .	State, pupils, and vol. contributions.	45,723	6,259	879	450	125
6	New Brunswick Institution.	May 17 to Aug. 6	Pupils and voluntary contributions. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .
7	Fredericton Institution (*d*). .	July 1 to Sept. 1.	State and voluntary contributions. . .	5,000	3,000	. . . . .	. . . . .	43
8	Manitoba Institution.	Second Wed. in June to second Wed. in. Sept.	Pay pupils and government grant. . .	20,000	5,000	. . . .	. . . . . .	19
8								2,464

* Including those who have left school during the year. † Including the Principal. ‡ Not including the semi-mute teachers. ** Ba. Baking. Bl.=Blacksmithing. Bo. Book-binding. Cab. Cabinet-making. Car. Carpentry. Dr. Dress-making. Em. Embroidering. Fa.=Farming. Ga. Gardening. Kn. Knitting. Pa.=Painting. Pr.=Printing. Se. Sewing. Sh.=Shoemaking. Ta. Tailoring. Wt. Wood-turning. (*a*) No. 401 St. Denis street. (*b*) Notre Dame de Grace.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN OF THE INSTITUTION.

BELLEVILLE, October 1st, 1890.

R. CHRISTIE, ESQ.,
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—I regret that the past session of the institution has not been marked by the same immunity from disease and death which characterized so many of its predecessors. In view, however, of the visitation of the world-wide epidemic "la grippe" which raged with such virulence and in so many cases proved fatal, we must congratulate ourselves on the scarcity of deaths in proportion to the number attacked. Previous to the breaking out of this epidemic, however, measles made their appearance in December and before this ailment spent itself, ninety-seven pupils were attacked and several of the attendants as well. As might be expected, some of the cases were more severe than others, several patients suffering the most severe type, but all made a good recovery. Before the disappearance of the measles, "la grippe" came upon us and in a short time more than two hundred cases were under treatment. A number of the pupils whose constitutions had already been enfeebled by the various disorders which produced deafness, fell easy victims to the influenza and complications which arose in several cases caused us much anxiety. In all two deaths occurred. In the case of Mary Munro, the first victim, the disease was complicated by the development of cerebro spinal miningitis and in a few days terminated fatally. She had always been a delicate child, but a great favorite with her companions who regretted the loss of one of the most popular amongst them.

Hugh Tanner, the other pupil who succumbed, never fully rallied from the effects of the influenza. Though his recovery was sufficient to permit of his mingling with his companions and attending class, yet he complained of headache and loss of appetite and gradually became weaker until the 21st April, when he was forced to go to bed. A condition of inanition or marasmus supervened and death ensued on the 6th July. The little fellow was most tenderly cared for during his illness, his mother being with him the greater part of the time, indeed the length of time through which he was kept alive almost artifically bears testimony to the solicitude of those in whose charge he was placed.

The institution as well as the deaf-mutes of the province suffered an almost irreparable loss in the death of their esteemed professor, S. T. Greene, B. A., who died on February 17th from the effects of an injury sustained on the 3rd; when steering his ice boat which was travelling at enormous speed, he was thrown with great violence striking on his head and sustained a fracture of the base of the skull with extravasation of a considerable quantity of blood on the surface of the brain, which in a short time produced unconsciousness and paralysis which continued until his death. Dr. Grassett, of Toronto, saw him and agreed with me in the belief that operative interference was neither possible nor justifiable. The pupils of the institution were sad indeed when they learned that he who had been their model for so long had left them for ever; and the teachers and officers, to whom years of pleasant association served to endear him, mourned in his decease the loss of a genial friend and companion.

My thanks are due to the superintendent for his uniform courtesy and kindness in extending to me all the aid possible throughout the year and particularly during the prevalence of the epidemics. The kindness and attention of the matron also, as well as of Mr. Douglas, deserve a hearty acknowledgment, while the nurses in charge of the patients by their carefulness and skill rendered me substantial assistance during a busy time. In point of fact the deaf-mutes are to be congratulated upon the privilege enjoyed in being most tenderly cared for from their entrance into the institution until their departure.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. B. MURPHY, M. D.,
Physician.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES.

The cost of maintaining the Institution during the year under report and the preceding year is shown.

SERVICE.	Total expenditure year ending 30th September, 1889.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.	Total expenditure year ending 30th September, 1890.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.
	$ c.	c. m.	$ c.	$ c.	c. m.	$ c.
Medicine and medical comforts	173 27	1.4	76	243 88	1.9	99
Butchers' meat, fish, poultry	3,809 00	32.2	16 70	3,909 37	30.6	15 89
Flour, bread, etc	2,125 49	17.9	9 33	1,608 15	12.6	6 53
Butter	2,445 95	20.6	10 73	2.505 83	19.6	10 18
Groceries	2,546 44	21.4	11 17	2,411 41	18.9	9 80
Fruit and vegetables	496 48	4.2	2 18	462 65	3.6	1 88
Bedding, clothing and shoes	871 85	7.4	3 82	494 15	3.9	2 00
Fuel	3,377 60	28.4	14 82	4,045 97	31.6	16 44
Gas, oil, etc	1,234 89	10.5	5 42	1,293 09	10.1	5 26
Laundry, soap and cleaning	311 07	2.6	1 36	426 08	3.3	1 73
Furniture and furnishings	414 78	3.4	1 87	381 14	2.9	1 55
Farm, garden, feed and fodder	504 43	4.4	2 21	759 81	5.9	3 08
Repairs and alterations	1,428 28	12.1	6 26	890 44	7.1	3 66
Printing, postage, stationery, advertising	874 01	7.5	3 83	566 72	4.4	2 30
Books and educational appliances	428 68	3 6	1 88	913 69	7.1	3 71
Miscellaneous	840 14	7.0	3 68	1,094 87	8.5	4 45
Salaries and wages	19,203 33	1.61.9	84 23	18,747 24	1.46.5	76 21
Totals	41,085 69	3.46.0	180 20	40,753 49	3.18.5	165 66

Average number of pupils for 1889, 228; average number of pupils for 1890 246.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND,

BRANTFORD.

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1890.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 & 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1891.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, November, 1890.

SIR,—I beg to transmit herewith the Nineteenth Annual Report upon the Institution for the Instruction and Education of the Blind at Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1890.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

THE HONOURABLE J. M. GIBSON, M.P.P.,
Provincial Secretary.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.

NINETEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, November, 1890.

To the Honourable SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K. C. M. G., *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

I have the honour to submit herewith the Nineteenth Annual Report upon the Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1890.

I have the honour to be,
Your Honour's most obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

INSTITUTION FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

I regret that in submitting this the Annual Report upon the work done in this Institution that I can not speak from personal knowledge. Owing to the late date of my appointment as inspector, I have been unable to make the Institution an official visit. I have, however, much pleasure in placing on record the report of my colleague, Mr. Christie, together with the report of the Principal, officials and examiners in which will be found detailed statements of the work done during the past year. From the past history of this institution regarding its organization, management and the educational training of its inmates, we are assured that it has been attended with no small measure of success, which is a guarantee that the same good result will be maintained in the future, and we venture to hope a still greater measure of success will crown the efforts put forth by the Government for the relief of that class of our fellow-subjects who have been deprived of the greatest of all blessings, sight. I may add in addition to the report of Mr. Christie, that lately there has been additional improvements made for the safety of the inmates and protection of the buildings by connecting the city system of fire alarm and water works with the institution and the Government have under consideration an improvement of the sewage system for sanitary purposes, which when completed will make the Institution one of the best in the Province. I beg, also, to submit a statement of maintenance expenditure for the year ending September 30th, 1890, with corresponding cost for previous years.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the minutes made by Mr. Christie after his various inspections are appended:

I visited the institution for the Blind, on the 19th March, and found it in its usual good order. The work of instruction and training was going on satisfactorily in the several branches under the respective teachers and instructors.

There was a total of 148 pupils in attendance on the day of my visit, namely, eighty-six males and sixty-two females. Thirty of the males were in the willow shop, and the work completed showed care and neatness, due regard being had to durability and suitability for the purposes for which the wares were intended.

The health of the pupils was found to be excellent, no sickness of any kind being reported; and it is pleasing to note that although 120 cases of "la grippe" occurred in the institution during the prevalence of the epidemic all are now restored to good health.

In company with the Provincial Architect, I again made an inspection of this institution on the 23rd June, particularly with the view of conferring with the city authorities on the questions of a sufficient water supply for the institution for fire purposes, and the forming a connection between the sewage system of the city and the institution. When the contemplated works are in a sufficiently advanced state to admit of a definite estimate being made of the actual cost to the institution, as compared with the expenditure which would be involved in constructing the sewage works by applying the precipitant porous carbon system to the drains now constructed at the institution, a selection of the best and most economical plan will then be made.

By previous appointment, the mayor, Dr. Griffin, medical health officer, and Alderman Heath, chairman of the drainage committee, and other members of the council were met at the city hall. An ample water supply, with sufficient force to make it thoroughly efficient for fire purposes is an important desideratum.

Although an approximate estimate had been made as to the outlay on the part of the city for this service, the authorities could not give any definite statement and consequently no conclusive arrangement was arrived at. It was, therefore, proposed that the engineer of the water works should, in company with the Principal, measure the distance and determine the actual amount of money which the city would require for making the connection, they to supply all necessary pipes, hydrants, etc., and all labour in excavating and fitting. They were then to name a fixed or annual lump sum for the service, to include the placing of four hydrants in the institution ground at $40 per hydrant as rental.

Inasmuch as no actual work had been commenced on the sewage system of the town it would have been premature to make a bargain in regard to that branch of the service. Consequently the only course was to defer action in the matter until at least some progress has been made with the works.

The session of the institution closed on the 11th June, and it is pleasing to note that the examiners' report in regard to the literary, musical and industrial departments gave evidence of good progress having been made generally during the past session. The institution, in consequence of its untenanted condition, had its usual depleted appearance, and ordinary repairs, cleaning, etc., were being prosecuted vigorously, and everything in connection with the internal arrangements will be put in as good condition as possible before the pupils reassemble on the 10th September, next.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

Robert Christie, Esq.,
Inspector, etc.

Sir,—I have the honour, as Principal of the Institution for the Blind, to submit my report for the year ending September 30th, 1890.

Statistics of Attendance.

The enrolment of pupils for the session under review showed a total of 151, represented by 87 males and 64 females, the highest number recorded for several years past. Of these 86 males and 63 females, 149 in all, remained upon the register at the close of the session. Of the 149, 115 had returned to the Institution at the date of this report, leaving 34 to be accounted for as follows:—

Graduates:	Males.	Females.	Totals.
In music, literary studies and industrial work ..	0	2	2
In literary studies	1	0	1
In literary studies and industrial work	0	1	1
In industrial work and well advanced in music ..	0	1	1
In literary studies and well advanced in music .	0	1	1
In piano tuning	3	0	3
In willow work	4	0	4
Well advanced in music and proficient in industrial work.	0	1	1
Well advanced in industrial work	0	1	1
Well advanced in willow work	2	0	2
Excluded, being found to possess a fair degree of sight ..	4	0	4
Excluded, being imbecile	1	0	1
Excluded, being incapable of industrial training	2	0	2
Excluded for bad conduct	1	0	1
Left for domestic reasons	1	1	2
Left, health being permanently impaired	0	2	2
Return temporarily deferred	2	3	5
	21	13	34

To the 115 old pupils returned have to be added ten new pupils, six males and four females, also three former pupils (two males and one female) who, on application, have been allowed to re-enter the Institution. The number of pupils received up to the 30th of September was, consequently, 128, as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Old pupils of last session	65	50	115
New pupils admitted	6	4	10
Former pupils re-admitted	2	1	3
	73	55	128

The ages of the new pupils are as follows :—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ten	1	0	1
Eleven	1	0	1
Twelve	1	0	1
Thirteen	0	1	1
Fourteen	1	0	1
Fifteen	1	0	1
Seventeen	1	0	1
Twenty-six	0	1	1
Twenty-seven	0	1	1
Thirty-two	0	1	1
	6	4	10

On the 30th September, 1889, the register showed an attendance of 135, the difference between the late and the previous session being seven in favour of 1888-9. It is probable that the exceptionally high number reached in 1888-9 will not be fully attained during the present session. But, adding to the pupil population on the 30th September, 1890, three subsequent arrivals of new pupils, and the five old pupils whose return is temporarily deferred, with some three or four applicants or prospective applications, the total registration during the current session may be expected to exceed 140, even if it does not approximate even more closely to the figures of 1888-9.

Graduates and Retiring Pupils.

The list of graduates, thirteen in number, invites some special notice. The first two, mentioned as graduating in all three departments, were pupils of many years' standing, possessing excellent abilities, and most conscientious in all their relations to their work and their teachers. Both have left us with ample materials for earning a livelihood if that be their aim, and certainly of adding much to the pleasures and happiness of their respective homes.

The youth next alluded to, as having graduated in literary studies, has, at the late summer examinations, matriculated in arts at Trinity University. This is, I believe the first occasion on which a person educated by blind methods has, in the history of Trinity, gained such an honourable measure of success. I anticipate that both in the arts course and in the examinations for a musical degree, pupils of this institution will, on some future occasions be found competing.

The three female pupils who come next in order have all laid the foundation for lives of profitable employment and usefulness.

The three piano tuners and the four willow workers are, I believe, successfully following their respective vocations. These seven young men have been saved from a life-long dependence on others by the means which the institution has placed at their command.

Of the advanced pupils who left without attaining the full rank of graduates, the retirement of the two female pupils had, under circumstances of which I was cognizant, my full approval. They will both prove, I am sure, valuable helpers to those with whom their lot is cast, and do credit to the instruction obtained at this Institution. The withdrawal of the two willow workers before the conclusion of their full term, is not to be commended. Both were good pupils and had made excellent progress. But, although able to turn out quite a variety of fairly marketable goods, and doubtless well satisfied with their own attainments, they were not, according to their Instructor's standard, fully prepared to enter into competition with seeing workmen in the same trade. Young men are sometimes, moreover, too ready to forget that an institution which, without charging them one dollar, lifts them from a position of dependence to one of moderate competence, has a claim on their regard and consideration, and that every pupil who leaves before he is fully qualified injures the reputation of the Institution and the whole of the class of workers to which he belongs.

THE STAFF.

There have been no changes in the staff of the literary or industrial departments during the past year. In the musical branch three vacancies have occurred by the retirement of Mr. H. F. Williams and Miss Callaghan, resident teachers, and of Mrs. Dr. Howson, who had for several years given instruction in vocal music. These positions have been respectively filled by Mr. J. Edmund Jacques, who succeeds Mr. Williams, and has special charge of the pipe organ and senior male piano pupils ; by Miss Charlotte Sheppard of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, who succeeds Miss Callaghan, and by Mr. E. E. Gubb, who, in place of Mrs. Howson, trains the vocal classes. Both the gentlemen above named bring with them well established reputations for professional efficiency, and I have no doubt the musical interests of the Institution are quite safe in the hands of its present officers, while very conscious of the ability and devotion to their work of those who have recently left us.

For the very marked progress which characterized the work of the past session the teaching staff of the Institution cannot receive too much credit.

THE LITERARY CLASSES.

While firmly adhering to the cautionary remarks in my last report with regard to the comparatively few instances in which literary attainments can be turned by a blind person to account as a means of livelihood, and urging as strongly as ever the importance of practical industrial training, I am equally prepared to maintain that a good literary education is most essential to the blind youth's real success in life. Nay, seeing how limited are his literary resources when he leaves the institution, he is, even more than the sighted student, bound to lay up in his mind an ample store of intellectual treasures during the time he spends at school. Especially does this remark apply to those who look to music as a profession. The musician who aims at any high position must be able to associate with the cultured and educated on equal terms. He can only do this if he, too, is educated and cultured, has encouraged a literary taste, and in his conversation and general knowledge, can hold his own in social intercourse.

In order to assist those pupils whose circumstances may enable them to indulge a desire for the higher literary attainments, or whose tastes lie strongly in that direction, a class embracing some of the leading subjects of the University matriculation course will be maintained.

Our literature class this year will probably direct its attention to rather less diffuse and more analytical methods of instruction. It will take up Shakespeare as an author, with special reference to certain leading plays to which the attention of the pupils will be particularly directed. The influence of Shakespeare on the English language will also be a subject of study.

An arrangement has been made for each of the four reading classes to receive in turn a weekly lesson in elocution. Probably out of material thus developed a new advanced elocution class may ultimately be formed. The senior geography class will use Stanley's African explorations as its text-book for studying the interior of the "Dark Continent," aided by maps specially constructed for their use.

THE MUSIC CLASSES.

Probably in no year in the history of the Institution has more solid work been done by our musical department than during the one under notice. This result was, among many causes traceable to two in particular, first, that the teaching talent was of a high order and aided by considerable experience in the special work of instructing the blind, and, secondly, that a number of pupils had, by long and diligent study attained a position which made the teacher's duty comparatively easy and the studies delightful. Of our emale pupils, too, four were occupied for a portion of every day in the duty of teaching juniors under the direction of a highly qualified member of the staff, who for the time gave them her undivided attention. The retirement at the close of the late session of all the four young women so occupied, has created a void in our arrangement which cannot all at once be filled up. Two of the pupil-teachers referred to have already been noticed as full graduates. Their stay in the Institution had been prolonged quite beyond ordinary limits, and it was time they should turn their unquestioned talents into independent channels. A third pupil-teacher had also been in attendance for a full term of sessions, and was well able to contribute to the family income by her own exertions. A fourth pupil-teacher had come to us under rather peculiar circumstances and with a view to acquiring special instruction in two or three branches only. The upshot of these changes is that we have, on the female side no pupils who have yet reached either of the two higher grades in piano, and that the duty of instructing a large number of juniors now devolves upon the regular staff. Such vicissitudes are however inseparable from all schools and educational institutions. In our case I doubt not their effect will soon cease to be felt and, perhaps to the outer world might even pass unnoticed if an allusion in this report to any important changes were not necessary.

On the male side, it so happens, that all the advanced piano and organ pupils have returned, and probably no new officer has ever entered upon his duties with a class more anxious for improvement or better able to receive it than that which met our new music master, Mr. Jacques, on his assuming the vacant position. The pipe organ class now consists of five male and one female pupil. Eight pupils, (males) are this year candidates for instruction in Professor Baker's violin class, three more than last session. The resignation of Mrs. Dr. Howson, on her removal to Toronto at Christmas, made a temporary arrangement for the vocal classes necessary. Miss Callaghan, who had every qualification for the work, undertook this duty for the remainder of the session, and satisfied all requirements. Mr. Gubb's experience and methods are already beginning to show good fruit in the progress of the vocal classes of the present session.

THE TUNING CLASS.

The strength of the tuning class, the most popular branch of male industrial instruction, is fully maintained. The pianos appropriated to tuning practice are in excellent order and sufficient in number and variety of construction. The reports from graduated pupils of this department are very gratifying. The purchase of one new piano and the very thorough repairing of all those instruments that needed it have placed us at the present time in an exceptionally favourable position as respects pianos for both music and tuning instruction and practice. But as the use of these instruments is continuous from early morning to night the strain upon them is very severe.

THE WILLOW SHOP.

I have much pleasure to testifying to the good work done in the willow shop during the past session. The Instructor's report requires no comment.

TRADE INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

MR. A. H. DYMOND,
Principal.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report upon the operations of the workshop during the year ending September 30th, 1890.

The session's work has been marked by the usual features viz., industry and progress with good conduct. Four of the twenty-seven pupils working in the shop graduated at the close of the session with outfits; these four young men are now working at the rattan and willow work at their own homes, one at Cornwall the others at Ravenshoe, (York), Cayuga, and Alexandria respectively. The graduate residing at the last named place exhibited samples of his rattan and willow work at the local fall fair, and received a prize and the commendations of the public press for the quality of his work. One pleasant feature in connection with the work of our graduates is the fact that those graduates living in districts where a ready sale is found for their work are in some cases, giving employment to old fellow pupils not so favourably situated. A graduate whose home is a long distance north of Pembroke, (in the woods) and who found difficulty in disposing of his goods is now working for another of our pupils at Plantagenet and receives a fair compensation for his labour.

VACATION SUPPLIES

The usual supply of willow and rattan were given to our workshop pupils, in order that they might do a little work during their vacation. This liberal practice has proved a great benefit to the workshop pupils; many of them have thus been enabled to earn sufficient to clothe themselves and have a little pocket money, and in this way have helped themselves, and relieved their friends from a considerable portion of the cost of their support. But I regret to say in several cases this liberal practice has been taken advantage of, several pupils receiving the loan of the tools and models having found a ready sale for their vacation work have concluded to start out for themselves before completing their training at the Institution; at the commencement of this session's work we have two vacant benches which should be occupied by two young men who would have graduated at the close of this session, but who have remained at home for the above reason. At the present time there are twenty-three pupils in the willow workshop; a few of this number are not very bright mentally and by no means strong in body. These will probably receive much benefit in bodily health and strength by the handling of the tools and models, and the exercise thus given, but beyond this little can be expected. The rest of the pupils are making fair progress.

SALES.

The following statement shows the amount of saleable work made by the pupils during the session, but it gives no idea of the large amount of labour performed by pupils in their first session's work to which no value can be attached:—

Sales by Trade Instructor	$557 90
Value of work not sold, on hand	175 00
Total	$732 90

Pupils earned during their vacation:—

D. M.	$45 00
D. C.	13 50
J. F.	12 50
B. A.	12 00
J. W.	25 00
T. N.	no report.
N. B.	no report.
S. T.	25 00
A. S.	15 00
E. S.	21 00
E. H.	21 00
Total	$190 00

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOS. TRUSS, Trade Instructor.

THE LIBRARY.

Among the additions to the pupil's library during the past year have been Thackeray's "English Humorists," Thackeray's "Four Georges," Ruskin's "Seven Lamps of Architecture," Hawthorne's "Grandfather's Chair," Nicholl's "Fireside Science," Gage's "Elements of Physics," Andersen's "Stories," Paul Bert's "First Steps in Science," "Among the Lawmakers," "About Old Story Tellers," "Chapters on Animals," "Cæsar (Latin text)," "Goldsmith," "3000 Word Speller," Bacon's Essays, Miss B.'s First Reader" and "Talks With Cæsar."

The publication in point print of text books, by the American Printing House for the Blind, will be a great assistance in the general work of instruction.

HEALTH.

In the medical officer's report are mentioned the most serious cases of illness that have occurred among the pupils during the past year. In that report neither the gravity nor numbers of the cases of La Grippe are overstated. Of our total resident population aggregating nearly 200 all told, more than 120 were attacked and three of the senior officials were seriously, one of them dangerously ill.

It is cause, however, for congratulation and thankfulness, not only that no case terminated fatally but also that all made a good and thorough recovery. The relief given by the removal of two cases of typhoid, by which newly returned pupils were affected, to our excellent local hospital was very great, while nothing can have exceeded the care and kindness with which the invalids were treated at that establishment. Its advantages, however, to us and to the public generally, would be greatly enhanced if, to the present hospital were added accommodation for the treatment of scarlet fever and diphtheria patients, whose presence in even our own well situated sick ward is always a source of risk and anxiety. It is true that, by taking extreme precautions, the above-named unwelcome visitants have been effectually held in check when they have made their appearance of late years, but the insidious means by which they too often succeed in baffling every effort to restrain them, preclude over confidence so long as they are actually among us.

In speaking of the health of the institution the absence or otherwise of actual sickness is what is usually present to the mind. But there is a physical condition, short of active disease, that may, and often does affect most seriously the work, usefulness and happiness of life, and which only a healthful and invigorating regimen can effectually cope with. The blind as a rule are not a healthy class of persons. In a large percentage of cases blindness is the direct result of inherited constitutional causes, attended often with delicacy of the internal functions and general physical weakness. Again, when blindness has been caused in early life by accident or sickness, the personal restraint it imposes and the absence of robust exercise which it entails, arrest vigorous physical development and impair bodily strength. Even to those who may have enjoyed sight for several years blindness fetters the movement, limits terribly the enjoyment of pleasurable and health-giving sport and occupations and so acts prejudicially on the system. Blindness, moreover, in most cases is responsible for a more or less stooping gait, with a contracted chest, slow movements, and the absence of that briskness and activity of limb and muscle characteristic of the majority of our sighted youth. The conviction has forced itself on the mind of the educators of the blind in fact, that they may by turning their attention in the first place to intellectual improvement, have been beginning at the wrong end and that the establishment as far as possible of healthy physicial conditions should be the primary object to be attained. Hence the strongly worded resolution passed at the late convention, hence the erection of a gymnasium in connection with every well ordered institution, hence the conclusion of everyone whose experience is worth anything that systematic physical training should take precedence of all other efforts for the amelioration of the condition of the blind.

DISCIPLINE.

The maintenance of a fair degree of discipline during the past year has been a comparatively easy task as regards most of the pupils. The preservation of order in such an institution demands of course the firm exercise of authority and a vigilant suppression of incipient tendencies to evil or misconduct in any form. As respects minor offences our system of marks works well. The rule that any pupil receiving twenty or more bad marks or demerits is *ipso facto* disqualified from taking a prize in any department of study, was enforced for the first time at the close of the late session. Some three or four young folks came within the scope of its action and paid the penalty of a too careless or reckless attitude, let us trust not only to their own permanent benefit but also to that of others. An incident connected with this part of my report occurred towards the close of the session which, having been reported in the newspapers, may demand some notice here. A citizen, and I regret to add alderman, of Brantford and formerly a licensed saloon keeper, but now ostensibly a dealer in small wares, had been in the habit, according to his own admission, of allowing our pupils to resort to a room on his premises adjoining his store in order that they might there enjoy the privilege of smoking tobacco which is, as this man knew, strictly prohibited by the rules of the institution and may, if persisted in, lead to expulsion.

Four of the senior pupils who had been granted leave to visit the city having returned one in a state of advanced intoxication and the others clearly under the influence of liquor, had been seen to emerge from the place above-mentioned and had attracted the attention of several persons by their disorderly conduct. As the young men, who were separated immediately on their return to the institution, all gave similar statements, to the effect that they had been served with liquor by the person above referred to, and that they had resorted to the store in question to obtain it I felt it my duty to place the matter at once in the hands of the Chief of Police, who laid an information against the offender, which resulted in a conviction and fine of fifty dollars and only a slight technical defect saved the unlicensed vendor from municipal disqualification. In this connection it may be right for me to explain that under strict rules as to time and limits our pupils are allowed to resort to the city as a privilege forfeitable if abused. It is necessary that they should be trained in independent habits, and also enjoy all the exercise possible. The confinement to even our extensive grounds and premises must be very irksome to young men and growing youths, especially when they have once known the blessings of sight. A large proportion of our pupils, I have reason to believe, are conscientious, honourable and self-respecting. It is in my opinion better to run some risk of a few forgetting what is due to themselves and the institution, rather than to do an injustice and injury to those who are disposed to obey the rules, and while any city may be disgraced by an unworthy citizen, I have every reason to feel grateful to the people of Brantford generally, for the consideration shown at all times to my wishes and representations, and their kindness to those under my charge. Of the four young men who so seriously misbehaved themselves in the instance above-mentioned, it was deemed necessary to exclude one, who had previously given trouble, from further attendance, the others were readmitted on probation.

THE BI-ENNIAL CONVENTION.

The Bi-ennial Convention of educators and instructors of the blind was held in July last, at Jacksonville, Illinois, in the very fine institution at that place. The unusual heat of the weather just at that period somewhat detracted from the enjoyment of the trip and deterred a few from attending. The entertainment, however, afforded by Superintendent and Mrs. Hall, who had only recently been appointed, was most generous and hospitable, the accommodation for the guests more than ample, while State officials and residents of Jacksonville did everything that courtesy could suggest to add to the visitors pleasure. It is needless to say that on these occasions, as my able predecessor and myself can both testify, the representatives of the Ontario institution always receive a most fraternal welcome from their American co-laborers in the work of instruction of the

Blind and with the sanction of the department I had the pleasure of extending to the association a cordial invitation to hold the next meeting (1892) at Brantford, which proposal was unanimously and heartily accepted.

The discussions of the convention all took a very practical turn. In connection with one on the amusements and physical development of the blind, a strongly worded resolution insisting on the necessity of systematic physical training such as a gymnasium alone can afford and already referred to under another head, was adopted.

Dancing as a recreation and as affording opportunities for social intercourse has been introduced into one or two institutions and found its advocates, but the weight of opinion in the convention was clearly against allowing any other association between male and female pupils than in the class-rooms.

THE WORKROOM AND KNITTING CLASSES.

The classes in female industrial work were well kept up during the past session and are again of full strength and busily occupied. The progress of some pupils last year in these branches was particularly noteworthy.

THE KINDERGARTEN.

The Kindergarten class has now become an all but universal institution in schools for the blind on this continent. In our our own case it has been an unqualified success, and the progress made, even by very young children, under this method of instruction, has been most extraordinary. Several young Kindergarteners have already been promoted to the regular classes, and show most plainly, in competition with others, how admirable has been their earlier Kindergarten training.

IMPROVEMENTS.

While we have, from an unfailing spring, enjoyed at all times a most abundant supply of the purest water for domestic use, and are well furnished with the means of combatting internally an incipient fire, our external fire appliances have never been equal to grave emergencies. The City of Brantford, now possesses, however, an admirable system of water works, and has also a well drilled and most efficient salaried fire brigade. By an arrangement with the city authorities, we shall, in the near future, be protected by a six inch main with four hydrants, each furnishing, if required, two streams of water, and completely commanding the whole of the buildings. The services of the city brigade will also be at our disposal on call. Judging by personal observation in other cases, I should expect to see the force, whose headquarters is over a mile distant, on the ground and ready for action within ten minutes after giving the fire alarm signal. While sincerely hoping their services may never be called into requisition, it is most reassuring to know that such facilities will for a comparatively small outlay be so immediately at command.

The next local improvement in progress in Brantford is a complete system of sewerage, and I trust it may be found practicable for us to solve, once for all, the long standing difficulty in this respect, by connecting our drains with the city sewers.

THE GYMNASIUM.

In connection with the question of health, I have alluded to the subject of systematic physical training, and have also noticed the attitude of the late convention in relation to the same subjects. Knowing what I do of the necessity for a gymnasium, and what every person competent by actual experience thinks about it, I may be excused for once more repeating what appeared in my last report as urgent reasons for an appropriation for this object, and which were as follows:—

1. That blind youths have no means of cultivating physical development effectually unless special apparatus is provided for them.

2. That by reason of delicacy of constitution the majority of blind youths need, even more than the seeing, such means of physical training and development.

3. That no institution for the blind is or can be complete without a well constructed and properly furnished gymnasium.

4. That it is now a recognized fact that physical training is a primary necessity in the education of the blind.

5. That the mental and industrial education of the blind is at every point thwarted and obstructed by the want of systematic physical training.

6. That a gymnasium for the blind must be (1) a substantial well warmed building (2) As nearly as possible a part of the main buildings, accessible without exposure to weather or changes of temperature by all the classes, and by both male and female pupils as part of the daily routine of school exercises. (3) Large enough to be used for general exercise when the weather confines the male pupils within doors. When these simple statements of facts are recognized and acted upon the first and last educational want of the Ontario Institution for the Blind will have been supplied.

THE GROUNDS.

Those who recollect the appearance of this estate at the time it first came into possession of the government, and have not seen it of late years, will be almost incredulous if told that, in the planted portions of the grounds vigorous tree pruning and even, in some cases, thinning out to prevent injury to choice trees from overcrowding has become a necessity. The growth of trees for the past year or two has been very rapid with the results mentioned. The appearance of the grounds will be improved by the work just accomplished. While there are yet places in which a few ornamental trees may be planted to advantage, I am not disposed to recommend any large expenditure in the near future for this purpose. Cultivation and careful attention to the existing planted stock will be what is most necessary for some time to come. The new land in the rear of the institution is fairly well covered with deciduous trees and evergreens, and will ultimately, I trust, become a favourite resort of the citizens who now use the grounds freely for walking exercise, while not a few vehicles bring visitors and others to enjoy the fine view of city, woods an l river, obtainable from our elevated position.

THE FARM.

The year has on the whole been a favourable one for our limited farming and gardening operations. With the exception of potatoes, which have fallen short in the yield, all the crops have been heavy.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

My acknowledgments are again due for the many evidences of kindness and good will extended to the institution by our city friends.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. H. DYMOND,
Principal.

EXAMINER'S REPORT.

To Robert Christie, Esq.,
Inspector of Public Institutions, etc.

Sir,—In obedience to your instructions we examined the literary classes in the Ontario Institution for the Blind, situated at Brantford, and have the honour to submit herewith the results :

There is nothing of a novel or a special nature to report, except the fact that a successful attempt has been made to establish classes in what may be called "Higher Education." These classes are doing very good work, as may be seen by reference to the results of the examination further on in this report. The work of the institution so far as we had opportunities of seeing it, or were connected therewith, seemed to be conducted with skill and the requisite energy, and the order in the classes and corridors was all that could be desired. The grounds have grown very attractive, and the pupils rambling through them or seated on forms in the shade of the trees, show a hearty enjoyment of their privileges. It is surely a priceless boon to the blind children of this province, and their parents, to have provided for them free, such an institution and such advantages.

As heretofore we group the classes under the names of the several teachers in charge.

I. *Mr. Wickens' Classes.*

Class B. (a) *Arithmetic.* 19 pupils in this class. Limit, compound rules and fractions. A very satisfactory knowledge of the subject was evinced. The theory had evidently been taught with some care, and they were able to solve practical problems with considerable readiness.

(b) *Reading.* Class A. 15 members. Nearly all the pupils read fluently and with good emphasis and expression ; they also understand what they read.

(c) *English Grammar.* Class B. This class was examined in the fundamental principles of grammar, and answered very well ; has acquired a fair knowledge of parsing and analysis. The examination consisted of questions intended to test knowledge of the construction of sentences and ability to correct common errors in English. Did well as a class.

(d) *Writing.* Class A. As a test of penmanship the class was asked to write in proper form a bill of goods, the items of which were given them ; to write a letter to a wholesale house, ordering a quantity of carpet of a certain description, and to draw a negotiable note. The form of each was, on the whole, good, and the note (by most) correctly drawn. The writing is quite up to that of former years.

(e) *Physiology and Hygiene.* 10 boys in the class. Examined on the laws of health and the functions of the different organs of the body. The answering was generally very good. The various bones of the skeleton when handed to the pupils were distinguished and accurately described. The average attainments of the class creditable to the teacher.

(f) *Geography.* Class A. The British Empire in all its parts is the limit assigned this class. They were required to name, locate and describe each dependency, until all had been disposed of. They were rather minutely examined regarding the climate, productions, races, form of government, and commerce, of each colony, and in nearly every case gave correct answers. This class has always taken a very high stand. The present class is perhaps a little behind that of last year, but made an average of 74%.

II. *Miss Gillin's Classes.*

(a) Class B. *Geography.* 15 pupils. Examined minutely on the maps of South America and the United States ; the answering was prompt and accurate.

(b) Class D. *Writing.* 12 pupils. Write with considerable facility ; writing legible ; letters, as a rule, well formed.

(c) *English History:* limits from William III. to Victoria. 15 pupils. Exhibited a pretty intimate acquaintance with the important historical facts and incidents of the period, the constitutional changes, and the reforms effected in the interval ; but the class, though good, is not quite up to that of former years.

(d) *Literature.* A class of 19. This has always been a favourite subject, and the interest in it has not abated. The examination commenced with a review of the history of French literature from a period antecedent to the times of the *Trouveres* and *Troubadores* and extended to the present. Saintsbury's is the book used. A pretty intimate acquaintance was manifested with the authors of the different periods. Of course anything like a critical knowledge is not to be expected from those unacquainted with the French tongue. Of Italian literature also, they had learned something of the achievements of Dante, Petrarch, Bocaccio, Ariosto, Tasso, Bernardo de Vinci, Michel Angelo and Raphael. In English literature they were more thoroughly examined, from Beda to Tennyson. Special attention was paid to Shakespeare, especially to the play of Richard III. Nearly all the striking passages have been memorized, not only in this drama, but in Hamlet, and in the Merchant of Venice. And just herein consists the value of the subject to the blind.

(e) *Ancient History.* A class of 4. The limits from the second Punic War to Augustus in Roman, and the Persian and Peloponnesian wars in Greek history. This class did remarkably well, and had a very complete knowledge of the important events of those times.

(f) Class C. *Arithmetic.* The class is smaller than that of last year, but about equal to it in attainments. The pupils were assigned twelve problems to test their knowledge of the fundamental rules, and the tables of weights and measures. All the questions were of a practical character and required thought. The senior division of the class answered well. The average of the junior division was lowered by the comparative failure of a couple who are not well up. No question was missed by all. The enthusiasm of the class is very noticeable.

(g) Class D. *Grammar.* The subject of grammar is commenced in this class. The pupils were examined very thoroughly as to their knowledge of the elements of grammar, and particularly about the sentence and its parts. Three did not do very well, but these are weak mentally ; the others showed an intelligent acquaintance with the subject, and have done a good year's work.

(h) Miss Gillin has a class of 4 in Algebra. One had gone to surds and the others to multiplication. A fair set of questions, covering the work gone over, was given to each. The questions were dictated and the pupils wrote them in point print and then proceeded to solve them. The senior pupil solved all correctly ; one of the juniors obtained a little over 50% ; the others did not do very well.

(i) The same class in Euclid. One had studied the first three books, one the first book, and the other two had gone over the first twenty propositions of the first book. Two papers were given in same manner as that pursued in Algebra. As a test of their knowledge of the first book of Euclid they were required to demonstrate the 16th proposition and all the propositions on which it depends. To the senior pupil there were given in addition, questions to test his knowledge of the second and third books. The demonstrations and answers were done in point print. At the close of the examination a pupil (not in the class) was asked to read the work of each pupil to the examiner. The senior boy obtained 92 per cent., and a female pupil 78 per cent. of the marks. The other two were much lower.

III. *Mr. Alexander's Classes.*

(a) Class D. *Arithmetic.* A class of 22, in two sections ; doing elementary work. Attainments unequal ; most, however, can solve correctly easy problems in the simple rules.

(b) *Grammar and Philology.* 11 in the class. Their knowledge of analysis and parsing was thoroughly tested. Several complex sentences were submitted to them which were disposed of very satisfactorily. In Philology Earle's is the book used, and of several of the chapters they evinced a fair knowledge.

(c) Class C. *Reading.* 17 pupils, in two sections. The reading of three very good ; of seven, good ; the rest, fair.

(d) Class B. *Writing.* Generally good.

(e) *Higher Education. Latin.* There are five doing the junior matriculation work of Toronto University. They are fairly well up in the Latin grammar, but need more drill on the irregular verbs; "Possum" floored them all. They construed a chapter of the "Bellum Britannicum" admirably—much better than an average class in an ordinary High School. One of them is also doing something in French and German.

(f) Class C. *Geography.* The work assigned this class is the Dominion of Canada. The pupils were found to have a very good knowledge of the locations of all the important cities and towns, and of the industries carried on in each. They were required to find on the raised maps the chief islands, rivers, mountains, etc., and to describe them. Their knowledge of the geography of Ontario is very good. Their teacher has made the subject both practical and interesting, and the examination showed that the class had acquired a large amount of useful information in a very methodical way. A raised map of the Maritime Provinces is much needed.

(g) *Canadian History.* The main facts of the history of Canada from Cartier to Confederation were taken in order, and their knowledge of each tested. Five pupils obtained over 90 per cent. of the marks assigned. Four of these were girls. The girls made an average of 74%, while the boys obtained but 40%.

IV. *Miss Walsh's Classes.*

(a) Class C. *Grammar.* 18 pupils. Know definitions ; can run verbs through the indicative mood ; analyse and parse simple and compound sentences. Five got 90% of the marks assigned.

(b) Class D. *Geography.* 26 pupils. 10 do excellent work. Can find and name the rivers and railways of Ontario ; pick out from the dissected map and describe the counties, and locate the principal cities, towns and islands of the province.

(c) *Object Lessons.* 19 in this class—mostly small pupils. They were handed samples of tea, coffee, sugar, pepper, mustard, cloves, cinnamon, ginger, sago, rice, etc., and asked to describe them, tell where they came from, and how they were prepared. This they did, for the most part, with much minuteness and accuracy. Of the seal, the owl, the wildcat, the woodchuck, the turtle, etc., they evinced a competent knowledge. They take great delight in handling those and describing their habits, habitat, etc.

(d) Class A. *Arithmetic.* There is no doubt that this class is a perfect product of most perfect and laborious teaching. The questions were much the same as those assigned to candidates for 3rd Class Certificates, and comprised mensuration of surfaces and solids, practical business problems including discount, percentage and interest, and miscellaneous problems requiring careful analysis. How the successive steps are taken and the various results held in mind is surprising ; but careful teaching and honest study have made first-rate arithmeticians of the majority of those pupils.

(e) Class B. *Reading.* The desire to read well is evident at once. The examiner is impressed with the determination of the pupils to do justice to the piece. They have been taught correct habits of reading, and read with a good deal of animation. The articulation is very distinct. They can distinguish accurately and quickly isolated words. More proficient in spelling than the class of last year.

(f) *Elocution Class.* 5 in number. Much care must have been taken in training this class, for their manner of reciting and their ability to regulate and control their voices, and to give expression to passages requiring taste and discrimination, is very creditable. They were first examined upon the theory of elocution and reading, and afterwards were required to recite passages, illustrating the various emotions, etc. The class did well in both parts of the examination.

V. *Miss Johnson's Classes.*

(a) Class E. *Reading.* 14 pupils, of various degrees of proficiency. One really good reader in the class—which is composed of youngsters. As to fluency, expression, etc., they do pretty well.

(b) *Kindergarten Class.* 17 pupils. This class consists of a number of very young children, for whom the kindergarten system seems admirably adapted. Their knowledge of form obtained through its teaching is remarkably correct. They were required to do work in folding, weaving and sewing, and executed each kind of work with speed and accuracy. They were examined in the use of some of the gifts and were found to have mastered the work they had been taught. Their singing is good, and the accompanying movements are made as well as such things are done by seeing children in the primary classes. Here the laborious work of teaching the blind is evident. Seeing children imitate each other and their teacher. With the blind each child has to be treated individually. They were examined in numbers and reading, in both of which advancement has been made. A young lady assistant is needed here, as the Directress has too many under her care to do them all justice. The assistant could attend to the innumerable wants of the little, and thus afford Miss Johnson more time for teaching.

The gymnastics are well taught by Mr. Conolly, the teacher in charge of that department.

Respectfully submitted.

M. J. KELLY,
WM. WILKINSON,
Examiners.

BRANTFORD, June, 1890.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

R. Christie, Esq.,

Sir,—I beg to submit my report of the musical examination held by me in the Brantford Blind Institute, on Thursday and Friday, May 22nd and 23rd.

The results in marks of my examination having been handed to the Principal, there remains little to do but to comment generally on the work being done. Almost all the pupils that came under my notice were familiar to me from previous acquaintance, and I may say that in every case good progress had been made. The senior pupils show an amount of intelligent appreciation and thorough grasp of their subject that speaks volumes for their training. It has always struck me that the teachers of the blind must have special qualifications for their work, and keen sympathy with their pupils, and these seem to be special features of the Brantford staff.

I would recommend that the teaching library of the Institute be enlarged by the selection of a good deal of new music suitable for teaching purposes. To teach the same music so often, to so many different pupils, is wearisome to the pupils, and excessively so to the teachers. I should like particularly to see carried out Mr. Williams' idea to have several courses or selections of organ music of graduated difficulty, so as to avoid the continual repetition, and to increase the range of knowledge of organ music which each pupil can obtain from hearing the others play.

While being extremely gratified with the advance of the piano pupils, I was more struck with improvement of those who are giving attention to the pipe organ. Their playing is much steadier, and in some cases, distinctly artistic.

Since Mrs. Howson's resignation the vocal class has been under Miss Callaghan's care ; and considering the little time she has had them, the work done was excellent. The advanced class, consisting solely of young ladies, did some delightful part singing, as well as unison singing, of some songs, all sung with excellent taste, good tone and time. The entire vocal class sang the bridal chorus from Gaul's "Ruth," with accompaniment of organ and two pianos, and the effect was extremely fine. They also sang a few other part songs with excellent effect.

The violin class, under the guidance of Mr. Baker, of Galt, seemed to me rather smaller than before ; but all are advancing well, one especially showing great taste and an excellent tone.

The counterpoint and harmony students did some very good exercises for me, some of them being not only good exercises but good music as well.

Several students who are preparing themselves to earn a living by tuning, are doing very well. Of the excellence of their work I made practical test last year by having one of their ex-pupils tune some pianos in my house, and his work I found highly satisfactory.

While listening to the hearty singing at the morning devotional exercises, I was struck by some young men's voices that I thought ought to be in the vocal class. It is curious that the male pupils cannot be got to take as much interest in that class as the girls. There are some voices that would develop wonderfully with the careful training they would get in the class.

I examined the pianos throughout the Institution and found them in fair condition considering it was just at the end of the year's work. A careful going over will put them in good shape for another season.

Let me, before closing, take this opportunity of thanking the Principal and the entire staff for their uniform kindness to me during my brief visit.

Yours faithfully,

J. E. P. ALDOUS, B.A.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Robert Christie, Esq.,
Inspector of Charities, etc.

Sir,—At your request I send you the Physician's Report of the Institution for the education of the Blind, at Brantford, for the year ending September 30, 1890. It has been a year with much more than the usual amount of sickness, owing largely to the spread of the epidemic la grippe. I am pleased, however, to inform you that we have had no deaths to record during the year. About the 4th of November, 1889, a lad aged eleven years was taken ill with typhoid fever, the germs of which he brought with him from his home, where, we subsequently ascertained, several members of his family were down with typhoid fever a short time before his return to the Institution. When satisfied that his fever was typhoid, he was at once removed, by order of the Principal, to the John H. Stratford Hospital, where he made a good recovery. Every precaution having been taken at the Institution by way of disinfection, etc., we had no more cases of it. About the 11th of November, 1889, two pupils on the boys' side were almost simultaneously taken ill with sore throats, both aged about ten years. They were at once isolated, and on the second day a rash appeared on them both, showing plainly the disease to be scarlet fever. How this disease came into the Institution I am not prepared to say. There were quite a number of cases in the city at the same time, and from that source probably the disease was introduced in some way. Very fortunately, however, we prevented the disease from spreading. A special nurse was procured by the Principal, and complete isolation and thorough disinfection maintained till all danger was passed. Both boys made a good recovery. On the 8th day of January, 1890, the epidemic la grippe made its appearance among the pupils of the Institution and spread rapidly, often ten to fifteen being ill at the same time with it, till over one hundred were sickened by it. Our plan of treatment proved very successful. Those who were ill enough to go to bed were placed in warm, well ventilated rooms ; quinine in tonic doses given to them with nitrate of potash enough to keep the secreting organs active. This, with careful feeding with spoon food was all that was necessary in the large majority of cases. Some few having lung complications or severe headaches, required special treatment. Care was taken not to allow patients recovering from la grippe to expose themselves to draughts or to go to work too soon. The very complete recovery made by all the pupils attacked by this epidemic is largely due to the careful watchfulness of the officers in charge. My observations during the past year but confirm what I said in my last report to you, that is that the rules and discipline of this Institution tend to decidedly improve the health and vigor of the pupils in attendance.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

D. MARQUIS.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1890.

I.—Attendance.

——	Males.	Females.	Total.
Attendance for portion of year ending 30th Sept., 1872	20	14	34
“ for year ending 30th September, 1873	44	24	68
“ “ “ 1874	66	46	112
“ “ “ 1875	89	50	139
“ “ “ 1876	84	64	148
“ “ “ 1877	76	72	148
“ “ “ 1878	91	84	175
“ “ “ 1879	100	100	200
“ “ “ 1880	105	98	203
“ “ “ 1881	103	98	201
“ “ “ 1882	94	73	167
“ “ “ 1883	88	72	160
“ “ “ 1884	71	69	140
“ “ “ 1885	86	74	160
“ “ “ 1886	93	71	164
“ “ “ 1887	93	62	155
“ “ “ 1888	94	62	156
“ “ “ 1889	99	68	167
“ “ “ 1890	95	69	164

II.—Age of Pupils.

——	No.	——	No.
Six years	1	Eighteen years	8
Seven years	1	Nineteen “	8
Eight “	4	Twenty “	6
Nine “	6	Twenty-one “	5
Ten “	4	Twenty-two “	8
Eleven “	7	Twenty-three years	7
Twelve “	5	Twenty-four “	7
Thirteen “	10	Twenty-five “	5
Fourteen years	17	Over twenty-five years	23
Fifteen “	10		
Sixteen “	10	Total	164
Seventeen “	12		

III—Nationality of Parents.

—	No.	—	No.
American	3	Norwegian	1
Canadian	60	Scotch	18
English	44	Wendish	1
Irish	25		
French	9	Total	164
German	3		

IV.—Denomination of Parents.

—	No.	—	No.
Baptist	11	Methodist	45
Congregational	4	Presbyterian	30
Children of Peace	1	Roman Catholic	25
Episcopalian	46		
Lutheran	2	Total	164

V.—Occupation of Parents.

—	No.	—	No.
Actor	1	Marble-worker	1
Agents	4	Merchants	10
Baker	1	Miller	1
Book-keepers	3	Notary Public	1
Blacksmiths	4	Painters	2
Butchers	1	Physician	1
Carpenters	7	Sailor	1
Carpet-cleaner	1	Sheriff	1
Carriage-builder	1	Soldier	1
Clerk	1	Stone-mason	1
Conductor	1	Shoe-makers	3
Contractor	1	Surveyors	3
Clergyman	1	Tailor	1
Cabinet-makers	4	Tanner	1
Drover	1	Teacher	1
Engineers	4	Tinsmiths	3
Farmers	45	Tradesman	1
Gardeners	3	Veterinary surgeon	1
Harness-makers	1	Unknown	7
Hotel-keeper	2		
Laborers	34	Total	164
Manufacturer	2		

VI.—Cities and Counties from which pupils were received during the official year ending 30th September, 1890.

COUNTY OR CITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.
District of Algoma	......	1	1
City of Belleville	......	1	1
County of Brant	2	2	4
City of Brantford	3	2	5
County of Bruce	1	3	4
" Carleton	1	.....	1
" Dufferin	1	1	2
" Dundas	....	1	1
" Durham	1	.....	1
" Elgin	1	2	3
" Essex	3	5	8
" Frontenac	1	......	1
" Glengarry	3	.....	3
" Grenville	.....	1	1
" Grey	1	4	5
City of Guelph	1	....	1
County of Haldimand	3	2	5
" Halton	2	1	3
City of Hamilton	3	2	5
County of Hastings	.....	1	1
" Huron	2	3	5
City of Kingston	3	1	4
County of Kent	......	1	1
" Lambton	6	4	10
" Leeds	3	...	3
" Lanark	1	1	2
" Lennox	1	......	1
" Lincoln	1	1	2
City of London	1	.....	1
County of Middlesex	....	..	......
District of Muskoka	1	......	1
" Nipissing	1	......	1
County of Norfolk	1	2	3
" Northumberland	.....	1	1
" Ontario	1	4	5
City of Ottawa	3	......	3
County of Oxford	1	1	2
" Peel	1	......	1
" Perth	1	.....	1
" Peterboro'	1	......	1
" Prince Edward	2	...	2
" Prescott	1	......	1
" Renfrew	1	3	4
" Russell	......	......	......
City of St. Catharines	......	...	......
" St. Thomas	3	1	4
" Stratford	....	.....	......
County of Simcoe	.....	3	3
" Stormont	3	1	4
City of Toronto	17	2	19
County of Victoria	2	1	3
" Waterloo	1	1	2
" Welland	1	.....	1
" Wellington	2	2	4
" Wentworth	......	1	1
" York	6	6	12
North-west Territory	......	......	......
Total	95	69	164

VII.—Cities and Counties from which pupils were received from the opening of the Institute till 30th September, 1890.

COUNTY OR CITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.
City of Belleville	3	1	4
County of Brant	5	5	10
City of Brantford	8	6	14
County of Bruce	5	9	14
" Carleton	2	1	3
" Dufferin	1	1	2
" Dundas	2	2	4
" Durham	2	3	5
" Elgin	3	3	6
" Essex	7	11	18
" Frontenac	5	2	7
" Glengarry	5	.....	5
" Grenville	2	1	3
" Grey	6	10	16
City of Guelph	2	2	4
County of Haldimand	4	4	8
" Halton	5	1	6
City of Hamilton	9	8	17
County of Hastings	5	3	8
" Huron	7	9	16
City of Kingston	5	4	9
County of Kent	6	4	10
" Lambton	10	3	13
" Leeds	9	1	10
" Lanark	1	2	3
" Lennox	3	1	4
" Lincoln	3	3	6
City of London	7	8	15
District of Nipissing	1	....	1
County of Middlesex	7	7	14
District of Muskoka	3	......	3
County of Norfolk	7	7	14
" Northumberland	2	7	9
" Ontario	6	7	13
City of Ottawa	10	1	11
County of Oxford	3	3	6
" Peel	1	1	2
" Perth	2	8	10
" Peterboro'	10	2	12
" Prince Edward	3	2	5
" Prescott	1	....	1
" Renfrew	7	5	12
" Russell	1	1	2
City of St. Catharines	2	......	2
" St. Thomas	3	1	4
" Stratford	2	......	2
County of Simcoe	4	9	13
" Stormont	4	.....	4
City of Toronto	29	16	45
County of Victoria	5	2	6
" Waterloo	5	3	8
" Welland	4	2	6
" Wellington	9	7	16
" Wentworth	7	7	14
" York	15	11	26
Province of Quebec	2	.....	2
North-west Territory	.....	1	1
Total	287	218	505

VII.—Cities and Counties from which pupils were received who were in residence on 30th September, 1890.

County or City.	Male.	Female.	Total.	County or City.	Male.	Female.	Total.
District of Algoma	.....	1	1	County of Middlesex	....	....	.....
City of Belleville	.....	1	1	District of Muskoka	1	.....	1
County of Brant	1	2	3	" Nipissing	.....	....	.....
City of Brantford	2	2	4	County of Norfolk	1	1	2
County of Bruce	1	1	2	" Northumberland	.....	.....	.....
" Carleton	.....	.....	.....	" Ontario	1	3	4
" Dufferin	1	1	2	City of Ottawa	3	.....	3
" Dundas	.....	1	1	County of Oxford	1	1	2
" Durham	1	.....	1	" Peel	1	1	2
" Elgin	1	1	2	" Perth	1	.....	1
" Essex	2	4	6	" Peterboro'	1	.....	1
" Frontenac	1	.....	1	" Prince Edward	2	.....	2
" Glengarry	1	.....	1	" Prescott	.....	.....	.....
" Grenville	.....	1	1	" Renfrew	1	3	4
" Grey	1	3	4	" Russell	....	.....	.....
City of Guelph	1	.....	1	City of St. Catharines	.....	.....	.....
County of Haldimand	2	1	3	" St. Thomas	3	1	4
" Halton	1	1	2	" Stratford	.....	.....	.....
City of Hamilton	4	2	6	County of Simcoe	.....	2	2
County of Hastings	.....	1	1	" Stormont	2	1	3
" Huron	2	3	5	City of Toronto	14	2	16
City of Kingston	2	1	3	County of Victoria	1	2	3
County of Kent	.....	1	1	" Waterloo	.....	.....	.....
" Lambton	6	3	9	" Welland	.....	.....	.....
" Leeds	2	.....	2	" Wellington	1	1	2
" Lanark	1	1	2	" Wentworth	....	1	1
" Lennox	1	.....	1	" York	5	3	8
" Lincoln	.....	1	1				
City of London	.....	.....	.....	Total	73	55	128

MAINTENANCE EXPENDTURE.

For the year ending 30th September, 1890, compared with preceding year.

Service.	Year ending 30th September, 1889.			Year ending 30th September, 1890.		
	Total expenditure.	Weekly cost per pupil.	Yearly cost per pupil.	Total expenditure.	Weekly cost per pupil.	Yearly cost per pupil.
	$ c.	c. m.	$ c.	$ c.	c. m.	$ c.
Medicine and medical comforts	181 12	2.4	1 29	251 01	3.4	1 74
Butchers' meat, fish, etc	3,145 00	43.1	22 46	3,124 96	41.7	21 70
Flour, bread and biscuits	1,086 38	14.8	7 76	1,075 23	14.3	7 47
Butter and lard	1,175 39	16.1	8 39	1,236 77	16.5	8 59
Groceries	2,049 72	28.1	14 64	2,044 75	27.4	14 20
Fruit and vegetables	266 78	3.6	1 90	352 59	4.6	2 45
Bedding, clothing and shoes	640 65	8.4	4 58	828 25	11.0	5 76
Fuel	2,802 51	38.5	20 02	3,017 39	40.2	20 95
Gas, oil, etc	1,054 30	14.4	7 53	1,098 04	14.6	7 63
Laundry, soap and cleaning	349 10	4.7	2 49	281 43	3.7	1 95
Furniture and furnishings	435 62	5.9	3 11	497 49	6.6	3 45
Farm, garden, feed and fodder	962 61	13.2	6 87	784 84	10.4	5 45
Repairs and alterations	762 09	10.4	5 44	673 64	9.0	4 68
Printing, postages, stationery, etc	704 83	9.6	5 03	604 96	8.1	4 20
Books, educational apparatus and appliances	731 04	10.0	5 22	980 35	13.1	6 81
Miscellaneous	1,536 52	21.0	10 97	1,094 85	14.6	7 60
Salaries and wages	16,792 93	2.30.6	119 95	16,767 80	2.24.9	116 44
	34,676 59	4.76.0	247 69	34,714 35	4.63.5	241 07

Average No. of pupils in 1889--140. | Average No. of pupils in 1890—144.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons & Public Charities

UPON THE

HOSPITALS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1890.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 & 70 **FRONT STREET WEST.**
1891.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Twenty-first Annual Report upon the Hospitals of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1890.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

The Honourable
J. M. GIBSON, M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

HOSPITALS.

TWENTY-FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLC CHARITIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, December, 1890.

To the Honourable SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K. C. M. G., *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

I beg to submit herewith the Twenty-first Annual Report upon the Hospitals of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1890.

I have the honour to be,
Your Honour's most obedient servant,
T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

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HOSPITALS.

The number of hospitals now receiving aid from the Province has been increased to twenty-one, and steps are also being taken in different portions of the Province to establish two or three additional institutions of this class, for which no doubt application will be made for Government aid so soon as they get into active operation.

The following comparative statement shews the numbers treated in all the hospitals in each of the past thirteen years, with the increase or decrease in each successive year as the case may be :—

		Increase.	Decrease.
1878	4,372	295	...
1879	4,612	240	..
1880	5,302	690	..
1881	5,257	...	45
1882	6,032	775	..
1883	6,238	206	..
1884	6,369	131	..
1885	6,617	248	..
1886	7,035	418	..
1887	7,522	487	..
1888	8,292	770	..
1889	8,561	269	...
1890	9,187	626	..

It will be seen that during 1890, 626 more patients were treated in the hospitals than in 1889, the total number being 9,187. The increase in the number of patients is not confined to one or two hospitals, as the returns shew that the increase has been general.

Table No. IV. shews that the collective stay of the patients in 1890 was equal to 274,758 days, as against 258,737 in 1889. The average stay per patient increased from 30.21 days to 30.23 days.

Tables VI. and VII. shew the manner in which the amounts the Legislature will be asked to vote as grants to the hospitals are made up. The following statement is a summary of the totals of these tables, and shews the sums which will be asked for each hospital, as well as the total :—

General Hospital, Toronto	$23,417 77
Homœpathic Hospital, Toronto	850 20
City Hospital, Hamilton	7,554 78
General Hospital, Kingston	4,661 99
Hotel Dieu, Kingston	2,673 54
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	3,922 11
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	5,710 88
House of Mercy Lying in Hospital, Ottawa	1,995 23
General Hospital, London	5,205 24
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	1,761 22
General Hospital, Guelph	3,082 85
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	2,722 22
General Hospital, Pembroke	1,222 50
General Hospital, Mattawa	1,222 50
J. H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	2,270 72
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	1,078 41
Belleville Hospital, Belleville	1,137 70
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville	870 69
The Brockville General Hospital, Brockville	1,184 71
General and Marine Hospital, Collingwood	321 00
Nichols' Hospital, Peterborough	857 70
Total	$73,723 96

The amount asked for in 1889 was $68,556.46, or $5,167.50 less than the above.

In Tables VIII., IX. and X. will be found details of the cost of maintaining the various hospitals. The daily cost per inmate in 1890 was 71.27 cents per day.

The proportion of the Government grant to the total maintenance expenditure, as shewn in Table X., decreased from 39.03 per cent. in 1889 to 36.07 per cent. in 1890.

The Tables numbered I. to X. will be found in the following pages, and following them are the separate reports upon each of the hospitals.

TABLE I.—Shewing general movements of Patients in each Hospital separately.

HOSPITALS.	Number remaining under treatment on 1st Oct., 1889.	Number admitted during the year ending 30th Sept., 1890.	Number of births in Hospitals during the year.	Total number under treatment during the year ending 30th Sept., 1890.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who died during the year.	Number remaining under treatment on 30th Sept., 1890.
General Hospital, Toronto (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch, and the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch)	204	2,790	174	3,168	2,715	218	235
Homœopathic Hospital, Toronto	.....	86	7	93	68	5	20
City Hospital, Hamilton	82	597	36	715	614	50	51
General Hospital, Kingston	41	536	39	616	537	38	41
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	36	398	....	434	373	27	34
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	43	339	....	382	298	44	40
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	44	687	....	731	628	62	41
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	27	165	145	337	273	28	36
General Hospital, London	51	404	21	476	402	32	42
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	23	164	8	195	168	16	11
General Hospital, Guelph	37	386	6	429	375	26	28
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	25	354	....	379	344	7	28
General Hospital, Pembroke	14	127	....	141	118	13	10
General Hospital, Mattawa	12	198	....	210	191	10	9
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	25	245	7	277	207	36	34
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	11	118	....	129	106	7	16
Belleville Hospital, Belleville	6	131	....	137	114	13	10
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville	9	84	....	93	75	12	6
Brockville General Hospital, Brockville	14	96	4	114	88	11	15
General and Marine Hospital, Collingwood	....	38	....	38	34	....	4
Nichol's Hospital, Peterborough	7	86	....	93	84	5	4
Totals, 1890	711	8,029	447	9,187	7,812	660	715
Totals, 1889	729	7,359	473	8,561	7,301	549	711

TABLE II.—Shewing Sex, Religious Denomination and Nationalities of Patients under treatment in the various Hospitals.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	SEX.		RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.			NATIONALITIES.					
	Male.	Female.	Protestants of all denominations.	Roman Catholics.	Unknown.	Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries.
General Hospital, Toronto	1,847	1,321	2,500	640	28	1,536	759	490	189	92	102
Homœopathic Hospital, Toronto	39	54	72	14	7	31	29	19	9	3	2
City Hospital, Hamilton	414	301	551	163	1	331	195	108	40	28	13
General Hospital, Kingston	343	273	515	101	....	353	124	60	48	24	7
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	219	215	55	379	....	273	50	78	1	31	1
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	243	139	331	27	24	203	73	54	28	20	4
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	261	370	19	691	21	567	32	94	11	7	20
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	86	251	107	230	....	127	71	105	26	2	6
General Hospital, London	253	223	401	72	3	248	111	70	31	9	7
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	130	65	127	67	1	95	33	33	10	19	5
General Hospital, Guelph	220	209	400	29	....	285	73	18	31	10	12
St Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	145	234	27	352	....	226	17	121	....	6	9
General Hospital, Pembroke	79	62	18	123	....	79	10	35	6	1	10
General Hospital, Mattawa	180	30	26	184	....	150	19	31	3	2	5
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	162	115	238	39	....	174	56	16	17	7	7
't. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	92	37	65	64	....	69	21	10	6	1	22
lleville Hospital, Belleville	85	52	92	45	....	55	27	29	13	6	7
Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville	50	43	43	50	....	53	9	24	....	....	7
kville General Hospital, Brockville	70	44	108	5	1	69	9	14	12	7	3
l and Marine Hospital, Collingwood	16	22	32	6	....	17	11	5	4	1	....
Hospital, Peterborough	48	45	88	5	....	47	28	9	8	1	....
Totals, 1890	5,082	4,105	5,815	3,286	86	4,988	1,757	1,423	493	277	249
Totals, 1889	4,758	3,803	5,368	3,106	87	4,433	1,663	1,502	443	255	265

TABLE No. III.

Detailed Analysis of the Diseases or Ailments for which Patients received Treatment, for the year ending 30th September, 1890.

DISEASE.	M.	F.	Total.	DISEASE.	M.	F.	Total.
Ailmentary Canal.				*Circulation.*			
Colic	9	8	17	Angina Pectoris	1	.....	1
Constipation	10	12	22	Aneurisms	.....	.....	.....
Dysentery	12	8	20	Atheroma of Vessels	.....	.....	.....
Diarrhœa	42	35	77	Cyanosis	.....	.....	.....
Dyspepsia	84	101	185	Disease of Aortic Valves	46	33	79
Enteritis	19	18	37	" Mitral "			
Fistula-in-ano	11	2	13	" Tricuspid "			
Gastrodynia	3	1	4	" Pulmonary Artery			
Gastritis	59	30	89	Endocarditis	5	5	10
Hæmorrhoids	24	11	35	Heart (Dilation of)	7	10	17
Hœmatemesis	2	3	5	" (Hyptertrophy)	5	7	12
Intestinal Worms	3	5	8	" (Degeneration)	4	7	11
Œsophagus (diseases of)	2	2	4	Nævus	.....	1	1
Pharyngitis	4	2	6	Pericarditis	6	5	11
Ptyalism	.....	.....	.....	Phlebitis	6	4	10
Peritonitis	19	18	37	Phlegmasia Dolens	.....	3	3
Quinsy	11	7	18	Varicose Veins	17	11	28
Stomatitis	.....	1	1				
Tonsillitis	20	28	48	*Dislocations.*			
Typhlitis	7	3	10				
Ulceration of Stomach	3	10	13	Ankle	9	2	11
				Bones of the Hand	5	2	7
Brain and Nervous System.				" Foot	.....	.....	.....
				Clavical	3	1	4
Apoplexy	12	1	13	Elbow	5	5	10
Chorea	4	11	15	Femur	5	2	7
Catalepsy	1	....	1	Humerus	12	5	17
Concussion of Brain	10	1	11	Knee	3	3	6
" Spine	1	.....	1	Lower Maxilla	....	.....	.....
Compression of Brain	1	.....	1	Patella	.....	.....	.....
" Spine	5	1	6	Wrist	4	4	8
Delirium Tremens	21	3	24				
Epilepsy	26	26	52	*Ear.*			
Hemiplegia	16	14	30				
Hysteria	7	65	72	Cophosis	.....	....	....
Inflammation of Brain	12	11	23	Otorrhæa	5	3	8
Isolation	4	.....	4	Otitis Media	14	5	19
Insomnia	3	4	7				
Insanity	12	18	30	*Eye.*			
Locomotor Ataxia	7	2	9				
Myelitis	8	4	12	Amarosis	4	.....	4
Neuralgia	31	61	92	Amblyophia	1	1	2
Neuroma	1	3	4	Blepharospasmus	1	1	2
Paralysis (general)	32	8	40	Cataract	35	32	67
Paraplegia	5	6	11	Entropion	4	2	6
Paralysis (Agitans)	8	2	10	Ectropion	.....	.....	.....
Softening of Brain	8	5	13	Foreign body in the Eye	7	.....	7
Spina Bifida	.....	2	2	Glaucoma	4	3	7
Sciatica	28	7	35	Iritis	12	9	21
Spinal Curvature	11	7	18	Keratitis	19	7	26
Tubercular Meningitis	1	2	3	Leucoma	2	.....	2
Tetanus	.....	....	.....	Ophthalmia	20	9	29
				" (Catarrhal)	4	6	10
Bones.				" (Purulent)	2	3	5
				" (Granular	7	6	13
Anchylosis	3	2	5	" (Gonorrhœal)	2	2	4
Caries	19	7	26	Pterygium	2	.....	2
Exostosis	1	.....	1	Retinitis	4	.....	4
Necrosis	26	20	46	Sclerotitis	2	.....	2
Ostitis	3	9	12	Staphyloma	4	1	5
Periostitis	7	1	8	Strabismus	10	5	15
Rickets	1	.....	1	Trichiasis Ciliorum	1	.....	1

TABLE No. III.—*Continued.*

DISEASE.	M.	F.	Total.
Eye—Continued.			
Ulcer of Cornea	33	20	53
Other diseases and injury of Eye	15	8	23
Fractures.			
Bones of the Head and Face	19	1	20
“ Hand	7	3	10
“ Foot	13	4	17
“ Pelvis	3	......	3
Clavical	9	......	9
Femur	19	17	36
Fibula	18	4	22
Humerus	23	4	27
Patella	6	......	6
Ribs	30	3	33
Radius	10	8	18
Scapula	4	1	5
Sternum	......	....	......
Tibia	42	2	44
Ulna	5	2	7
Vertibra	.....	3	3
Ununited	2	......	2
Liver.			
Abcess of Liver	5	1	6
Acute atrophy of liver	5	......	5
Cirrhosis	12	1	13
Fatty liver	......	......	......
Gall stones	......	1	1
Hepatitis	5	4	9
Hydatds of liver	1	1	2
Jaundice	8	13	21
Waxy liver	......	2	2
Carcinoma of liver	1	......	1
Nose and Face.			
Catarrh	18	20	38
Epulis	......	2	2
Epistaxis	2	1	3
Lipoma	......	......	......
Ozœna	1	.....	1
Polypus	.....	4	4
Poisons.			
Gases	1	1	2
Irritant	5	4	9
Lead poisoning	8	......	8
Narcotic	......	....	......
Narcoto-irritant	......	....	......
Respiratory Organs.			
Asthma	32	25	57
Bronchitis (acute)	149	83	232
“ (chronic)	25	33	48
Croup	7	3	10
Emphysema of lung	16	7	23
Empyema	5	2	7
Hydrothorax	2	1	3
Pneumonia	111	48	159
“ (pleuro)	7	7	14
“ (typho)	......	.....	......
“ (broncho)	9	5	14
Respiratory Organs—Continued			
Pleurisy	41	26	67
Phthisis	179	69	248
Pleurodynia	2	3	5
Tuberculosis	18	22	40
Hæmoptysis	2	......	2
Caven of larynx	.....	1	1
Spleen.			
Splenitis	2	1	3
Waxy spleen	1	....	1
Skin.			
Acne	1	3	4
Boils	18	4	22
Burns and scalds	27	24	51
Chilblains	2	1	3
Carbuncle	11	4	15
Corns and bunions	6	6	12
Elephantiasis	......	......	......
Eczema	40	23	63
Erythema	6	3	9
Frost bites	12	2	14
Herpes	5	.....	5
Impetigo	2	2	4
Intertrigo	......	....	......
Lupus	4	3	7
Lichen	.....	......	......
Onychia	3	...	3
Pruritus	......	1	1
Pediculi	4	1	5
Pityriasis	3	...	3
Psoriasis	2	2	4
Roseola	......	....	......
Rupia	1	.....	1
Ringworm	3	.....	3
Scabies	23	8	31
Sycosis	1	.....	1
Urticaria	......	1	1
Whitlow	10	6	16
Pamphygna	1	...	1
Urinary Organs.			
Bright's disease (acute)	27	15	42
“ (chronic)	10	5	15
Balanitis	1	.....	1
Bubo	9	3	12
Cystitis	25	15	40
Condyloma	2	2	4
Diabetes mellitus	8	1	9
“ insipidus	......	.....	.....
Enlarged prostrate	14	......	14
Epididymitis	5	......	5
Gonorrhœa	36	18	54
Gleet	1	.....	1
Hydrocele	14	......	14
Hæmatocele	......	......	.....
Incontinence of urine	10	3	13
Pyelitis	1	......	1
Phymosia	5	......	5
Paraphymosia	2	......	2
Retention of urine	20	1	21
Supurative nephritis	3	......	3
Stricture	46	4	50

TABLE No. III.—*Continued.*

DISEASE.	M.	F.	Total.
Urinary Organs—Continued.			
Spermatorrhœa	3	......	3
Urinary calculus	14	......	14
Chanchoroid	8	7	15
Cancer of testicle	6	......	6
Nephsitis	5	......	5
Orchitis	9	......	9
Varicocele	5	......	5
Women.			
Amenorrhœa	......	18	18
Abortion	......	7	7
Dysmenorrhœa	......	24	24
Erosion of os uteri	......	17	17
Fistula (recto-vaginal)	......	6	6
" (vesico-vaginal)	......	1	1
Metritis and Endometritis	......	46	46
Menorrhagia	......	17	17
Ovarian disease	......	49	49
Parturition	......	318	318
Premature labour	......	18	18
Uterus (anteversion of)	......	7	7
" (retroversion of)	......	7	7
" (anteflection of)	......	1	1
" (retroflection of)	......	1	1
" (inversion of)	......	2	2
" (prolapsus of)	......	7	7
Womb (polypus of)	......	1	1
" (fribroid of)	......	16	16
" (cancer of)	......	19	19
Vaginitis	......	10	10
Tencorrhœa	......	1	1
Zymotic and General.			
Anæmia	11	102	113
Anasarca	9	4	13
Chicken pox	1	......	1
Cholera (Asiatic)	......	......	......
" (morbus)	3	2	5
" (infantum)	2	6	8
Chlorsis	......	13	13
Diphtheria	87	152	239
Dropsy	10	9	19
Erysipelas	35	21	56
Fever (intermittent)	22	9	31
" (remittent)	6	5	11
" (scarlet)	18	34	52
" (pernicious)	......	......	......
" (typho-malarial)	13	15	28
" (typhoid)	239	186	525
" (typhus)	......	......	......
" (cerebro-spinal)	......	1	1
" (pueperal)	......	2	2
" (continued)	7	7	14

DISEASE.	M.	F.	Total.
Zymotic and General.—Continued.			
Gout	4	......	4
Influenza	250	193	443
Leucocythemia	......	1	1
Measles	16	17	33
Mumps	5	1	6
Pyæmia (septicæmia)	12	8	20
Purpura	......	1	1
Rheumatism (acute)	152	71	223
" (chronic)	55	23	78
" (gonorrhœal)	8	4	12
Smallpox	......	......	......
Scrofula	9	6	15
Syphilis, Primary	32	21	53
" Secondary	8	17	25
" Tertiary	16	14	30
" Hereditary	5	3	8
Vaccination	......	......	......
Whooping Cough	......	2	2
Miscellaneous, not otherwise classed.			
Abscess, General	83	27	110
" Psoas	7	......	7
" of Breast	3	28	31
Alcoholism	224	22	246
Amputations	57	19	76
Cancer, Epithelial	26	9	35
Encephaloid	4	......	4
" Schirrus	13	17	30
" Melanotic	5	1	6
Contusions	78	13	91
Cancers	8	5	13
Cellulitis	2	1	3
Coxalgia	8	8	16
Debility	91	110	201
Goitre	1	2	3
Gangrene	16	4	20
Gunshot wounds	15	......	15
Hernia	12	3	15
Injuries not otherwise classed	137	42	179
Sprains	33	19	52
Tumors, Fibriod	7	6	13
" Fatty	6	5	11
" Cartilaginous	1	3	4
" Cystic	1	2	3
" Other	10	21	31
Tetanus	1	....	1
Talipes	6	1	7
Ulcers	108	78	186
Opium Habit	1	2	3
Chloral "	1	......	1
Lumbago	8	3	11
Diseases and injuries not classed	71	37	108

TABLE IV.—Shewing the collective stay in days of the adult and infant patients; also, the average length of time each patient was under treatment.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Number of patients, including infants born.	Collective stay of infants under one year of age.	Collective stay of adult patients.	Total collective stay of adults and infants.	Average stay of each patient, including the infants.
General Hospital, Toronto	3168	2527	79854	82381	27
City Hospital, Hamilton	715	601	27225	27826	38
General Hospital, Kingston	616	1159	18290	19449	32
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	434		11334	11334	26
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	382		15997	15997	42
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	731		20977	20977	29
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	337	2876	10537	13413	39
General Hospital, London	476	502	18878	19380	41
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	195	160	6361	6521	33
General Hospital, Guelph	429	225	10947	11172	26
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	379		10878	10878	29
General Hospital, Pembroke	141		4075	4075	29
General Hospital, Mattawa	210		4013	4013	19
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	277	98	8164	8262	30
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	129		3822	3822	30
Belleville Hospital, Belleville	137		3892	3892	29
St. Vincent De Paul Hospital, Brockville	93		3209	3209	34
Brockville General Hospital, Brockville	114	62	4166	4228	36
General and Marine Hospital, Collingwood	38		1070	1070	28
Nichol's Hospital, Peterborough	93		2859	2859	31
Totals, 1890	9094	8210	266548	274758	30.21
" 1889	8561	7741	250996	258737	30.23

TABLE V.—Shewing the deductions which have to be made from the collective stay of the patients for the protracted residence of incurable and lying-in cases. For persons coming within these classes only seven cents per day are allowed.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants under one year of age.	Deduct for incurables and lying-in cases, for which only Refuge rate is to be allowed.	Number of days' stay for which Hospital allowance is to be made.
General Hospital, Toronto	79,854	2,341	77,513
Homœopathic Hospital, Toronto	2,834	....	2,834
City Hospital, Hamilton	27,225	2,664	24,561
General Hospital, Kingston	18,290	3,587	14,703
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	11,334	1,348	9,986
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	15,997	3,813	12,184
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	20,997	1,127	19,850
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	10,537	5,069	5,468
General Hospital, London	18,878	1,992	16,886
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	6,361	423	5,938
General Hospital, Guelph	10,947	875	10,072
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	10,878	240	10,638
General Hospital, Pembroke	4,075	....	4,075
General Hospital, Mattawa	4,013	....	4,075
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	8,164	776	7,388
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	3,822	248	3,574
Belleville Hospital, Belleville	3,892	130	3,762
St. Vincent De Paul Hospital, Brockville	3,209	....	3,209
The Brockville General Hospital, Brockville	4,166	283	3,883
General and Marine Hospital, Collingwood	1,070	....	1,070
Nichols' Hospital, Peterborough	2,859	....	2,859
Totals 1890	269,382	24,916	244,528
" 1889	250,996	25,416	225,580

TABLE VI.—Relative to Income of Hospitals.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Amounts received from municipalities as a grant and for patients' maintenance.	Amount received from patients for board.	Amount received as income from property or investments belonging to Hospitals.	Subscriptions and donations of private individuals and incidental receipts.	Total receipts from all sources other than the Government grant.	One-fourth of such receipts.	Amount of the 10 cents per day additional grant.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
General Hospital, Toronto	17,735 95	15,965 70	16,177 95	5,067 87	54,947 47	13,736 87	7,751 30
Homœopathic Hospital, Toronto	526 00	111 30	....	4,031 39	4,668 69	1,167 17	283 40
City Hospital, Hamilton	11,277 22	1,398 36	....	....	12,675 58	3,168 89	2,456 10
General Hospital, Kingston	950 00	2,015 61	868 38	2,630 07	6,464 06	1,616 01	1,470 30
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	100 00	821 25	136 02	1,270 64	2,327 91	581 98	998 60
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	1,450 00	1,165 10	....	5,540 88	8,155 98	2,038 99	1,218 40
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	1,035 00	2,913 66	120 00	2,579 30	6,647 96	1,661 99	1,985 00
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	....	1,741 22	158 40	4,955 81	6,855 43	1,713 86	546 80
General Hospital, London	12,143 00	3,016 58	454 74	....	15,614 32	3,903 58	1,688 60
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	600 00	480 19	31 50	1,064 34	2,176 03	544 01	593 80
General Hospital, Guelph	2,000 00	2,869 30	....	333 53	5,202 83	1,300 71	1,007 20
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	900 00	422 70	300 00	688 56	2,311 26	577 82	1,063 80
General Hospital, Pembroke	340 00	451 00	....	848 79	1,639 79	409 95	407 50
General Hospital, Mattawa	....	1,150 50	....	962 49	2,112 99	528 25	407 50
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	2,000 00	1,344 25	....	1,010 60	4,354 85	1,088 71	738 80
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	400 00	410 00	....	575 00	1,385 00	346 25	357 40
Belleville Hospital, Belleville	429 25	882 80	....	1,577 66	2,889 71	722 43	376 20
St. Vincent De Paul Hospital, Brockville	200 00	550 73	....	164 85	915 58	228 89	320 90
Brockville General Hospital, Brockville	200 00	805 74	....	2,832 58	3,838 32	959 58	388 30
General and Marine Hospital, Collingwood	....	736 68	....	347 34	1,084 02	271 00	107 0[illegible]
Nichols' Hospital, Peterborough	3,710 52	673 00	900 00	5 00	5,288 52	1,322 14	285 9[illegible]
Totals 1890	55,996 94	39,925 67	19,146 99	36,486 70	151,556 30	37,889 08	24,452 .27
" 1889	48,273 91	35,633 59	15,606 68	30,417 00	129,931 18	32,482 79	22,5[illegible]9.37

TABLE VII.—Shewing the basis upon which Statutory aid is granted.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Collective days' stay upon which allowance at Hospital rates is based.	Collective days' stay upon which allowance at Refuge rates is based.	Fixed allowance at 20 cents per day.	Supplementary allowance of one-fourth of amount received from all sources other than Government.	Supplementary allowance at 10 cents per day.	Allowance of 7 cents per day, being Refuge rate for improper cases for Hospital treatment.	Total Government allowance to each Hospital for the ye 1890.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
General Hospital, Toronto	77,513	2,341	15,502 60		7,751 30	163 87	23,417 77
Homœopathic Hospital, Toronto	2,834		566 80		283 40		850 20
City Hospital, Hamilton	24,561	2,664	4,912 20		2,456 10	186 48	7,554 78
General Hospital, Kingston	14,703	3,587	2,940 60		1,470 30	251 09	4,661 99
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	9,986	1,348	1,997 20	581 98		94 36	2,673 54
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	12,184	3,813	2,436 80		1,218 40	266 91	3,922 11
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	19,850	1,127	3,970 00	1,661 99		78 89	5,710 88
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	5,468	5,069	1,093 60		546 80	354 85	1,995 23
General Hospital, London	16,886	1,992	3,377 20		1,688 60	139 44	5,205 24
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	5,938	423	1,187 60	544 01		29 61	1,761 22
General Hospital, Guelph	10,072	875	2,014 40		1,007 20	61 25	3,082 85
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	10,638	240	2,127 60	577 82		16 80	2,722 22
General Hospital, Pembroke	4,075		815 00		407 50		1,222 50
General Hospital, Mattawa	4,075		815 00		407 50		1,222 50
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	7,388	776	1,477 60		738 80	54 32	2,270 72
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	3,574	248	714 80	346 25		17 36	1 078 41
Belleville Hospital, Belleville	3,762	130	752 40		376 20	9 10	1,137 70
St. Vincent De Paul Hospital, Brockville	3,209		641 80	228 89			870 69
The Brockville General Hospital, Brockville	3,883	283	776 60		388 30	19 81	1,184 71
General and Marine Hospital, Collingwood	1,070		214 00		107 00		321 00
Nichol's Hospital, Peterborough	2,859		571 80		285 90		857 70
Totals, 1890	244,528	24,916	48,905 60	3,940 94	19,133 30	1,744 12	73,723 96
Totals, 1889	225,580	25,416	45,116 00	1,819 24	19,842 10	1,779 12	68,566 46

TABLE VIII.—Shewing the cost of maintaining the Hospitals; also, the average daily cost per patient, etc.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Total days' stay (excluding infants under one year of age.	Cost of dietaries.	Salaries, fuel, light, medicines, bedding, and all other expenditures on maintenance account.	Total expenditures for maintenance.	Average cost of each patient per day.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	cents.
General Hospital, Toronto	79,854	24,492 29	38,582 21	63,074 50	78.98
Homœopathic Hospital, Toronto	2,834	775 73	2,048 91	2,824 64	99.70
City Hospital, Hamilton	27,225	7,094 21	13,118 49	20,212 70	74.24
General Hospital, Kingston	18,290	3,328 13	6,486 98	9,815 11	53.66
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	11,334	3,400 66	2,133 78	5,534 44	48.83
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	15,987	2,657 68	9,023 33	11,681 01	73.02
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	20,077	4,936 11	4,838 20	9,774 31	46.60
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	10,537	2,870 21	2,448 57	5,318 78	50.48
General Hospital, London	18,878	5,375 92	11,291 84	16,667 76	88.29
General and Marine Hospital, St, Catharines	6,361	1,492 71	3,663 44	5,156 15	81.06
General Hospital, Guelph	10,947	2,588 54	5,916 63	8,505 17	77.69
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	10,878	2,216 28	2,523 02	4,739 30	43.57
General Hospital, Pembroke	4,075	1,102 90	1,624 20	2,727 10	67.00
General Hospital, Mattawa	4,013	1,367 75	1,898 72	3,266 47	81.36
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	8,164	1,591 19	3,289 66	4,880 85	59.78
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	3,822	898 00	1,383 75	2,281 75	60.00
Belleville Hospital, Belleville	3,892	975 61	2,359 69	3,335 30	85.70
St. Vincent De Paul Hospital, Brockville	3,209	608 11	297 83	905 94	28.23
Brockville General Hospital, Brockville	4,166	1,158 48	2,901 85	4,060 33	97.46
General and Marine Hospital, Collingwood	1,070	397 97	686 05	1,084 02	$1.01.00
Nichols' Hospital, Peterborough	2,859	1,134 85	5,126 98	6,261 83	$2.11.00
Totals, 1890	269,382	70,463 33	121,644 13	192,107 46	71 .27
Totals, 1889	250,996	67,432 09	106,694 05	174,126 14	69.37

TABLE IX.—Shewing the comparative cost per patient daily in the different Hospitals for a period of years.

HOSPITALS.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
General Hospital, Toronto	64.77	70.46	76.64	85.71	77.71	73.24	84.35	85.09	78.98
Homœopathic Hospital, Toronto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	99.70
City Hospital, Hamilton	....	....	61.77	59.22	62.70	66.00	68.55	66.13	74.24
General Hospital, Kingston	48.04	49.04	51.11	53.00	48.09	56.42	64.06	58.79	53.66
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	53.30	57.35	58.95	45.54	54.85	44.10	49.98	44.55	48.83
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	43.23	53.82	47.66	47.80	49.67	62.00	53.11	59.34	73.02
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	....	....	55.91	52.94	41.09	46.12	49.40	56.79	46.60
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	37.25	45.57	54.13	47.17	39.58	32.81	28.84	49.29	50.48
General Hospital, London	57.90	58.61	74.38	62.72	67.83	73.96	59.51	94.95	88.29
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	86.12	71.36	65.99	81.85	60.07	63.43	69.38	67.12	81.06
General Hospital, Guelph	71.01	68.60	72.53	64.41	90.87	66.40	63.04	68.41	77.69
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	74.13	62.78	51.62	57.05	49.02	52.34	48.52	41.66	43.57
General Hospital, Pembroke	74.35	79.05	79.79	65.63	77.67	67.75	85.57	58.46	67.00
General Hospital, Mattawa	58.34	69.25	67.79	68.88	94.39	56.98	72.81	64.10	77 90
John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	....	....	....	$1 23.00	71.51	58.17	68.25	52.38	59.78
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur	....	....	....	47.06	55.12	64.17	47.80	49.53	60.00
Belleville Hospital, Belleville	....	....	....	....	....	44.12	74.96	$1 05.00	85.70
St. Vincent De Paul Hospital, Brockville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	34.29	28.23
The Brockville General Hospital, Brockville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$1 32.00	97.46
General and Marine Hospital, Collingwood	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$1 01.00
Nichols' Hospital, Peterborough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$2 11.00
Totals	60.77	62.35	65.10	66.23	63.68	62.99	68.45	69.37	71.27

TABLE X.—Shewing proportion of maintenance of Hospitals paid by Government.

NAME OF HOSPITALS.	Revenue on mainenance account exclusive of government grant.	Government grant in aid of maintenance.	Total revenue for maintenance.	Total expenditure for maintenance.	Percentage of government grant to total expenditure for maintenance.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
General Hospital, Toronto	54,947 47	22,051 32	76,998 79	63,074 50	34.96
Homœopathic Hospital, Toronto	4,668 69	....	4,668 69	2,824 64	....
City Hospital, Hamilton	72,675 58	7,894 17	20,569 75	20,212 70	39.05
General Hospital, Kingston	6,464 06	4,054 20	10,518 26	9,815 11	41.36
Hotel-Dieu Hospital, Kingston	2,327 91	2,907 70	5,235 61	5,534 44	52.54
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	8,155 98	3,540 94	11,696 92	11,681 01	30.14
General Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	6,647 96	5,169 42	11,817 38	9,774 31	52.88
House of Mercy Lying-in-Hospital, Ottawa	6,855 43	1,929 10	8,784 53	5,318 78	36.27
General Hospital, London	19,614 32	4,828 44	24,442 76	16,667 76	28.97
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	2,176 03	2,117 48	4,293 51	5,156 15	41.60
General Hospital, Guelph	5,202 83	3,097 25	8,300 08	8,505 15	36.41
St. Joseph Hospital, Guelph	2,311 26	2,755 94	5,067 20	4,739 30	58.15
General Hospital, Pembroke	1,639 79	1,201 56	2,841 35	2,727 10	44.06
General Hospital, Mattawa	2,112 99	1,231 30	3,344 29	3,126 47	39.06
The John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford	4,354 85	2,534 40	6,889 25	4,880 85	51·93
St. Joseph Hospital, Port Arthur	1,385 00	1,286 24	2,671 24	2,281 75	56.38
Belleville Hospital, Belleville	2,889 71	1,041 12	3,930 83	3,335 30	31.21
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville	915 58	268 26	1,183 84	905 94	29.61
Brockville General Hospital, Brokcville	3,838 32	391 20	4,229 52	4,060 33	....
General and Marine Hospital, Collingwood	1,084 02	....	1,084 02	686 05	....
Nichol's Hospital, Peterborough	5,288 57	679 20	5,967 77	6,261 83	....
Totals 1890	155,556 85	68,979 24	224,535 59	191,569 47	36.07
Totals 1889	129,931 18	67,294 50	197,225 68	174,126 14	39.03

INSPECTION REPORTS.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment in all departments of the Hospital, 1st October, 1889	204	
Admitted	2,970	
Births in the Hospital	174	
Total number under treatment		3,168
Discharges, including infants	2,715	
Died	218	
Under treatment, 30th September, 1890	235	
		3,168

Of the 3,168 patients treated during the year, 145 males and 67 females were inmates of the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary, and 381 in the Burnside Lying-in branch. The latter number includes 97 male and 77 female children born in the institution.

Places received from.

From the City of Toronto (including 174 infants born)	2,502	
From the County of York	92	
From other counties of the Province	564	
From United States	9	
From other countries, including immigrants	1	
		3,168

Sex.

Male	1,847	
Female	1,321	
		3,168

Nationalities.

Canadian	1,536	
English	759	
Irish	490	
Scotch	189	
United States	92	
Other countries	102	
		3,168

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Toronto General Hospital during the year:—

	No of cases treated.
Typhoid Fever	224
Typhus "	..
Puerpural "	2
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..
Diphtheria	32
Smallpox	..

Religious denominations.

Protestant	2,500	
Roman Catholic	640	
Other religions, or not known	28	
	——	3,168

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$22,051	32
From the City of Toronto, in payment of patients' maintenance	17,117	60
From the County of York, in payment of patients' maintenance	153	40
From other Municipalities of the Province	464	95
From paying patients themselves	15,965	70
Income from property belonging to Hospital Trust	16,177	95
Subscriptions, donations, and bequests of private individuals	760	12
From all other sources not above enumerated	4,307	75
Total	$76,998	79

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$9,361	28
Butter	1,767	29
Eggs	739	28
Flour, bread and meal	2,595	88
Milk	4,191	37
Tea and coffee	988	32
Potatoes and other vegetables	2,075	99
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,772	88
Drugs and medicines	3,967	24
Medical and surgical appliances	2,666	44
Surgical instruments	180	02
Beer, wine and spirits	770	40
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishing	3,540	16
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	408	50
Fuel	4,958	12
Light—gas, oil, and candles	1,628	44
Water supply	410	00
Hay and straw	47	05

Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	$341 02
Ice	605 85
Salaries and wages	14,379 10
Taxes and insurance	200 56
Coffins and funerals	16 00
Contingencies	482 01
Repairs, ordinary	3,916 45
Advertising, stationery, etc.	64 85
Total	$63,074 50

Government Grant for 1891.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 77,513 days at 20 cents	$15,502 60
Supplementary allowance, 77,513 days at 10 cents	7,751 30
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 2,341 days at 7 cents	163 87
Total	$23,417 77

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of Mr. Christie's report to the Government upon this Hospital is annexed:—

I made an inspection of the General Hospital, Toronto, on the 29th May, when there was a total of 204 patients under treatment, namely, 111 males and 69 females, in the general wards, 9 males and 4 females, in the Eye and Ear Infirmary, and 11 females in the Burnside Lying-in branch. Five only of the above number had been admitted prior to 1890, and these were all cases requiring protracted surgical treatment from day to day; 19 other patients were admitted from the 1st January to the end of February, and the remaining number have all been admitted within the past three months. At the Burnside branch 33 were admitted, and 33 births registered during the month of January.

My inspection extended to all the departments and wards of the institution, and everything pertaining thereto was found to be in excellent order. Particular attention continues to be paid to providing all necessary appliances for protection from fire, and every building and flat has lately been well equipped with hose and fire plugs, and a supply of the American automatic fire extinguishers. These are so placed as to be readily available in case of necessity, and the nurses are taught the use of these appliances—the use of coal-oil has also been dispensed with throughout the institution, and gas substituted wherever required.

Progressiveness is noticeable in all departments of this institution on each succeeding visit, and the routine work is being carried on with commendable efficiency.

Hardwood floors are being laid in the main halls where the pine floors have become worn A covered entrance is being constructed at the main doorway to afford shelter for patients while being removed from the ambulance or other vehicle in which they are brought to the hospital.

The grounds are in good order and show neatness and care in their cultivation, and the vacant lot on Spruce street has been nicely graded and fenced with a view to erecting tents or other temporary shelter that might be serviceable in event of an epidemic occurring. Many other lesser improvements have been made or are in progress, such as laundry fittings, disinfecting washing machines, etc.

Three wards and a private operating room have been fitted up in the west for female patients only, and will no doubt be a great boon to those under treatment. The windows of several of the private wards have been fitted with wire guards which also enclose the gas jets, the latter being placed between the windows and the guards, and thorough security is thus afforded to delirious patients.

The several rooms comprising the stores department were found to be neatly kept, and the commodities appeared to be of good quality.

The employees are now attired in neat uniforms, and the nurses (150 in number) also wear an appropriate uniform garb while performing their duties.

Infectious cases coming to the intsitution are now conveyed in an ambulance kept specially for the purpose, and a general ambulance service is provided by the Police Commissioners. A third ambulance is being constructed for the special use of the west end of the city.

The regular and untiring interest of the trustees of the institution is evidenced by their attendance at the meetings connected with their duties.

Nearly 10,000 out-door cases have been treated and prescribed for by the hospital staff during the past year and about 2,000 of that number were eye and ear cases. In all the different departments pertaining to the work of the institution system and energy appear to have characterized the action of the authorities.

I visited the Toronto General Hospital on the 23rd September.

Of the population then under treatment a large number were cases of typhoid ; also a number were surgical cases.

This hospital is exceedingly well conducted in all its departments, the whole institution being clean and neat to a degree.

The books were found to be properly kept and written up.

CITY HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this hospital during the official year:—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1889	82	
Admitted	597	
Births in the Hospital	36	
Total number under treatment		715
Discharged	614	
Died	50	
Under treatment, 30th September, 1890	51	
		715

Places received from.

From the City of Hamilton, including births in Hospital	671	
From the County of Wentworth	26	
From other counties in the Province	11	
From United States	6	
From other countries	1	
		715

Sex.

Male	414	
Female	301	
		715

Nationalities.

Canadian	331	
English	195	
Irish	108	
Scotch	40	
United States	28	
Other countries	13	
		715

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	551	
Roman Catholic	163	
Other religions	1	
		715

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the City Hospital, Hamilton, during the year:

	Number of cases treated
Typhoid Fever	41
Typhus Fever	..
Puerpural Fever	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..
Diphtheria	4
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$7,894	17
From the City of Hamilton	11,176	92
From other Municipalities in the Province	100	30
From paying patients themselves	1,398	36
Total	$20,569	75

Expenditure.

Butcher's meat	$2,739	21
Butter	666	30
Flour, bread and meal	798	47
Milk	1,018	56
Tea and coffee	331	35
Potatoes and other vegetables	333	93
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	1,206	39
Drugs and medicines	1,426	05
Surgical instruments	172	66
Beer, wine and spirits	247	95

Bedding, etc	$958 69
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	235 77
Fuel	1,821 47
Light—gas, oil and candles	740 77
Water supply	300 00
Hay and straw	24 11
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	10 75
Ice	349 80
Salaries and wages	4,882 63
Taxes and insurance	750 00
Coffins and funerals	18 00
Contingencies	770 93
Repairs, ordinary	408 91
Total	$20,212 70

Government grant for 1891.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 24,561 days at 20 cents	$4,912 20
Supplementary allowance, 24,561 days at 10 cents	2,456 10
Allowance for improper cases for hospital treatment 2,664 days at 7 cents	186 48
Total	$7,554 78

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of my report to the Government upon this hospital is annexed:—

I visited the City Hospital, Hamilton, on the 16th October.

I suggested to the authorities the importance of having two fire escapes constructed, one from the upper story in each wing, on each side of the building.

The hospital generally was in very satisfactory order.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this hospital during the official year:—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1889	41	
Admitted	536	
Births in hospital	39	
Total number under treatment		616
Discharged	537	
Died	38	
Under treatment, 30th September, 1890	41	
		616

Places received from.

From the City of Kingston (including births)	332	
From the County of Frontenac	126	
From other Counties of the Province	146	
From the United States	12	
From other countries	....	
		616

Sex.

Male	343	
Female	273	
		616

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	515	
Roman Catholic	101	
		616

Nationalities.

Canadian	353	
English	124	
Irish	60	
Scotch	48	
United States	24	
Other countries	7	
		616

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Kingston, during the year.

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid Fever	18
Typhus Fever	..
Puerpural Fever	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..
Diphtheria	31
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province	$4,054 20
From the Dominion Government	500 00
From the County of Frontenac	250 00
From the City of Kingston	700 00
From patients themselves, for maintenance and treatment	2,015 61
From property belonging to the Hospital	868 38
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	1,412 62
From all other sources, not enumerated	717 45
	$10,518 26

Expenditure.

Butcher's meat	$633 19
Butter	435 05
Flour, bread and meal	424 92
Milk	462 82
Tea and coffee	201 84
Potatoes and other vegetables	184 91
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	985 40
Drugs and medicines	360 09
Surgical instruments	187 42
Beer, wine and spirits	47 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	563 28
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	91 65
Fuel	1,038 71
Light—gas, oil and candles	592 64
Water supply	124 28
Straw	8 00
Clothing for patients	2 50
Ice	18 00
Salaries and wages	2,555 85
Taxes and insurance	177 65
Coffins and funerals	16 85
Contingencies	313 64
Repairs, ordinary	689 42
Total	$9,815 11

Government Grant for 1891.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 14,703 days, at 20 cents per day	$2,940 60
Supplementary allowance, 14,703 days, at 10 cents	1,470 30
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 3,587 days, at 7 cents	251 09
Total	$4,661 99

Inspections.

A copy of Mr. Christie's report to the Government upon this hospital is annexed :—

I inspected the General Hospital, Kingston, on the 15th of April, and found that there were 20 males, 21 females, and 4 children being treated and cared for in the institution. I noted that some structural alterations have been made since the date of my last visit. The theatre has been enlarged, and accommodation provided for the class of female students now studying medicine at the Women's Medical College. There are nine nurses in active employment at the hospital, and this department of the work appears to be in a satisfactory condition. Large portions of the floor of the institution require re-laying. When the Board of Directors can see their way to renew the flooring, it would be advisable to substitute hardwood for pine, being more durable and in every way more suitable for such a purpose, in public buildings especially.

Mr. Christie instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this hospital. A copy of his report is annexed :—

As directed by Mr. Christie, I made an inspection of the General Hospital, Kingston, on the 5th September.

On that day there were 19 men, 13 women, and 3 infants in residence.

The wards were neatly kept, and the institution throughout was in very good order. The new wing in course of erection, in which it is intended to provide for the isolation of infectious diseases, is approaching completion.

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1889	36	
Admitted	398	
Total number under treatment		434
Discharged	373	
Died	27	
Under treatment 30th September, 1890	34	
		434

Places received from.

From the City of Kingston	224	
From the County of Frontenac	123	
From other Counties of the Province	74	
From United States	10	
From other countries	3	
		434

Sex.

Male	219	
Female	215	
		434

Nationalities.

Canadian	273	
English	50	
Irish	78	
Scotch	1	
United States	31	
Other countries	1	
		434

Religious denominations.

Protestant	55	
Roman Catholic	379	
		434

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston, during the year.

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid Fever	5
Typhus Fever	..
Puerpural Fever	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..
Diphtheria	1
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,907	70
From municipalities	100	00
From patients themselves, for maintenance and treatment	821	25
Income from investments	136	02
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	986	40
From other sources not enumerated	284	24
Total	$5,235	61

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$987	43
Butter	395	04
Flour, bread and meal	641	33
Milk	267	86
Tea and coffee	205	21
Potatoes and other vegetables	179	26
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	726	53
Drugs and medicines	365	20
Medical and surgical appliances	30	00
Surgical instruments	20	00
Beer, wine and spirits	78	75
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	371	87
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	150	70
Fuel	384	04
Light—gas, oil and candles	53	67
Water supply	54	60
Hay and straw	33	37
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	90	16
Ice	15	00
Salaries and wages	200	00
Taxes and insurance	80	00
Coffins and funerals	17	00
Contingencies	...	..
Repairs, ordinary	132	23
Postage, telegraphing, etc.	57	15
Total	$5,534	44

Government grant for 1891.

Allowance for hospital cases, 9,986 days, at 20 cents per day - - - - - - - -	$1,997 20
Supplementary allowance equal to one-fourth of hospital revenue - - - - - - -	581 98
Allowance for improper cases for hospital treatment 1,348 days, at 7 cents - - - - - -	94 36
Total - - - - - - - - -	$2,673 54

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of Mr. Christie's report to the Government upon this hospital is annexed:

I made an inspection of the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston, on the 16th April. There were 9 men and 14 women under treatment on that day, No change worthy of note in connection with the work of the hospital had transpired since the date of my last report.

About the same number of patients have been treated during the current year to date as for a like period of last year.

I found the records properly and neatly written up; and the hospital building throughout was in its usual excellent condition.

Mr. Christie instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this hospital. A copy of his report is annexed:

In accordance with Mr. Christie's instructions, I visited the Hotel Dieu Hospital Kingston, on the 5th September. There were in residence on that day 11 males and 11 females. The wards of the institution presented a very neat and orderly appearance, and the comfort of the patients were evidently well looked after by the sisters in charge.

The register was found to be well kept.

COUNTY OF CARLETON GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1889 - -	43	
Admitted - - - - - - - -	339	
Births in the Hospital - - - - - - -	....	
Total number under treatment - - -		382
Discharged - - - - - - - - -	298	
Died - - - - - - - - - -	44	
Under treatment, 30th September, 1890 - -	40	
		382

Places admitted from.

From the City of Ottawa	224	
From the County of Carleton	32	
From other Counties in the Province	77	
Other countries	49	
		382

Sex.

Male	243	
Female	139	
		382

Nationalities.

Canadian	203	
English	73	
Irish	54	
Scotch	28	
United States	24	
Other countries	..	
		382

Religious denominations.

Protestant	331	
Roman Catholic	27	
Other religions, or not known	24	
		382

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	30
Typhus "	..
Puerpural "	...
Cerebro Spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	19
Small Pox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,540 94
From the City of Ottawa	800 00
From the County of Carleton	500 00
From other Municipalities	150 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	1,165 10
Income from endowments	.....
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	5,126 58
From other sources not enumerated	414 30
Total	$11,696 92

Expenditure.

Butcher's meat	$713 38
Butter	306 82
Flour, bread, meal	439 93
Milk	596 80
Tea and coffee	127 26
Potatoes and other vegetables	82 50
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	390 99
Drugs and medicines	724 28
Beer, wine and spirits	226 36
Bedding, napery and general house furnishing	370 44
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	2 85
Fuel	716 15
Light—gas, oil and candles	66 81
Water supply	134 51
Hay and straw	25 00
Clothing for patients	.. ..
Ice	10 00
Salaries and wages	3,217 60
Taxes and insurance	89 70
Coffins and funerals	130 00
Contingencies	459 75
Repairs, ordinary	2,849 88
Printing, postage and stationery	.. ..
Total	$11,681 01

Government grant for 1891.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 12,184 days at 20 cents	$,2436 80
Supplementary allowance, 12,184 days at 10 cents	1,218 40
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment 3,813 days at 7 cents	266 91
Total	$3,922 11

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of Mr. Christie's report to the Government upon this Hospital is annexed :—

I made an inspection of the Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, on the 30th April, when I found under treatment 23 men and 17 women. From the records it appears that there is a slight increase in the number of patients treated during the current year as compared with a like period of last year. No matter of note in connection with the ordinary routine working of this institution has occurred since the date of my last report. I found the books correctly kept and the Hospital very neat and clean throughout, and in this respect a credit to the management.

There is one thing however in connection with the work of this institution which I wish to call attention to, namely: The want of proper provision for the care and treatment of maternity cases. It would add to the usefulness of the hospital if the management could see their way to make such provision by appropriating a detached ward for this purpose.

I visited the Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, on the 17th Sept., and found it in the best of order in all respects. The patients also appeared to be well cared for. It is evidently a well managed institution.

GENERAL ROMAN CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1889	44	
Admitted	687	
Total number under treatment		731
Discharged	628	
Died	62	
Under treatment, 30th September, 1890	41	
		731

Places received from.

From the City of Ottawa	589	
From the County of Carleton	82	
From other Counties in the Province	30	
From the United States	13	
From other countries	17	
		731

Sex.

Male	361	
Female	370	
		731

Nationalities.

Canadian	567	
English	32	
Irish	94	
Scotch	11	
United States	7	
Other Countries	20	
		731

Religious denominations.

Protestants	19	
Roman Catholics	691	
Other religions	21	
		731

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa, during the year .—

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid Fever	26
Typhus "	..
Puerpural "	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..
Diphtheria	80
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$5,169 42
From the City of Ottawa	800 00
From the County of Carleton	235 00
From paying patients	2,913 66
From income from investments	120 00
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	1,444 72
From other sources, not enumerated	1,134 58
Total	$11,817 38

Expenditures.

Butcher's meat	$1,587 61
Butter	736 56
Flour, bread and meal	610 30
Milk	615 40
Tea and coffee	175 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	406 00
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	805 24
Drugs and medicines	619 28
Medical and surgical appliances	.. ..
Surgical instruments	75 00
Beer, wine and spirits	250 48
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	459 35
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	116 00
Fuel	860 50
Light—gas, oil and candles	275 14
Water supply	156 00
Hay and straw	41 19
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	25 00
Ice	80 50
Salaries and wages	1,176 00
Taxes and insurance	433 18
Coffins and funerals	......
Contingencies	......
Repairs, ordinary	270 58
Total	$9,774 31

Government grant for 1891.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 19,850 days at 20 cents	$3,970 00
Supplementary allowance, equal to one-fourth of Hospital revenue	1,661 99
Allowance for improper Hospital cases, 1,127 days at 7 cents	78 89
Total	$5,710 88

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of Mr. Christie's report to the Government upon this Hospital is annexed:—

I visited the General Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa, on the 1st May, and saw the patients then under treatment in the wards, numbering 25 males and 28 females. The premises were found to be strictly clean and well kept, and apparently everything was being done with due regard to the benefit of the patients.

The annexes to the building, which have been under construction for sometime, are finished and add much to the comfort and general economy of the hospital Dining-room accommodation especially has been much needed, and this want is now properly supplied.

There were many evidences of the interest and care exercised in carrying out the work of the institution generally. The books were examined and found to be correctly kept.

I visited the Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa, on the 17th September.

There were not many patients under treatment on that day.

The institution in all its parts was neat and clean and in excellent order. The books of record were properly kept.

HOUSE OF MERCY LYING-IN HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this hospital during the official year:—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1889	27	
Admitted	165	
Births in the hospital	145	
Total number under treatment		337
Discharged	273	
Died	28	
Under treatment 30th September, 1890	36	
		337

Places received from.

From the City of Ottawa	184	
From the County of Carleton	3	
From other counties in the Province	124	
From the United States	6	
From other countries	20	
		337

Sex

Males	86	
Females	251	
		337

Nationalities.

Canadian	127	
English	71	
Irish	105	
Scotch	26	
Other countries	8	
		337

Religious denominations.

Protestants	107	
Roman Catholics	230	
		337

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,929 10
From paying patients themselves	1,741 22
Income from investments	158 40
From subscriptions and donations	2,377 73
From other sources	2,578 08
Total	$8,784 53

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$ 1,221 85
Butter	260 22
Flour, bread and meal	345 85
Milk	384 30
Tea and coffee	32 17
Potatoes and other vegetables	168 72
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	457 10
Drugs and medicines	58 76
Surgical instruments	....
Beer, wine and spirits	46 23
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	431 82
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	73 51
Fuel	293 30
Light—gas, oil and candles	48 60
Water	125 01
Hay and straw	351 27
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	184 87
Ice	20 00
Salaries and wages	576 30
Taxes and insurance	124 20
Coffins and funerals	27 00
Contingencies	1 25
Repairs, ordinary	86 45
Total expenditure for maintenance	$5,318 78
For addition to buildings	3,278 13
Total	$8,596 91

Government grant for 1891

Allowance for Hospital cases, 5,468 days, at 20 cents	$1,093 60
Supplementary allowance, 5,468 days, at 10 cents	546 80
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, ment, 5,069 days at 7 cents - - - -	354 83
Total - - - - - - -	$1,995 23

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of Mr. Christies' report to the Government upon this Hospital is annexed :—

I made an inspection of the House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa, on the 1st May, and saw all the inmates in residence, namely, 31 women and 7 infants. Six of the women had passed their maternity. Since the commencement of the year 115 have been received into the institution, including 27 who were in residence at the commencement of the official year. I found the hospital well kept and thoroughly clean throughout, and the strictest attention is evidently paid to the comfort and care of those in charge. The books were fully entered up.

I visited the House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital on the 17th September, and found it in an excellent condition of cleanliness and order.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1889 - - -	51	
Admitted - - - - - - - - -	404	
Births in the Hospital - - - - - -	21	
Total number under treatment - - - -		476
Discharged - - - - - - - - -	402	
Died - - - - - - - - - -	32	
Under treatment, 30th September, 1890 - - - -	42	
		476

Places received from.

From the City of London - - - - - -	311	
From the County of Middlesex - - - - - - -	93	
From other counties in the Province - - - -	72	
		476

Sex.

Male - - - - - - - - - - -	253	
Female - - - - - - - - - -	223	
		476

Nationalities.

Canadian	248	
English	111	
Irish	70	
Scotch	31	
United States	9	
Other countries	7	
		476

Religious denominations.

Protestant	401	
Roman Catholics	72	
Other religions	3	
		476

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, London, during the year :—

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid Fever	17
Typhus "	..
Puerperal "	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$4,828	44
From the City of London	9,318	53
From the County of Middlesex in payment for patients	2,824	47
From paying patients themselves	3,016	58
From income from property or investments	454	74
Total	$20,442	76

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$1,453	08
Butter	654	69
Flour, bread and meal	546	82
Milk	911	59
Tea and coffee	274	42
Potatoes and other vegetables	191	36
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,343	96
Drugs and medicines	1,176	71
Surgical instrument	139	35
Medical and surgical appliances	......	
Beer, wine and spirits	230	50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	597	81
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	150	87
Fuel	1,593	56
Light—gas, oil and candles	554	30

Water	$100 00
Hay and straw	16 18
Clothing for patients	58 50
Ice	47 00
Salarirs and wages	4,668 25
Taxes and insurance	47 80
Coffins and funerals	9 50
Contingencies	617 93
Repairs, ordinary	1,283 58
Total	$16,667 76

Government grant for 1891.

Allowance for hospital cases, 16,886 days at 20 cents	$3,377 20
Supplementary allowance, 16,886 days at 10 cents	1,688 60
Allowance, improper cases for hospital treatment, ·1,992 days at 7 cents	139 44
Total	$5,205 24

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of my report to the Government upon this Hospital is annexed :—

I visited the General Hospital, London, on the 17th September.

The institution was found to be in very good order generally, and the work appeared to be carried on satisfactorily.

An examination of the books showed them to be properly kept.

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. CATHARINES.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1889	23	
Admitted	164	
Births in Hospital	8	
Total number under treatment		195
Discharged	168	
Died	16	
Under treatment, 30th September, 1890	11	
		195

Places admitted from.

From the City of St. Catharines	76	
From the County of Lincoln	51	
From other counties in the Province, and sailors	55	
From the United States	12	
From other countries	1	
		195

Sex.

Male	130	
Female	55	
		195

Nationalities.

Canadian	95	
English	33	
Irish	33	
Scotch	10	
United States	10	
Other countries	5	
		195

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	128	
Roman Catholic	67	
		195

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines, during the year :—

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid Fever	11
Typhus "	..
Puerpural "	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

	$	cts.
From the Province of Ontario	$2,117	48
From the Dominion Government	311	40
From the City of St. Catharines	600	00
From endowments, investments, etc	31	50
From patients themselves, for maintenance and treatment	480	19
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons	752	94
Total	$4,293	.51

Expenditure.

	$	cts.
Butcher's meat	$360	46
Butter	140	04
Flour, bread and meal	222	85
Milk	294	60
Tea and coffee	56	92
Potatoes and other vegetables	135	11
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	282	73
Drugs and medicines	450	55

Medical and surgical appliances	$159 08
Surgical instruments	204 43
Beer, wine and spirits	170 25
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	252 15
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	51 07
Fuel	351 40
Light—gas, oil and candles	102 82
Water supply	19 65
Hay and straw	5 25
Clothing for patients	46 38
Ice	18 00
Salaries and wages	1692 00
Taxes and insurance	22 50
Contingencies	
Stationery and advertising	66 05
Repairs, ordinary	51 86
Total	$5,156 15

Government Grant for 1891.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 5938 days at 20 cents	$1,187 60
Supplementary allowance of one fourth of Hospital revenue	544 01
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 423 days at 7 cents	29 61
Total	$1,761 22

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of Dr. O'Reilly's report to the Government upon this Hospital is annexed :—

I made an inspection of the General and Marine Hospital, St. Catherines, on the 23rd June.

There were 12 patients in the hospital on that day, namely.: 10 males and 2 females. The institution was found to be in its usual condition of good order in all respects.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year :—

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1889	37	
Admitted	386	
Births in the Hospital	6	
Total number under treatment		429
Discharged	375	
Died	26	
Under treatment, 30th September, 1890	28	
		429

Places received from.

City of Guelph	255	
County of Wellington	132	
Other counties in the Province	42	
		429

Sex.

Male	220	
Female	209	
		429

Nationalities.

Canadian	285	
English	73	
Irish	18	
Scotch	31	
United States	10	
Other countries	12	
		429

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	400	
Roman Catholic	29	
		429

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Guelph, during the year :—

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid Fever	18
Typhus Fever	..
Puerpural Fever	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..
Diptheria	42
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$3.097 25
From the City of Guelph	1,000 00
From the County of Wellington	1,000 00
From paying patients	2.869 30
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	90 00
From sources not enumerated	243 53
Total	$8,300 08

Expenditure.

Butcher's meat	$756 63
Butter	206 85
Flour, bread and meal	250 60
Milk	61 15
Tea and coffee	157 89
Potatoes and other vegetables	97 53
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,057 89
Drugs and medicines	443 92
Surgical instruments	5 25
Beer, wine and spirits	202 24
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	256 61
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc	81 40
Fuel	950 37
Light—gas, oil and candles	186 81
Water supply	50 00
Hay and straw	97 64
Clothing	.. ..
Ice	10 00
Salaries and wages	2,029 14
Taxes and insurance and rent	415 04
Contingencies	794 35
Repairs, ordinary	393 86
Total	$8,505 17

Government grant for 1891.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 10,072 days at 20 cents	$2,014 40
Supplementary allowance, 10,072 days at 10 cents	1,007 20
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment 875 days at 7 cents	61 25
Total	$3,082 85

INSPECTIONS.

Mr. Christie instructed Mr. Mann to make an inspection of this Hospital. A copy of his report is annexed:—

According to instructions received from you I made an inspection of the General Hospital, Guelph, on 9th September. On this date there were 23 patients undergoing treatment, 12 males and 11 females. There is in connection with this Hospital a training school for nurses which has been in active operation for two years, during which time six nurses have graduated. Some improvements in the way of painting and refurnishing have been done since the last inspection, and the system of protection against fire has been made more efficient by the addition of a hose reel and a number of buckets. The building and grounds, which are located in a very advantageous position, are kept in a thorough state of cleanliness and order. The books were also properly kept and entered up to date.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year:—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1889	25	
Admitted	354	
Total number under treatment		379
Discharged	344	
Died	7	
Under treatment, 30th September, 1890	28	
		379

Places admitted from.

City of Guelph	143	
County of Wellington	74	
Other counties	147	
Other countries	15	
		379

Sex.

Male	145	
Female	234	
		379

Nationalities.

Canadian	226	
English	17	
Irish	121	
Scotch	..	
United States	6	
Other countries	9	
		379

Religious denominations.

Protestant	27	
Roman Catholic	352	
		379

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the St. Joseph Hospital, Guelph, during the year:—

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid Fever	6
Typhus "	..
Puerpural "	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..
Diphtheria	13
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,755 94
From the City of Guelph	100 00
From the County of Wellington	800 00
From paying patients	422 70
Income from property	300 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	471 09
Other sources	217 47
Total	$5,067 20

Expenditure.

Butcher's meat	$549 95
Butter	148 24
Flour, bread and meal	275 40
Milk	108 00
Tea and coffee	160 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	175 00
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	799 69
Drugs and medicines	399 50
Beer, wine and spirits	129 22
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	337 88
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	170 00
Fuel	398 52
Light—gas, oil and candles	50 33
Hay and straw	115 90
Clothing for patients	58 20
Ice	11 30
Salaries and wages	293 15
Taxes and insurance	20 00
Contingencies	340 69
Repairs, ordinary	198 33
Total	$4,739 30

Government grant for 1891.

Allowance for Hospital cases 10,638 days at 20 cents	$2,127 60
Supplementary allowance of one-fourth of Hospital revenue	577 82
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment 240 days, at 7 cents	16 80
Total	$2,722 22

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of Mr. Christie's report to the Government is annexed:—

The St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, was inspected by me on the 4th July, when the patients numbered 23, namely 11 males and 12 females.

The condition of the hospital throughout, in respect to cleanliness and order, was very satisfactory. The wards have been newly floored with oak, and fire-escapes are in course of erection.

Mr. Christie instructed Mr. Mann to make a second inspection of this hospital. His report is annexed:

Acting under your instructions, I made an inspection of the St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, on the 9th September, on which occasion there were 21 patients in residence, viz., 5 males and 16 females. This building is still badly off for an efficient system of heating and water supply, but in other respects I found the hospital in its usual excellent condition.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PEMBROKE.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1889	14	
Admitted	127	
Total number under treatment		141
Discharged	118	
Died	13	
Under treatment, 30th September, 1890	13	
		141

Places received from.

From the Town of Pembroke	45	
From the County of Renfrew	61	
Other counties	....	
United States	19	
Other countries	16	
		141

Sex.

Male	79	
Female	62	
		141

Nationalities.

Canadian	79	
English	10	
Irish	35	
Scotch	6	
United States	1	
Other countries	10	
		141

Religious denominations.

Protestant	18	
Roman Catholic	123	
		141

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Pembroke, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid	5
Typhus	..
Puerpural	..
Cerebro spinal	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,201	56
From the Counties of Renfrew and Pontiac	340	00
From paying patients themselves	451	00
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	848	79
Total	$2,841	35

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$375	95
Butter	145	35
Flour, bread and meal	172	40
Milk	14	00
Tea and coffee	97	25
Potatoes and other vegetables	105	00
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	192	95
Drugs and medicines	122	80
Beer, wine and spirits	37	75
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	255	30
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	57	00
Fuel	208	70
Light—gas, oil and candles	45	85
Water	20	45
Hay and straw	168	60
Clothes for patients, including boots and shoes	48	65
Ice	12	00
Salaries and wages	260	00
Taxes and insurance	6	60
Coffins and funerals	32	50
Contingencies	255	05
Repairs, ordinary	92	95
Total	$2,727	10

Government grant for 1891.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 4,075 days at 20 cents	$815	00
Supplementary allowance, 4,075 at 10 cents per day	407	50
Total	$1,222	50

INSPECTION.

A copy of my report to the Government upon this Hospital is annexed :

I visited the Pembroke Hospital on the 19th September.

The institution is well kept in all respects. There were only two or three cases under treatment on the day I called, and their diseases were not of a serious nature.

The books were found to be properly entered up.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MATTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1889	12	
Admitted	198	
Total number under treatment		210
Discharged	191	
Died	10	
Under treatment, 30th September, 1890	9	
		210

Places received from.

From the village of Mattawa	30	
From the County of Renfrew	155	
From other counties in the Province	13	
United States and other countries	12	
		210

Sex.

Male	180	
Female	30	
		210

Nationalities.

Canadian	150	
English	19	
Irish	31	
Scotch	3	
United States	2	
Other countries	5	
		210

Religious denominations.

Protestant	26	
Roman Catholic	184	
Other religions	..	
		210

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Mattawa, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid Fever	12
Typhus "	..
Puerpural "	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,231 30
From patients for maintenance and treatment	1,150 50
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	962 49
Total	$3,344 29

Expenditures.

Butcher's meat	$475 50
Butter	175 50
Flour, bread and meal	350 60
Milk	20 75
Tea and coffee	70 15
Potatoes and other vegetables	100 25
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	175 00
Drugs and medicines	74 27
Beer, wine and spirits	50 25
Bedding, napery and general house furnishing	200 00
Brooms, brushes, etc.	15 00
Fuel	500 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	60 00
Water supply	100 00
Hay and straw	80 00
Clothing for patients	75 00
Ice	15 00
Salaries and wages	350 00
Taxes and insurance	......
Coffins and funerals	9 00
Repairs, ordinary	100 00
Contingencies	70 20
Total	$3,266 47

Government grant for 1891.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 4,075 days at 20 cents	$815 00
Supplementary alllowance, of 10 cents per day	407 50
Total	$1,222 50

INSTRUCTIONS.

Mr. Totten inspected the Mattawa general hospital at the request of Mr. Christie on the 12th August, he reported as follows :—

I have the honour to report that on the 12th ult. I inspected the Mattawa Hospital and found every part thereof scrupulously neat, clean and orderly The hospital is a large three story brick building, situate on a commanding height on the north side of the Mattawa River overlooking the village. At the time of my visit there were but two inmates and these were convalescent.

I examined each department including the male and female paying wards as well as the non-paying wards, the bath house and culinary department and all outbuildings, and found everything in good order.

My visit being wholly unexpected I was afforded an opportunity of examining the ordinary daily routine and management of the institution, and I can report of the manner in which it seems to be conducted in language of commendation only.

THE JOHN H. STRATFORD HOSPITAL, BRANTFORD.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1889	25	
Admitted	245	
Births in the Hospital	7	
Total number under treatment		277
Discharged	207	
Died	36	
Under treatment, 30th September, 1890	34	
		277

Places admitted from.

From the City of Brantford	239	
From the County of Brant	33	
Other counties	5	
		277

Sex.

Male	162	
Female	115	
		277

Nationalities.

Canadian	174	
English	56	
Irish	16	
Scotch	17	
United States	7	
Other countries	7	
		277

Religious denominations.

Protestant	238	
Roman Catholic	39	
Other religions, or not known	..	
		277

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford, during the year :—

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid Fever	48
Typhus "	..
Puerpural "	.
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,534 40
From the City of Brantford	1,500 00
From the County of Brant	500 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	1,344 25
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	1,010 60
Total	$6,889 25

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$455 74
Butter	211 51
Flour, bread and meal	182 89
Milk	284 15
Tea and coffee	33 60
Potatoes and other vegetables	64 30
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	359 00
Drugs and medicine	283 07
Medical and surgical appliances	......
Surgical instruments	......
Beer, wine and spirits	78 80
Bedding, napery and general house furnishing	560 52
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	44 36
Fuel	449 61
Light—gas, oil and candles	68 00
Water supply	......
Hay and straw	......
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	......
Ice	33 50
Salaries and wages	1,280 91
Taxes and insurance	16 30
Coffins and funerals	51 00
Contingencies	226 93
Repairs, ordinary	196 66
Total	$4,880 85

Government grant for 1891.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 7,388 days at 20 cents	$1,477 60
Supplementary allowance, 7,388 days at 10 cents	738 80
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 776 days at 7 cents	54 32
Total	$2,270 72

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of Dr. O'Rielly's report to the Government upon this Hospital is annexed :—

I visited the John H. Stratford Hospital on the 24th June, when the patients numbered 16, namely: 8 males, 5 females and 3 children.

The institution was in its usual condition of good order, and everything connected with its management going on satisfactorily.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, PORT ARTHUR.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1889	11	
Admitted	118	
Total number under treatment		129
Discharged	106	
Died	7	
Under treatment, 30th September, 1890	16	
		129

Places admitted from.

From the town of Port Arthur	66	
From the Canadian Pacific Railway	24	
From other parts of the Province	28	
From other countries	11	
		129

Sex.

Male	92	
Female	37	
		129

Nationalities.

Canadian	69	
English	21	
Irish	10	
Scotch	6	
United States	1	
Other countries	22	
		129

Religious denominations.

Protestant	65	
Roman Catholic	64	
Other denominations	..	
		129

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur during the year:—

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid Fever	14
Typhus "	..
Puerpural "	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..
Diphtheria "	..
Smallpox "	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,286 24
From the town of Port Arthur	400 00
From other municipalities in the Province	....
From paying patients themselves	410 00
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	575 00
Total	$2,671 24

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 249 00
Butter	127 50
Flour, bread and meal	174 00
Milk	71 50
Tea and coffee	69 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	82 50
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	124 50
Drugs and medicines	154 50
Surgical instruments	15 50
Beer, wine and spirits	78 25
Bedding, etc.	45 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	39 50
Fuel	192 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	47 00
Water supply	44 50
Hay and straw	21 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	19 75
Salaries and wages	338 00
Taxes and insurance	45 00
Coffins and funerals	36 75
Contingencies	148 00
Repairs, ordinary	159 00
Total	$2,281 75

Government grant for 1891.

Allowance for Hospital cases 3,574 days at 20 cents	$714 80
Supplementary allowance, one-fourth Hospital revenue	346 25
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 248 days at 7 cents	17 36
Total	$1,078 41

BELLEVILLE HOSPITAL.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year:—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1889	6	
Admitted	131	
Births in Hospital	....	
Total number under treatment		137
Discharged	114	
Died	13	
Under treatment, 30th September, 1890	10	
		137

Places admitted from.

From the City of Belleville	97	
From the County of Hastings	34	
Other counties	6	
		137

Sex.

Male	85	
Female	52	
		137

Nationalities.

Canadian	55	
English	27	
Irish	29	
Scotch	13	
United States	6	
Other countries	7	
		137

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	92	
Roman Catholic	45	
Other religions or not known	....	
		137

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Belleville Hospital during the year.

	No of cases treated.
Typhoid Fever	7
Typhus "	...
Puerpural "	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,041 12
From the City of Belleville	384 00
From the County of Hastings	45 25
From patients for maintenance and treatment	882 80
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	1,455 53
From other sources	122 13
Total	$3,930 83

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$271 51
Butter	103 83
Flour, bread and meal	128 22
Milk	180 83
Tea and coffee	72 36
Potatoes and other vegetables	30 53
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	188 33
Drugs and medicines	264 23
Medical and surgical appliances	74 54
Beer, wine and spirits	30 70
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	251 78
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliance	51 48
Fuel	386 60
Light—gas, oil and candles	44 29
Water	.. ..
Hay and straw	7 00
Clothing for patients	12 15
Ice supply	17 15
Salaries and wages	986 50
Taxes and insurance	22 50
Contingencies	140 92
Coffins and funerals	.. ..
Repairs, ordinary	69 90
Total	$3,335 30

Government grant for 1891.

Allowance for Hospital cases 3,762 days at 20 cents	$752 40
Supplementary allowance 3,762 days at 10 cents	376 20
Allowance for improper cases for hospital treatment - 130 days at 7 cents	9 10
Total	$1,137 70

INSPECTIONS.

A report made by Mr. Christie upon this Hospital is annexed:

I made an inspection of the Belleville Hospital on the 21st February, and saw the 14 patients then under treatment, 11 males and 3 females.

The hospital was in excellent order, scrupulously clean and neat, and there was every evidence of strict attention on the part of the Superintendent and her assistants.

The books were found to be properly kept, and the routine work of the institution was being carried on most satisfactorily.

It is a matter of regret that Miss Linke who for the past three and a half years has been so successful in systematizing and managing the operations of the institution, has felt it desirable to tender her resignation of the position she held as Superintendent.

Mr. Christie instructed Mr. Nicholson to make a second inspection of this Hospital, a copy of his report is annexed:

I beg to report that as instructed by you I made an inspection of the Belleville Hospital on the 17th September. There were seven patients under treatment on that day, namely, six males and one female. The records show that 131 patients have been under treatment from the 1st October last to the date of my visit.

The premises were thoroughly clean and neat, and gave evidence of care and good management.

The books also were found to be properly written up.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL HOSPITAL, BROCKVILLE.

The operations of this Hospital during the period under report are indicated in the following summary:—

Remaining under treatment 1st October, 1889	9	
Admitted	84	
Number of births in the Hospital	..	
Total number under treatment		93

Discharged	75	
Died	12	
Under treatment on 30th September, 1890	6	
		93

Places admitted from.

From the Town of Brockville	44	
From the County of Leeds	24	
From other counties in the Province	25	
		93

Sex.

Males	50	
Females	43	
		93

Nationalities.

Canadian	53	
English	9	
Irish	24	
Scotch	..	
United States	..	
Other countries	7	
		93

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	43	
Roman Catholics	50	
		93

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville, during the year :—

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid Fever	12
Typhus "	..
Puerpural "	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..
Diphtheria	3
Smallpox	..

The two annexed statements shew the revenue and expenditure respectively of the Hospital during the year :—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$268 26
From paying patients themselves	550 73
From all sources not enumerated	364 85
	$1,183 84

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$230 22
Butter	35 40
Flour, bread and meal	73 46
Milk	74 07
Tea and coffee	56 54
Potatoes and other vegetables	18 42
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	120 00
Drugs and medicines and medical appliances	111 12
Beer, wine and spirits	21 18
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	48 74
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	9 30
Fuel	38 20
Light—gas, oil and candles	9 25
Water	27 08
Hay and straw	.....
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	8 99
Ice supply	10 00
Salaries and wages	.....
Coffins and funerals	.....
Contingencies	1 70
Repairs, ordinary	12 27
Total expenditure for maintenance	$905 94

Government grant for 1891.

Allowance of 20 cents per day on 3,209 days' treatment of patients	$641 80
Supplementary allowance of one-fourth of Hospital revenue	228 89
	$870 69

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of Mr. Christie's report to the Government upon this Hospital is annexed :—

I inspected the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville, on the 16th April, and the eight patients then under treatment—four males and four females—all of whom were proper subjects for curative treatment. The patients were being well cared for in every respect, and the institution was in good order throughout.

Mr. Christie instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Hospital. A copy of his report is annexed :—

As instructed by you, I made an inspection of the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville, on the 4th September. There were then nine patients being cared for—five males and four females. The condition of the institution as regards cleanliness and order appeared to be very satisfactory.

The present accommodation for patients is limited to twelve beds, but the management have in contemplation the erection of a new building next year.

THE BROCKVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Hospital during the official year:—

Number under treatment on the 30th September, 1889	14	
Number admitted	96	
Number of births	4	
Total number under treatment		114
Discharged	88	
Died	11	
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1890	15	
		114

Places admitted from.

From the Town of Brockville	66	
From the Counties of Leeds and Grenville	43	
From other counties in the Province	5	
From the United States	..	
Other countries	..	
		114

Sex.

Males	70	
Females	44	
		114

Nationalities.

Canadian	69	
English	9	
Irish	14	
Scotch	12	
United States	7	
Other countries	3	
		114

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	108	
Roman Catholics	6	
		114

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Brockville General Hospital during the year:—

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid Fever	17
Typhus "	..
Puerpural "	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..
Diphtheria	13
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$391 20
From the Counties of Leeds and Grenville	300 00
From paying patients	805 74
From subscriptions bequests, and donations of private individuals	2,048 48
From other sources, not enumerated	784 10
	$4,229 52

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$329 76
Butter	113 29
Flour, bread and meal	146 42
Milk	159 00
Tea and coffee	55 60
Potatoes and other vegetables	65 00
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	291 41
Drugs and medicines	138 08
Medical and surgical appliances	5 70
Beer, wine and spirits	48 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	100 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	14 00
Fuel	765 08
Light—gas, oil and candles	100 00
Water supply	45 00
Hay and straw	2 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	......
Ice supply	......
Salaries and wages	804 59
Taxes and insurance	......
Coffins and funerals	......
Contingencies	750 00
Repairs, ordinary	129 40
Total	$4,060 33

Government grant for 1891.

Allowance for 3,883 days' treatment of patients, at 20 cents per day	$776 60
Supplementary allowance, 3,883 days at 10 cents	388 30
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 283 at 7 cents per day	19 81
Total	$1,184 71

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of Mr. Christie's report to the Government upon this Hospital is annexed :—

I inspected the General Hospital, Brockville, on the 16th April, when I found its routine work being carried on in a very satisfactory manner.

The patients numbered 13, 7 males and 6 females, all of whom appeared to be receiving proper care and attention. Since my former visit two more of the private wards have been furnished by different societies or associations, and the appointments of each are excellent. The hospital is in a well kept condition, and is well equipped with all modern appliances.

The books were examined and found to be in good order.

Mr. Christie instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this hospital. A copy of his report is annexed :—

I have the honor to report that I made an inspection of the Brockville General Hospital, on the 4th September, when there were 12 patients in residence, 5 males and 7 females.

The condition of the wards, rooms and premises generally was most satisfactory, commendable order and neatness being observed throughout.

The building is heated and ventilated by the " Smead " system, and lighted by electric light.

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, COLLINGWOOD.

The following summaries show the operations of this hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1889	. .	
Admitted	38	
Total number under treatment		38
Discharged	34	
Died	. .	
Under treatment, 30th October, 1890	4	
		38

Places received from.

From the Town of Collingwood	16	
From the County of Simcoe	12	
From other counties in the Province	10	
		38

Sex.

Male	16	
Female	22	
		38

Nationalities.

Canadian	17	
English	11	
Irish	5	
Scotch	4	
United States	1	
Other countries	. .	
		38

Religious denominations.

Protestant	32	
Roman Catholic	6	
Other religions	..	
		38

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the General and Marine Hospital, Collingwood, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	1
Typhus "	..
Puerpural "	..
Cerebro Spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From paying patients themselves	$736 68
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	347 34
Total	$1,084 02

Expenditure.

Butcher's meat Butter Flour, bread and meal Milk Tea and coffee Potatoes and other vegetables Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	$397 97
Drugs and medicines	113 26
Fuel	132 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	15 41
Salaries and wages	385 70
Contingencies	37 50
Total	$1,084 02

Government grant for 1891.

Allowance for Hospital case, 1,070 days at 20 cents	$214 00
Supplementary allowance, 1,070 days at 10 cents	107 00
Total	$321 00

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of Dr. O'Reilly's reports to the Government upon this Hospital are annexed:—

The managers of the General and Marine Hospital, Collingwood, having presented a petition to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governer, the prayer of which was that their hospital might be placed upon the list for assistance under the Charity Aid Act, and such petition having been referred to me, I visited

Collingwood on Monday, 24th ult., for the purpose of inspecting the hospital, with a view to reporting the same to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

This hospital is a brick building of suitable construction, and contains two wards of six beds each, one for males and for females, and in addition there are three private wards of one bed each, making a total of 15 beds.

Of course in a hospital of this size, and with only one general ward for each sex there is no opportunity for the classification of patients; but the board of managers have in contemplation the erection of an extension to the building as soon as their funds will permit.

So far as this hospital goes it is very complete in all its parts. It is situated in the out-skirts of the town of Collingwood on as favourable a site perhaps as there is in the neighbourhood. Just at present the water supply is taken from a well on the grounds, but town water works are being erected and it is expected that in a very few weeks a full supply of water from that source will be had in the hospital.

The building is heated by a combination of hot air and hot water.

The weather was very mild on the day I was at the hospital, but I am told the heating is fairly efficient

There being no sewers in the part of the town in which the hospital is situated, the sewage is conducted into a pit at some distance from the building. It remains to be seen whether this plan of sewage will be found efficient.

The plumbing is not done according to modern ideas, and some mistakes have already been discovered which it is said have been remedied, and I am inclined to think that, in respect to its sanitation, an overhauling of the building will eventually be necessary.

The staff of the hospital consists of a matron, who has undergone an efficient training, a trained nurse, a cook and a little girl, and a man who is occasionally in attendance to look after the furnace and assist when required in heavy work. This man does not live on the premises. This staff has been found quite sufficient for the present working of the institution.

Indigent patients are admitted to this hospital free. Patients able to pay are charged $2.80 per week for accommodation in the ordinary wards, and those in private wards are charged at the rate of $5.00 and $6.00 per week.

The building has been erected and will be maintained entirely by private effort, with such assitance as may be granted by the county and other municipalities and the Dominion Government, which gives a grant of 90 cents per day for sailors only, and the money that will be earned and paid under the provision of the Charity Aid Act of Ontario.

The hospital was formally opened on the 24th October, 1889, and the first patient received on the 2nd November, 1889. Since that time there have been 20 patients admitted, seven males and 13 females. The aggregate stay of these patients has been up to date of inspection, 369 days.

I have much pleasure in saying that I consider this hospital, as yet in its infancy, one which, in present condition reflects much credit upon the ladies and gentlemen who have been instrumental in its establishment.

I have the honour, therefore, to recommend that an Order in Council be passed placing the General and Marine Hospital, of Collingwood, on the list for aid under R. S. O., Cap. 248, entitled "An Act to regulate public aid to Charitable Institutions."

I again inspected the General and Marine Hospital, Collingwood, on the 3rd July, when there were 5 patients under treatment, namely, 2 males and 3 females. I found the Institution in good order, and everything connected with its management going on satisfactorily.

THE NICHOLS HOSPITAL, PETERBOROUGH,

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1889	7	
Admitted	86	
Births in hospital	..	
Total number under treatment	—	93
Discharged	84	
Died	5	
Under treatment, 30th September, 1890	4	
	—	93

Places received from.

From the Town of Peterborough	65	
From the County of Peterborough	17	
From other Counties of the Province	9	
From the United States	1	
From other countries	1	
	—	93

Sex.

Male	48	
Female	45	
	—	93

Religious denomination.

Protestant	88	
Roman Catholic	5	
	—	93

Nationalities.

Canadian	47	
English	28	
Irish	9	
Scotch	8	
United States	1	
Other countries	..	
	—	93

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Nichols Hospital, Peterborough, during the year.

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid Fever	6
Typhus Fever	..
Puerpural Fever	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..
Diphtheria	2
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province - - - - - - - -	$ 679 20
From the Town of Peterborough - - - - -	3,710 52
From patients themselves, for maintenance and treatment - - - - - - - - - -	673 05
From property belonging to the Hospital - - -	900 00
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals - - - - - - -	5 00
	$5,967 77

Expenditure.

Butcher's meat - - - - - - -	$ 246 61
Butter - - - - - - - - -	45 96
Flour, bread and meal - - - - - -	110 14
Milk - - - - - - - - -	91 48
Tea and coffee - - - - - - -	40 00
Potatoes and other vegetables - - - - -	100 58
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated - -	500 08
Drugs and medicines - - - - - - -	404 35
Surgical instruments - - - - - -	77 59
Beer, wine and spirits - - - - - -	40 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings -	60 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances -	833 47
Fuel - - - - - - - - -	33 20
Light—gas, oil and candles - - - - -	359 80
Water supply - - - - - - -	145 37
Clothing for patients - - - - - -	62 11
Ice - - - - - - - - -	31 85
Salaries and wages - - - - - - -	2,236 58
Taxes and insurance - - - - - -	107 50
Coffins and funerals - - - - - - -	......
Contingencies - - - - - -	391 49
Repairs, ordinary - - - - - - -	343 67
Total - - - - - - - -	$6,261 83

Government grant for 1891.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 2,859 days at 20 cents per day - - - - - - - -	$571 80
Supplementary allowance, 2,859 days, at 10 cents -	285 90
Total - - - - - - -	$857 70

INSPECTIONS.

A report made by Mr. Christie upon this Hospital is annexed:—

According to instructions I beg to report that I visited the Nichol's Hospital, Peterborough, on the 12th March, and found that new buildings specially erected for the institution had been completed and taken possession of in January last.

The hospital was established under the authority of Vic. 49, cap. 87 (1886), but active operations were commenced previous to its incorporation, namely, in June, 1885, and have been carried on successfully ever since.

By the liberal donations of Mrs. Nichol's the hospital trust has been enabled to erect the present commodious structure at a cost of about $30,000.00, and the subsequent liberal grants from the same lady for the endowment of the institution afford material assistance in its maintenance.

I found the buildings, from a structural point of view, well adapted for hospital work, and, architecturally, pleasing in appearance. The site chosen is an excellent one, and the internal fittings are all well adapted for the accommodation of patients under treatment.

In the arrangement of the heating, ventilation, light, the comfort of the patients has been kept well in view, and the appliances are of the most modern description. In fact, the institution authorities are to be congratulated upon the complete and appropriate provision made throughout for carrying on the curative work of the hospital.

There were six patients in residence under treatment at the time of my visit, and the accommodation at present furnished is ample for, say, fifty patients.

When the attic or upper story is required it will afford room for from twenty to twenty-five more patients.

The number of patients under treatment from the 30th Sept., 1888, to the 1st October, 1889, was 76, and their total stay was equal to 2,264 days during that year, which, if the institution had been receiving aid under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, would have entitled this hospital to receive the sum of $679.20.

In view, therefore, of the length of time during which the hospital has been in active operation, and the extent of its work anterior to this date, I would respectfully recommend, provided the Government approve that an Order in Council be passed, ordering that the Nichol's Hospital, Peterborough, be taken as named in Scheedule "A" of the Charity Aid Act, and that it receive aid in accordance with the provisions of that Act, from the 1st October, 1889, and that the above named sum ($679.20). for work done during the previous year be provided for in the supplementary estimates during the present session of the legislature.

Mr. Christie instructed Mr Mann to make an inspection of this hospital. A copy of his report is annexed:—

As instructed by you I made the second inspection for the year 1890 of the Nichol's Hospital, Peterborough, on the 15th August.

There were only three patients in residence undergoing treatment, and these were all women, who appeared to be on a fair way to recovery, at least, so they expressed themselves, and stated that they were quite satisfied with the treatment they were receiving. This hospital would be a credit to any town much larger than Peterborough, and it is quite evident that great foresight has been exercised both in the erection and the location of the building, and under the management of those in charge is evidently doing a good work.

The first floors laid down are found to be defective on account of the poor quality of the lumber used, they have, however, been torn up and replaced by hardwood in all of the wards with the exception of the lower one, and it is contemplated that this one will also be replaced by hardwood so soon as the carpenter has completed some minor repairs which are being made in other portions of the building. The books were examined and found to be entered up and properly kept.

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this hospital during the official year:—

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment in the hospital 1st October, 1889	....	
Admitted	86	
Births in the hospital	7	
Total number under treatment		93
Discharges, iucluding infants	68	
Died	5	
Under treatment, 30th September, 1891	20	
		93

Places received from.

From the City of Toronto	79	
From the County of York	3	
From other counties of the Province	10	
From United States	1	
From other countries, including immigrants	..	
		93

Sex.

Male	39	
Female	54	
		93

Nationalities.

Canadian	31	
English	29	
Irish	19	
Scotch	9	
United States	3	
Other countries	2	
		93

Roligious denominations.

Protestant	72	
Roman Catholic	14	
Other religions, or not known	7	
		93

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Homœopathic Hospital, Toronto during the year:—

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid Fever, number of cases treated	5
Typhus " " "	..
Puerpural " " "	..
Cerebral Spinal Fever " "	..
Diphtheria " " "	..
Smallpox " " "	..

Revenue.

From the City of Toronto, in payment of patients' maintenance	$526 00
From paying patients themselves	111 30
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	3,782 50
From all other sources not above enumerated	248 89
Total	$4,668 69

Expenditure.

Butchers meat	$183 29
Butter	......
Eggs	......
Flour, bread and meal	51 75
Milk	116 39
Tea and coffee	......
Potatoes and other vegetables	65 70
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	358 60
Drugs and medicines	83 72
Medical and surgical appliances	......
Surgical instruments	......
Beer, wine and spirits	......
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishing	890 58
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	......
Fuel	100 90
Light—gas, oil, and cadles	55 41
Water supply	......
Hay and straw	......
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	......
Ice	......
Salaries and wages	479 91
Taxes and insurance	31 00
Contingencies	407 39
Repairs, ordinary	......
Advertising, stationery, etc	......
	$2,824 64

Government grant for 1891.

Allowance for Hospital cases, 2,834 days at 20 cents.	$566 80
Supplementary allowance 2,834 days at 10 cents	283 40
Total	$850 20

INSPECTIONS.

Mr. Christie's reports upon this hospital to the Government are annexed :

In accordance with instructions I visited the Homœopathic Hospital on Richmond Street in this city on the 20th February and made an inspection of the institution throughout.

Although for some time past a free Dispensary has been established under the supervision of the gentlemen practicing this system of medicine and relief by this means has been afforded to over 1,000 out-door patients during the past year. Yet the institution as at present organized for the treatment of indoor patients has only been in active operations since January last in the present premises.

After due enquiry I found the object of the promoters to be the establishment of an hospital for the general treatment of patients under the hoeopathic system, and the institution is now incorporated under the "Benevolent and Provident Socities, Act (R. S. O. Cap. 172.)

A copy of the Constitution, rules and regulations for the government of the institution are hereto appended. They have been compiled with due regard to the extended experience of similar institutions in Great Britain and elsewhere, for the purpose of perfecting as far as possible the internal routine and working of the hospital, and are sufficient for the purposes of the organization.

On the day of my visit I found eight patients under treatment, all of whom were evidently well cared for and their surroundings were comfortable and in proper order. The above number of patients occupied the room at present at the disposal of the management; but as set forth in the petition the board are contemplating the leasing of the adjoining premises which will considerably enlarge the accommodation for indoor patients.

The authorities have up to the present time been relying upon voluntary contributions for the maintenance of the institution—with the exception of the sums of $200 and $250 granted by the city council for the years 1888 and 1889, respectively; and in this commendable effort has been made to place the hospital upon satisfactory basis. From the well-known reputation of the president, the vice-president, and board of management the thorough establishment and permanency of the institution may be looked upon as guaranteed. I would therefore recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted, and an order in council be passed ordering that the Homœopathic Hospital, Toronto, be taken as named in schedule A. of the Charity Aid Act, and that it receive aid in accordance with the provisions of that Act since the date of its opening, namely, 1st January, 1890.

I made an inspection of the Homœopathic Hospital, Toronto, on the 14th October, and on that occasion met several prominent parties, interested in the success of the institution, who gave me all required information regarding its new location, etc. Since my former inspection much superior accommodation has been secured for the hospital by the purchase of the premises now occupied, at 201 Jarvis street at a cost of nearly $14,000, and the acquirement of this property has been effected after considerable effort on the part of the patrons of the institution.

There were twenty patients under treatment on the day of my visit, namely, twelve males and eight females; and the total number of beds 29—to be increased to 38. The organization of nurses and attendants was on a very satisfactory basis, and the hospital was in excellent order in all respects.

Further improvements are contemplated in the near future, the principal of which is the erection and furnishing of the building immediately in the rear of the premises for use as isolated wards for the treatment of infectious and contagious diseases. When this is accomplished the hospital will be well adapted for the treatment of all classes of disease, and its thorough equipment, according to its capacity, will insure the proper care and treatment of patients.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

HOUSES OF REFUGE

AND

ORPHAN AND MAGDALEN ASYLUMS

AIDED BY THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1890.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST,
1891.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Twenty-first Annual Report upon the Houses of Refuge and Orphan and Magdalen Asylums aided by the Province, being for the year ending 30th September, 1890.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

The Honourable
J. M. GIBSON, M.P.P.,
Secretary for the Province of Ontario,

HOUSES OF REFUGE AND ORPHAN AND MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.

TWENTY-FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLC CHARITIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, October 1890.

To the Honourable SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K. C. M. G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

Herewith I beg to submit the Twenty-first Annual Report upon the Houses of Refuge and the Orphan and Magdalen Asylums aided by the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1890.

I have the honour to be,
Your Honour's most obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

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HOUSES OF REFUGE

No change has taken place in the number of Refuges aided by Government since the writing of the last report, there being twenty-one of this class of Institutions on the list. There was a small increase, however, in the number of inmates as compared with the previous year, The amount of aid will therefore be somewhat increased also. See table.

The first table gives a summary of the operations of each institution during the year. The totals of a similar table included in the report for 1889 are also added, so that comparison can be made.

NAME OF REFUGES.	Locations.	Number of persons in the Refuges on 1st October, 1889.	Number admitted to Refuges during the year.	Total number under lodgment during the year ending 30th Sept., 1890.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number of persons remaining in Refuges on 30th September, 1890.
House of Industry	Toronto	72	75	147	55	7	85
House of Providence	"	369	230	539	172	45	322
Home for Incurables	"	94	51	145	13	28	104
Aged Women's Home	"	16	6	22	2	1	19
St. John's Hospital	"	21	172	193	178	5	10
Convalescent Home	"	11	231	242	213	2	27
The Church Home	"	12	5	17	5	.....	12
House of Refuge	Hamilton	101	124	225	110	9	106
Home for Aged Women	"	23	1	24	...	1	23
House of Industry	Kingston	43	100	143	84	6	53
House of Providence	"	71	78	149	49	24	76
Protestant Home for Aged and Friendless	London	2	..	2	1	1	.....
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	"	52	35	87	26	11	50
Home for Aged Women	"	15	15	30	9	2	19
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	110	129	239	87	15	137
St. Charles' Hospice	"	75	28	103	21	10	72
Home for the Aged	"	23	20	43	8	6	29
Orphans' Home (Refuge Branch)	"	14	9	23	5	3	15
House of Providence	Guelph	41	56	97	62	7	28
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch)	St. Catharines	3	..	3	2	6	1
The Thomas Williams Home	St. Thomas	17	13	30	12	5	13
House of Providence	Dundas	82	65	147	58	7	82
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	16	6	22	6	2	14
The Widows' Home	Brantford	9	8	17	6	......	11
The Home for the Friendless	Belleville	9	5	14	4	..	10
The Protestant Home	Peterborough	17	8	25	4	......	21
Totals, 1890		1,258	1,470	2,728	1,192	197	1,339
Totals, 1889		1,211	1,374	2,585	1,125	200	1,260

The usual information obtained from each Refuge in respect of sex, religious denominations, nationalities, and previous residences of the inmates, has been summarized as under :

Sex.

Male	1,220	
Female	1,204	
		2,424

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	1,333	
Protestant	1,091	
		2,424

Nationalities.

Canadian	677	
English	535	
Irish	959	
Scotch	148	
United States	49	
Other Countries	56	
		2,424

Previous Residence.

Received from Cities or Towns in which the Refuges are located	1,577	
Received from Counties in which the Refuges are located	297	
Received from other Counties in the Province	460	
Emigrants and Foreigners	90	
		2,424

The next table shews the aggregate stay of the inmates, upon which the amount of aid to be granted by the Government to each Refuge is based. The average stay per inmate is also given:—

NAMES OF REFUGES.	Location.	Total number of inmates during the year.	Total stay in days during the year.	Average stay per inmate in days.
House of Industry	Toronto	147	31,402	213
House of Providence	do	539	116,975	217
Home for Incurables	do	145	36,306	250
Aged Women's Home	do	22	7,694	349
St. John's Hospital	do	193	6,184	32
Convalescent Home	do	242	6,626	27
The Church Home	do	17	4,065	239
House of Refuge	Hamilton	225	38,167	169
Home for Aged Women	do	24	8,564	357
House of Industry	Kingston	143	19,541	136
House of Providence	do	149	34,088	228
Protestant Home for Aged and Friendless	London	2	582	291
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	do	87	19,707	226
Home for Aged Women	do	30	5,666	188
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	239	46,126	193
St. Charles' Hospice	do	103	27,103	263
Home for the Aged	do	43	9,392	218
Orphans' Home (Refuge Branch)	do	23	5,417	235
House of Providence	Guelph	97	11,797	121
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch)	St. Catharines	3	800	266
The Thomas Williams' Home	St. Thomas	30	5,619	187
House of Providence	Dundas	147	32,157	218
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	22	6,506	295
The Widow's Home	Brantford	17	3,611	212
The Home for the Friendless	Belleville	14	3,344	239
The Protestant Home	Peterborough	25	6,955	278
Totals, 1890		2,728	494,394	181
Totals, 1889		2,585	477,845	185

The next table shews the amounts which will be submitted to the Legislature for approval, as the grants to the institutions named. These amounts are based on the aggregate stay of the inmates in each refuge. The sum recommended for 1891 is greater than that voted in 1890, the refuges having done more work, as is shown by the increased stay.

NAME OF REFUGES.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Fixed allowance of 5 cents per day for aggregate stay of inmates.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Supplementary allowance of ¼ of such receipts, provided amount does not exceed the 2 cents allowance.	Supplementary allowance of 2 cents per day.	Total Government allowance to each House of Refuge for the year 1891.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
House of Industry	Toronto	31,402	1,570 10	13,893 89	....	628 04	2,198 14
do Providence	do	90,489	4,524 45	18,899 21	....	1,809 78	6,334 23
do do (Incurable ward)	do	26,486	2,648 60			1,324 30	3,972 90
Home for Incurables	do	36,306	3,630 60	13,433 26	....	1,815 30	5,445 90
Aged Women's Home	do	7,694	384 70	....	....	153 88	538 58
St. John's Hospital	do	6,184	618 40	6,435 63	....	309 20	927 60
Convalescent Home	do	6,626	662 60	4,161 36	....	331 30	993 90
The Church Home	do	4,065	203 25	1,604 78	....	81 30	284 55
House of Refuge	Hamilton	38,167	1,908 35	5,124 70	....	763 34	2,671 69
Home for Aged Women	do	8,564	428 20	....	....	171 28	599 48
House of Industry	Kingston	19,541	977 05	2,570 77	....	390 82	1,367 87
House of Providence	do	34,088	1,704 40	5,402 12	....	681 76	2,386 16
Protestant Home for Aged and Friendless	London	582	29 10	5,090 93	....	11 64	40 74
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	do	19,707	985 35	16,010 67	....	394 14	1,379 49
Home for Aged Women	do	5,666	283 30	1,429 10	....	113 32	396 62
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	46,126	2,306 30	....	....	922 52	3,228 82
St. Charles' Hospice	do	27,103	1,355 15	2,737 58	....	542 06	1,897 21
Home for the Aged	do	9,392	469 60	4,689 65	....	187 84	657 44
Orphan's Home (Refuge Branch)	do	5,417	270 85	....	....	108 34	379 19
House of Providence	Guelph	11,797	589 85	1,521 43	....	235 94	825 79
Protestant Home	St. Catharines	800	40 00	....	....	16 00	56 00
The Thomas Williams Home	St. Thomas	5,619	280 95	1,178 70	....	112 38	393 33
House of Providence	Dundas	32,157	1,607 85	5,765 83	....	643 14	2,250 99
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	6,506	325 30	4,096 95	....	130 12	455 42
The Widow's Home	Brantford	3,611	180 55	644 13	....	72 22	252 77
The Home for the Friendless	Belleville	3,344	167 20	267 32	....	66 88	234 08
The Protestant Home	Peterboro'	6,955	347 75	1,132 38	....	139 10	486 85
Totals, 1890	....	494,394	28,499 80	116,090 39	....	12,155 94	40,655 74
Totals, 1889	....	497,845	27,451 05	99,873 29	....	11,692 18	39,143 23

The following table shews the cost of maintaining the refuges. Following it are the separate reports upon each of the institutions named.

NAME OF REFUGE.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Cost of dietaries.	Expenditure for fuel, salaries and wages, and all general expenses.	Total expenditure, exclusive of extraordinary repairs.	Average cost per inmate per day.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	cents.
House of Industry	Toronto	31,402	6,775 80	8,856 32	15,632 12	49.78
House of Providence	do	116,975	11,945 32	8,529 70	20,475 02	17.50
Home for Incurables	do	36,306	5,420 97	9,155 31	14,576 28	40.14
Aged Women's Home	do	7,694	....	....	....	....
St. John's Hospital	do	6,184	1,972 57	4,425 85	6,398 42	$1 03.46
Convalescent Home	do	6,626	1,444 29	1,840 06	3,284 35	49.56
The Church Home	do	4,065	385 99	1,316 94	1,702 93	41.89
House of Refuge	Hamilton	38,167	4,434 93	3,400 81	7,835 74	20.53
Home for Aged Women	do	8,564	....	....	....	....
House of Industry	Kingston	19,541	1,717 44	1,360 55	3,077 99	16.26
House of Providence	do	34,088	3,253 13	3,874 75	7,127 88	....
Protestant Home for Aged and Friendless	London	582	1,534 90	3,629 47	3,550 11	....
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	do	19,707	7,236 76	7,267 53	14,504 34	....
Home for Aged Women	do	5,666	854 99	1,254 26	2,109 25	37.22
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	46,126	....	....	....	....
St. Charles' Hospice	do	27,103	1,983 02	1,734 24	3,717 26	13.71
Home for the Aged	do	9,392	838 15	1,150 78	1,988 93	21.17
Orphan's Home (Refuge Branch)	do	5,417	....	....	....	....
House of Providence	Guelph	11,797	1,399 80	1,666 61	3,066 41	25.99
Protestant Home	St. Catharines	800	....	....	....	....
The Thomas Williams' Home	St. Thomas	5,619	606 90	565 38	1,172 28	....
House of Providence	Dundas	32,157	3,764 69	2,130 95	5,895 64	18.33
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	6,506	650 24	2,294 40	2,944 64	45.26
The Widow's Home	Brantford	3,611	326 94	335 57	662 51	18.34
The Home for the Friendless	Belleville	3,344	324 86	159 20	484 06	14.47
The Protestant Home	Peterborough	6,955	731 38	770 97	1,502 35	21.60
Totals, 1890	....	494,976	57,603 07	65,719 70	121,708 51	....
Totals, 1889	....	477,845	54,186 56	67,822 70	122,009 26	....

SEPARATE REPORTS.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries.

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	72	
Admitted	75	
Total number of inmates		147
Discharged	55	
Died	7	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	85	
		147

Places Admitted From.

From the City of Toronto	136	
From the County of York and other counties	7	
Emigrants and foreigners	4	
		147

Sex.

Males	109	
Females	38	
		147

Nationalities.

Canadian	5	
English	74	
Irish	49	
Scotch	15	
United States	2	
Other countries	2	
		147

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	131	
Roman Catholic	16	
		147

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,217	32
From the City of Toronto	8,000	00
From inmates	370	80
Income from property belonging to the House	1,151	00
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals	2,158	51
From other sources	2,213	58
	$16,111	21

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$6,775 80
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	695 52
Fuel, light and cleaning	5,549 30
Salaries and wages	924 44
Other expenditures	1,779 06
	$15,724 12

Government Aid for 1891.

Allowance for 31,402 days at 5 cents	$1,570 10
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	628 04
Total	$2,198 14

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government is annexed :—

I made an inspection of the House of Industry, Toronto, on the 11th April. There were on that date 93 inmates—65 males and 28 females. The routine work of the institution was apparently being carried on in a satisfactory manner. The wood cutting arrangement, whereby applicants for casual relief are required to do so much work for their board and lodging, has been continued during the past winter and has proved very satisfactory as a means of employment for the tramp class.

I found the House in good condition and the books in proper order.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries.

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	309	
Admitted	230	
Total number of inmates		539
Discharged	172	
Died	45	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	322	
		539

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	397	
County of York, and other counties of Ontario	139	
Emigrants and foreigners	3	
		539

Sex.

Male	198	
Female	341	
		539

Nationalities.

Canadian	137	
English	33	
Irish	352	
Scotch	8	
Other countries	9	
		539

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	22	
Roman Catholics	517	
		539

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$10,251 21
From the City of Toronto	1,400 00
From inmates, in payment of board	3,220 20
Subscriptions, donations, and bequests of private individuals	7,268 57
From other sources	7,010 44
	$29,150 42

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$11,945 32
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	2,467 54
Fuel, light and cleaning	2,317 89
Wages	206 00
Ordinary repairs	426 33
Additions to buildings	8,495 00
Other expenditures	3,111 94
	$28,970 02

Government Aid for 1891.

Allowance for 90,489 days, at 5 cents	$4,524 45
Supplementary aid, 2 cents per day	1,809 78
	$6,334 23

Incurable Branch.

Allowances for 26,486 days, at 15 cents	3,972 90
Total	$10,307 13

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government is annexed:—

I made an inspection of the House of Providence, Toronto, on the 26th May. The register showed that there were in residence on that day 460 persons—120 men, 206 women, and 134 youths under 12 years. Of the above 72 were registered and properly certified as incurable, 31 being males and 41 females.

I found the institution in its usual condition of good order throughout; although a noticeable feature in this connection is the crowded state of that portion of the building, set apart for the old and feeble men; and I regretted to learn that no immediate relief may be looked for by the erection of the new addition which has been spoken of for some time. I was informed, however, that building operations to extend the accommodation at "Sunnyside" Orphanage are in progress, and when completed the girls now in residence in this institution will be removed This change will greatly benefit the children, and at the same time make the old people much more comfortable.

HOME FOR INCURABLES, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	94	
Admitted	51	
Total number of inmates		145
Discharged	13	
Died	28	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	104	
		145

Place admitted from.

From City of Toronto	117	
From the County of York and other counties	28	
		145

Sex.

Male	75	
Female	70	
		145

Nationalities.

Canadian	38	
English	54	
Irish	31	
Scotch	12	
United States	6	
Other countries	4	
		145

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	138	
Roman Catholic	3	
Other religions	4	
		145

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$4,901 70
From the City of Toronto	1,500 00
From other municipalities	....
Payments from inmates	3,863 96
Subscriptions and donations	6,457 21
Other sources	1,612 09
	$18,334 96

Expenditure.

Food of all kinds	$5,420 97
Clothing and furnishings	344 73
Fuel, light and cleaning	2,029 56
Salaries and wages	3,294 90
Repairs	1,175 58
Other expenses	3,192 06
	$15,457 80

Government Aid for 1891.

Allowance for 36,306 days, at 10 cents per day	$3,630 60
Supplementary grant, 5 cents per day	1,815 30
Total	$5,445 90

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government is annexed :—

I made my first inspection for the current year of the Home for Incurables, Toronto, on the 3rd of June, and saw all the inmates in residence on that day: namely, 51 males and 51 females. Cleanliness and order prevailed throughout the institution, and the welfare and comfort of the inmates appeared to be provided for with thoughtful care on the part of the officials. No change in ordinary routine has taken place since the date of my last visit.

A number of fire extinguishers of modern construction have been placed in the different wards, where they will be readily available in event of a fire. This percaution on the part of the management is commendable ; and the extinguishers would no doubt be most serviceable should an occasion for their use arise.

The books and records were found to be in proper order and neatly kept.

A copy of a report made by me to the Government upon this Refuge is annexed :

The Home for Incurables, Toronto, was visited by me on the 23rd September. I found the institution very complete in all its departments, and all in the best of order. The inmates were neat and tidy in their appearance, and they were well provided with every necessary requirement. They looked happy and contented, and many of them expressed to me their thankfulness for the kind care and attention bestowed upon them by the officers and the board of management. The books were examined and found to be neatly and properly kept.

The ladies who devote so much of their time and means in providing such a comfortable home for these unfortunates, not only deserve the gratitude so freely expressed by the inmates, but also the hearty co-operation and financial assistance of all who take an interest in the welfare of their fellow-creatures who are without homes, or friends, or health.

AGED WOMEN'S HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	16	
Admitted	6	
Total number of inmates		22
Discharged	2	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	19	
		22

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	22	
		22

Nationalities.

Canadian	9	
English	7	
Irish	6	
		22

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	20	
County of York	2	
		22

The receipts and expenditures of this Home are included with those of the Industrial Refuge.

Government Aid for 1891.

Allowance for 7,694 days at 5 cents	$384 70
Supplementary aid at 2 cents per day	153 88
Total	$538 58

INSPECTION.

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government is annexed:—

I inspected the Aged Women's Home, Toronto, on the 12th April, on which day 19 women were receiving its benefits. Quite a number of them were very old and feeble, and they all appeared to be receiving good care and attention. The number now sheltered is all that the present building will accommodate. The Home was in its usual good order.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	21	
Admitted	172	
Total number of inmates		193
Discharged	178	
Died	5	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	10	
		193

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	120	
County of York and other Counties	39	
Other places	14	
		193

Sex.

Male	....	
Female	193	
		193

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	179	
Roman Catholic	14	
		193

Nationalities.

Canadian	110	
English	52	
Irish	12	
Scotch	8	
Other countries	11	
		193

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$698 40
" City of Toronto	956 00
" Inmates	3,740 45
" Subscriptionis	1,739 18
	$7,134 03

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,972 57
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	762 28
Fuel	674 36
Salaries and wages	1,086 89
Ordinary repairs	42 90
Other expenses	2,360 37
	$6,899 37

Government Aid for 1891.

Allowance for 6,184 days, at 10 cent per day	$618 40
Supplementary Grant at 5 cents	309 20
	$927 60

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government is annexed:—

I made an inspection of the St. John's Hospital, Toronto, on the 21st of March.

On that day there were 20 female patients under treatment, all of whom I saw. They were nearly all surgical cases, and the records showed that out of the whole number recived in the institution since the commencement of the current year—103—the treatment had been very successful. Good work is undoubtedly being done, and the whole routine order of the institution is carried on in a very satisfactory manner, and having due regard to the well-being of the patients. All the apartments were strictly clean and orderly, and many evidences were noted of the constant care and judgment exercised in conducting the affairs of the institution generally.

THE CONVALESCENT HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	11	
Admitted	231	
Total number of inmates		242

Discharged	213	
Died	2	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	27	
		242

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	237	
County of York	4	
Other places	1	
		242

Sex.

Male	110	
Female	132	
		242

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	217	
Roman Catholic	25	
Other denominations	..	
		242

Nationalities.

Canadian	57	
English	116	
Irish	32	
Scotch	20	
Other countries	17	
		242

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$817 50
From the City of Toronto	1,773 15
Payment from inmates	539 80
Subscriptions and donations	1,848 41
	$4,978 86

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,444 29
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	512 87
Fuel	370 74
Salaries and wages	672 91
Repairs, ordinary	98 05
Other expenses, including rent and taxes	185 49
	$3,284 35

Government Aid for 1891.

Allowance for 6,626 days, at 10 cents - - -	$662 60
Supplementary allowance at 5 cents - - -	331 30
	$993 90

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the government is annexed:—

I made an inspection of the Convalescent Home, Toronto, on the 13th Sept., when there were eleven persons being cared for, namely, six males, four females and one youth.

For the past portion of the year the admissions, including those in residence at the beginning of the official year numbered 219.

I found the premises and all the apartments thoroughly neat and clean, and in every respect creditable to the management. It would be a great benefit to this institution if the management could see their way to get their water supply from the city service. The number of beds is thirty, and the accommodation in this regard appears to be all that is required.

CHURCH HOME FOR THE AGED.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	12	
Admitted	5	
Total number of inmates		17
Discharged	5	
Died	....	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	12	
		17

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	14	
Other counties of Ontario	3	
		17

Sex.

Male	5	
Female	12	
		17

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	17	
		17

Nationalities.

Canadian	8	
English	5	
Irish	4	
Scotch	....	
		17

Receipts.

From the City of Toronto	$150 00
From payments made by inmates	460 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc	1,140 24
	$1,750 24

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$385 99
Clothing and furnishings	37 09
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	168 62
Salaries and wages	178 92
Repairs	43 51
Other expenses	927 71
	$1,741 84

Government Aid for 1891.

Allowance for 4,065 days, at 5 cents per day	$203 25
Supplementary grant at 2 cents	81 30
Total	$284 55

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of a report made by Mr. Christie is annexed :—

I made an inspection of the Church Home, Toronto, on the 21st March.

There were on the register on that date the names of 12 inmates, 3 of whom were absent during the time of my visit.

The home I found to be in good order and properly kept.

The books also were fully entered up.

HOUSE OF REFUGE, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	101	
Admitted	124	
Total number of inmates		225
Discharged	110	
Died	9	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	106	
		225

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	212	
County of Wentworth and other counties	3	
Other places	10	
		225

Sex.

Male	153	
Female	72	
		225

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	145	
Roman Catholic	80	
		225

Nationalities.

Canadian	21	
English	48	
Irish	112	
Scotch	21	
Other countries	23	
		225

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$2,711 04
" City of Hamilton	4,784 52
" Municipalities	127 00
" Inmates	213 18
	$7,835 74

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$4,434 93
Clothing, furnishings, etc	627 36
Fuel	619 45
Salaries and wages	1,049 41
Ordinary repairs	260 31
Other expenses	844 28
	$7,835 74

Government Aid for 1891.

Allowance for 38,167 days, at 5 cents	$1,908 35
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	763 34
Total	$2,671 69

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by me to the Government is annexed :—

I visited the House of Refuge, Hamilton, on the 16th Oct., and found the work of the institution going on satisfactorily. The books also were properly kept.

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates

In residence, 1st October, 1889	23	
Admitted	1	
Total number of inmates		24
Number of deaths	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	23	
		24

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	24	
		24

Religious Denomination.

Protestant	24	
		24

Nationalities,

Canadian	3	
English	8	
Irish	7	
Scotch	6	
		24

The receipts and expenditures of this institution are included with those of the Protestant Orphan's Home, Hamilton, and therefore details cannot be given here.

Government aid for 1891.

Allowance for 8,564 days, at 5 cents	$428 20
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents	171 28
Total	$599 48

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Rielly is annexed:—

I made an inspection of the Home for Aged Women, Hamilton, on the 29th May. There were on that day 23 old ladies being cared for.

I found the Home in its usual condition of excellent order, and I was glad to note that the plumbing had been improved. My remarks in a former report still apply as to the impracticability of the fire-escape on this building should the occasion ever arise for the old people to resort to this means of exit. This should be improved without further delay.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	43	
Admitted	100	
Total number of inmates		143
Discharged	84	
Died	6	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	53	
		143

Places Admitted From.

City of Kingston	72	
County of Frontenac	9	
Other Counties of Ontario	54	
Other Places	8	
		143

Sex.

Male	109	
Female	34	
		143

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	102	
Roman Catholic	41	
		143

Nationalities.

Canadian	29	
English	36	
Irish	61	
Scotch	13	
Other countries	4	
		143

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,300 52
From the City of Kingston	750 00
Payment from inmates	592 00
Subscriptions and donations	1,228 77
	$3,871 29

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,717	44
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	264	39
Fuel	377	18
Salaries and wages	420	00
Repairs, ordinary	34	42
Other expenses, including rent and taxes	264	56
	$3,077	99

Government Aid for 1891.

Allowance for 19,541 days, at 5 cents	$977	05
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	390	82
	$1,367	87

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made to the Government by Mr: Christie is annexed —

I inspected the House of Industry, Kingston, on the 16th April. There were on that day 49 inmates—33 males and 16 females—and I saw many evidences of the kindness and attention which are bestowed upon them by the authorities having them in charge. The records show that there have only been 45 deaths in the institution during the past fourteen years—or about three for each year—which is one of the evidences of the beneficial effect upon the old people of the comforts they enjoy. The average population of the Home is about 50, and this record of longevity, when the class provided for is taken into account, speaks well for the management. I found the books and all matters pertaining to the establishment, in satisfactory order.

Mr. Christie instructed Mr. Nicholson to make a second inspection of this Refuge. A copy of his report is annexed :—

As instructed by you, I made an inspection of the House of Industry, Kingston, on the 5th September.

The inmates then numbered 36 males and 19 females, a total of 55,

The institution was as clean and orderly as such a place could well be.

The books were examined and found to be properly entered up. There have been 94 persons admitted since the 1st of October, 1889.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON,

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	71	
Admitted	78	
Total number of inmates		149
Discharged	49	
Died	24	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	76	
		149

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	30	
County of Frontenac	23	
Other counties and places	96	
		149

Sex.

Male	81	
Female	68	
		149

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	7	
Roman Catholic	142	
		149

Nationalities.

Canadian	29	
English	18	
Irish	73	
Scotch	16	
Other countries	13	
		149

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,541 28
From Municipalities	75 00
Income from property	49 50
Payment from inmates	413 12
Subscriptions and donations	3,614 46
Other sources	1,250 04
	$7,943 40

Expenditure.

Food of all kinds	$3,253 13
Clothing and furnishing	1,112 22
Salaries and wages	......
Fuel, light and cleaning	696 78
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	3,800 68
Other expenses	554 78
	$9,417 59

Government aid for 1891.

Allowance for 34,088 days, at 5 cents	$1,704 40
Supplementary aid at 2 cents per day	681 76
Total	$2,386 16

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government is annexed:—

I made an inspection of the House of Providence, Kingston, on the 16th April, on which day there were 40 men and 34 women in residence. Since my last visit the improvements formerly noted have been extended so as to admit of a classification of the inmates on the female side which will no doubt be much to the advantage of both classes.

The feeble minded are separated from those who require less care and attention, and the economy in effort thus secured will no doubt be for the general good of the inmates. The house was in excellent order throughout.

Mr. Christie instructed Mr. Nicholson to make a second inspection of this Refuge, a copy of his report is appended:—

As instructed by you I made an inspection of the House of Providence, Kingston, on the 5th September.

The register, which is very well kept, shewed the names of 35 men and 34 women as being in residence. Some of the dormitories in the upper part of the building were in a state of disorder in consequence of a fire having occurred there lately, and the necessary repairs and renovation were being made, otherwise the institution was in the best of order.

PROTESTANT HOME FOR THE AGED AND FRIENDLESS, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	2	
Admitted	..	
Total number of inmates		2
Discharged	1	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	..	
		2

Places admitted from.

City of London	2	
		2

Sex.

Male	...	
Female	2	
		2

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	2	
Roman Catholic	..	
		2

Nationalities.

Canadian	..	
English	1	
Scotch	1	
	—	2

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$158 62
From the City of London	....
From inmates in part payment of board	764 25
Income from property	966 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,726 55
From other sources	1,634 13
	$5,249 55

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,534 90
Salaries and wages	894 11
Other expenses	2,735 36
	$5,164 37

There is an orphanage connected with this Home, and the accounts of both are included in these statements.

Government aid for 1891.

Allowance for 582 days, at 5 cents	$29 10
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	11 64
Total	$40 74

INSPECTIONS.

I visited the Protestant Home for the Aged and Friendless, London, on the 17th October. The inmates appeared to be well cared for, and the house was in very satisfactory order.

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOUSE OF REFUGE, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	52	
Admitted	35	
Total number of inmates	——	87
Discharged	26	
Died	11	
In residence, 1st September, 1890	50	
	——	87

Places Admitted from.

City of London	41	
County of Middlesex	5	
Other counties of Ontario	41	
		87

Sex.

Male	35	
Female	52	
		87

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	1	
Roman Catholic	86	
		87

Nationalities.

Canadian	19	
English	3	
Irish	60	
Other countries	5	
		87

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,880 68
From the City of London	....
Payment from Inmates	2,009 26
Subscriptions and donations	14,001 41
	$17,891 35

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$7,236 76
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	2,083 54
Fuel	878 05
Salaries and wages	215 92
Repairs, ordinary	3,454 82
Other expenses, including rent and taxes	3,855 73
	$17,724 82

Government Aid for 1891.

Allowance for 19,707 days at 5 cents	$985 35
Supplementary aid at 2 cents per day	394 14
Total	$1379 49

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly is annexed:—

I made an inspection of the Roman Catholic House of Refuge, London, on the 2nd June. It contained 53 people on that day, namely, 19 males and 34 females. The house was found to be in good condition and well kept.

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1889	15	
Admitted	15	
Total number of inmates		30
Discharged	9	
Died	2	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	19	
		30

Places admitted from.

City of London	24	
County of Middlesex	..	
Other counties in Ontario	6	
		30

Sex.

Male	..	
Female	30	
		30

Religious denominations.

Protestant	30	
Roman Catholic	..	
		30

Nationalities.

Canadian	2	
English	24	
Irish	3	
Other countries	1	
		30

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$371 98
" City of London	424 66
From payments made by inmates	470 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc	534 44
	$1,801 08

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$854 99
Clothing and furnishings	223 26
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	158 83
Salaries and wages	335 50
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	119 70
Other expenses	416 97
	$2,109 25

Government Aid for 1891.

Allowance for 5,666 days at 5 cents per day	$283 30
Supplementary grant at 2 cents	113 32
Total	$396 62

INSPECTION.

A copy of the report made to the Goverment by Dr. O'Reilly is annexed:—

I made an inspection of the Home for Aged Women, London, on the 2nd June when there were twelve old persons in residence.

The comfort of the inmates appeared to be well looked after.

The building generally was in good order except for the disarrangement occasioned by house cleaning.

ST. PATRICK'S REFUGE, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution are shown in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates

In residence, 1st October, 1889	110	
Admitted	129	
Total number of inmates		239
Discharged	87	
Died	15	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	137	
		239

Sex.

Male	105	
Female	134	
		239

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	5	
Roman Catholic	234	
		239

Nationalities.

Canadian	52	
English	40	
Irish	142	
Scotch	4	
Other countries	1	
		239

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	148	
County of Carleton and other counties	80	
Emigrants	11	
		239

The receipts and expenditures of this charity are included with those of the Orphanage branch.

Government aid for 1891.

Allowance for 46,126 days, at 5 cents	$2,306 30
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	922 52
Total	$3,228 82

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government upon this Refuge is annexed:—

My first visit to the St. Patrick's Refuge, Ottawa, for the current year, was made on the 1st May. There were 56 men and 72 women being cared for, many of whom were very old and infirm. They were as comfortably situated and provided for as was possible under the circumstances. Light domestic work was being performed by some of those who were able to move about and help themselves.

The Home was in good order, and the books correctly kept.

ST. CHARLES' HOSPICE, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	75	
Admitted	28	
Total number of inmates		103
Discharged	21	
Died	10	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	72	
		103

Sex.

Male	42	
Female	61	
		103

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	..	
Roman Catholic	103	
		103

Nationalities.

Canadian	92	
Irish	9	
Other countries	2	
	—	103

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	61	
County of Carleton	25	
Other counties	10	
Emigrants, foreigners, etc	7	
	——	103

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$1,900 72
From the County of Carleton	....
Income	....
From payments made by inmates	1,076 60
Subscriptions, donations, etc	1,660 98
	$4,638 30

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,983 02
Clothing and furnishings	222 30
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	443 79
Salaries and wages	254 62
Repairs, ordinary and exrraordinary	131 24
Other expenses	682 29
	$3,717 26

Government aid for 1891.

Allowance for 27,103 days, at 5 cents per day	$1,355 15
Supplementary grant, at 2 cents	542 06
Total	$1,897 21

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government upon this Home is annexed:—

I made an inspection of the St. Charles' Hospice, Ottawa, on the 30th April, when there were 75 old people registered as inmates, 26 males and 49 females, nearly all of whom I saw. I found the books in proper order and every evidence of their correctness.

The general management of the institution continues satisfactory.

HOME FOR THE AGED, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	23	
Admitted	20	
Total number of inmates		43
Discharged	8	
Died	6	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	29	
		43

Sex.

Male	43	
Female	....	
		43

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	43	
		43

Nationalities.

Canadian	4	
English	14	
Irish	16	
Scotch	9	
		43

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	28	
County of Carleton	13	
Other counties	2	
		43

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$577 36
From the County of Carleton	200 00
Income	......
From payments made by inmates	339 90
Subscriptions, donations, etc	4,149 75
	$5,267 01

Expenditure.

Food of all kinds	$838 15
Clothing and furnishings	27 78
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	132 34
Salaries and wages	660 03
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	3,318 20
Other expenses	274 22
	$5,250 72

Government Aid for the year 1891.

Allowance for 9,392 days at 5 cents per day	$469 60
Supplementary aid at 2 cents	187 84
Total	$657 44

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government is annexed:—

I made an inspection of the Protestant Home for the Aged, Ottawa, on the 1st May. I found that this charity had lately removed to new premises, a considerable distance from the place originally tenanted. The present location is an excellent one, and the building chosen is large and commodious, and well adapted in every respect for the purpose to which it is now appropriated. There were in residence on the day of my visit 26 old people, but there is ample room for 40 or 50, and if occasion should ever arise for accommodating such an increased number the expense of fitting up the dormitories would be all that it would involve. I found the home in excellent condition and well kept in every respect. The management are to be congratulated upon the success that has attended their efforts in establishing and carrying on this deserving institution.

REFUGE BRANCH, ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	14	
Admitted	9	
Total number of inmates		23
Discharged	5	
Died	3	
In residence, 1st September, 1890	15	
		23

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	14	
County of Carleton	6	
Other counties of Ontario	3	
		23

Sex.

Female	23	
		23

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	23	
		23

Nationalities.

Canadian	5	
English	1	
Irish	13	
Other countries	4	
		23

The receipts and expenditures of this charity are shown in the report upon the Orphans' Home, Ottawa.

Government Aid for 1891.

Allowance for 5,417 days, at 5 cents	$270 85
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	108 34
Total	$379 19

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government is annexed:—

I visited the Refuge Branch of the Orphan's Home, Ottawa, on the 1st May, and found that there were 17 old women being cared for. The apartments were clean and tidy, and the wants of the inmates appeared to be well attended to.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, GUELPH.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st, October, 1889	41	
Admitted	56	
Total number of inmates		97
Discharged	62	
Died	7	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	28	
		97

Places admitted from.

From the City of Guelph	34	
From the County of Wellington and other counties	60	
Foreigners, etc.	3	
		97

Sex.

Male	45	
Female	52	
		97

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	6	
Roman Catholic	91	
		97

Nationalities.

Canadian	30	
English	2	
Irish	60	
Other countries	5	
		97

Receipts.

Province of Ontario	$1,015 91
Municipalities	136 00
From inmates in part payment for board	247 00
Income from property	300 00
From all other sources	838 43
	$2,537 34

Expenditure.

Food of all kinds	$1,399 80
Clothing and furnishings	567 08
Fuel, light and cleaning	385 05
Salaries and wages	57 50
Ordinary repairs	59 45
Other expenses	597 53
	$3,066 41

Government Aid for the year 1891.

Allowance for 11,797 days at 5 cents per day	$589 85
Supplementary aid at 2 cents	235 94
	$825 79

INSPECTIONS.

Mr. Christie instructed Mr. Mann to make an inspection of this refuge. A copy of his report is annexed:—

In accordance with instructions received from you I visited the House of Providence, Guelph on the 9th September being the 2nd inspection for the year 1890. There were 30 old people in residence at the time, all of whom I saw, and all appeared to be comfortably housed, and as happy as could be expected under the circumstances. The building which is situated close to St. Joseph's Hospital is in every respect adapted for the use that it is occupied for with the exceptions that neither proper heating nor water supply has been introduced. Everything was in excellent order.

PROTESTANT HOME, ST. CATHARINES (REFUGE BRANCH.)

Full particulars of the operations of the Refuge Branch of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	3	
Admitted	..	
Total number of inmates		3
Discharged	2	
In residence 30th September, 1890	1	
		3

Places admitted from.

City of St. Catharines	3	
		3

Sex.

Male	2	
Female	1	
		3

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	3	
		3

Nationalities.

Canadian	1	
Irish	2	
		3

The receipts and expenditures of this branch of the charity are included in the accounts of the Orphanage.

Government Aid for 1891.

Allowance for 800 days at 5 cents per day	$40 00
Supplementary aid at 2 cents	16 00
Total	56 00

The report upon the inspection of this Home will be found in that portion of the report relating to Orphanages.

THE THOMAS WILLIAMS HOME.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	17	
Admitted	11	
Total number of inmates	—	28
Discharged	10	
Died	5	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	13	
	—	28

Places admitted from.

City of St. Thomas	28	
	—	28

Sex.

Male	10	
Female	18	
	—	28

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	21	
Roman Catholic	7	
	—	28

Nationalities.

Canadian	9	
English	10	
Irish	7	
Other countries	2	
	—	28

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$489	92
From the City of St. Thomas	651	07
From payments by inmates	182	25
From other sources	345	38
	$1,668	62

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$606	90
Clothing and furnishings	35	52
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	111	18
Salaries and wages	336	30
Other expenses	192	38
	$1 282	28

Government aid for 1891.

Allowance for 5,619 days' stay at 5 cents per day	$280 95
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents	112 38
	$393 33

Inspection.

A copy of the report made by Mr. Mann to the Government is annexed:—

As instructed by you I made an inspection of the Thomas Williams Home, St. Thomas, on the 12th September, being the second inspection for the year 1890. There were on this occasion 14 inmates, ten men and four women.

This charity, from appearance, is very well conducted and is doing good work among the helpless and infirm class of the surrounding community and its situation for healthfulness could not be excelled.

I noticed that the bath was not in working order. It had been provided with a tap for cold water but no provision had been made for hot water, which it is highly necessary should be also provided. The books were written up to date and the building was in a good state of order and cleanliness.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, DUNDAS.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	82	
Admitted	65	
Total number of inmates		147
Discharged	58	
Died	7	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	82	
		147

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	82	
County of Wentworth and other counties	38	
Other places	27	
		147

Sex.

Male	55	
Female	92	
		147

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	7	
Roman Catholic	140	
		147

Nationalities.

Canadian	49	
English	6	
Irish	79	
Scotch	6	
Other countries	7	
	—	147

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,292 16
From the City of Hamilton	....
From the County of Wentworth	300 00
From other municipalities	36 00
From inmates	1,436 00
Income	576 00
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals	1,875 00
Other sources	1,542 83
	$8,057 99

Expenditures

Food of all kinds	$3,764 69
Clothing, furnituse and furnishings	589 47
Fuel, light and cleaning	697 80
Other expenditures	3,262 77
	$8,314 73

Government aid for 1891.

Allowance for 32,157 days' stay, at 5 cents	$1,607 85
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	643 14
Total	$2,250 99

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, CHATHAM.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	16	
Admitted	6	
Total number of inmates	—	22

Discharged	6	
Died	2	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	14	
	—	22

Places Admitted from.

Town of Chatham	18	
County of Kent	4	
Emigrants, foreigners, etc	..	
	—	22

Sex.

Male	14	
Female	8	
	—	22

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	19	
Roman Catholics	3	
	—	22

Nationalities.

Canadian	3	
English	8	
Irish	3	
Scotch	2	
Other countries	6	
	—	22

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$378 49
From the Town of Chatham	2,000 00
From inmates themselves	574 00
From other sources	1,522 95
	$4,475 44

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$650 24
Clothing and furnishings	108 55
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	262 52
Salaries and wages	385 54
Other expenses	1,537 79
	$2,944 64

Government Aid for 1891.

Allowance for 6,506 days' stay, at 5 cents per day	$325 30
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents	130 12
Total	$455 42

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made to the Government by Mr. Mann is annexed :—

In accordance with instructions received from you I paid a visit to the Home for the Friendless, Chatham, on the 10th September. There were 14 old people in residence at this date, 9 males and 5 females. I saw all of the inmates and they seemed to be quite as comfortable as their advanced age and ailments would allow.

This charity was in excellent order, and while I was there material was being brought in for the erection of a new furnace for heating purposes, which when completed, considerable comfort no doubt will be derived therefrom. The books were examined and found to be correctly kept and entered up to date.

THE WIDOWS' HOME, BRANTFORD.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	9	
Admitted	8	
Total number of inmates		17
Discharged	6	
Died	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	11	
		17

Places Admitted From.

City of Brantford	17	
Province of Ontario	..	
		17

Sex.

Female	17	
		17

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	17	
		17

Nationalities.

Canadian	2	
English	5	
Irish	2	
Other countries	8	
		17

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$314 72
From inmates	136 00
From other sources	508 13
	$958 85

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$326 94
Clothing and furnishings	23 59
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	79 21
Salaries and wages	191 85
Other expenses	40 92
	$662 51

Government Aid for 1891.

Allowance for 3,611 days' stay, at 5 cents per day	$180 55
Supplementary aid at 2 cents	72 22
	$252 77

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly is annexed :—

I made an inspection of the Widows' Home, Brantford, on the 24th June. There were 12 women in the building on that day. The Home was in good order throughout. I was glad to learn that it was the intention of the management to adopt a more satisfactory method of heating the institution at an early day.

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, BELLEVILLE.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	9	
Admitted	5	
Total number of inmates	—	14
Discharged	4	
Died	..	
In residence 30th September, 1890	10	
	—	14

Places admitted from.

From the City of Belleville	13	
From the County of Hastings and other counties	1	
	—	14

Sex.

Male	2	
Female	12	
	—	14

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	10	
Roman Catholic	4	
	—	14

Nationalities.

Canadian	6	
English	2	
Irish	6	
	—	14

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$283 78
From the City of Belleville	100 00
From inmates	52 00
Subscriptions and donations	115 32
	$551 10

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$324 86
Clothing and furnishings	29 16
Fuel, light and cleaning	82 89
Salaries and wages	33 15
Other expenses	14 00
	$484 06

Government aid for 1891.

Allowance for 3,344 days at 5 cents per day	$167 20
Supplementary aid, 2 cents	66 88
Total	$234 08

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by me to the Government upon this charity is annexed:—

I made an inspection of the Home for the Friendless, Belleville, on the 17th September when there were nine inmates—two males and seven females—all of whom appeared to be comfortably domiciled and were thoroughly satisfied with the treatment received at the hands of the management. I found the records properly entered up.

THE PROTESTANT HOME, PETERBOROUGH.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movement of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	17	
Admitted	8	
Total number of inmates	—	25
Discharged	4	
Died	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	21	
	—	25

Places admitted from.

From the Town of Peterborough	17	
From the County of Peterborough and other counties	8	
	—	25

Sex.

Male	12	
Female	13	
	—	25

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	25	
	—	25

Nationalities.

Canadian	14	
English	2	
Irish	1	
Scotch	2	
Other countries	6	
	—	25

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$470	82
From municipalities for board of inmates	....	..
From inmates	460	12
Subscriptions and donations	672	26
	$1,603	20

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$731	38
Clothing and furnishings	135	57
Fuel, light and cleaning	205	05
Salaries and wages	199	25
Other expenses	231	10
	$1,502	35

Government aid for 1891.

Allowance for 6,955 days at 5 cents per day	$347 75
Supplementary aid at 2 cents	139 10
Total	$486 85

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government upon this charity is annexed :—

I made an inspection of the Protestant Home, Peterborough, on the 12th March. There were 19 inmates receiving the benefit of the institution on that date, viz : 9 adult males, 6 adult females and 4 youths under twelve years.

The home I found to be in good order and the apartments both on the male and female side clean and neat. The books were properly entered up.

As instructed by Mr. Christie a second inspection of this home was made by Mr. Mann.

As instructed by you I made the second inspection for the year 1890 of the Protestant Home, Peterborough, on the 15th August, on which occasion there were 19 inmates in residence, 10 males and 9 females. Although rather late at night when my visit was made, and most of the inmates had retired, it was evident that everything was in very good order, and that this home was being conducted in a very satisfactory manner. The young lady in charge informed me that not a single death had occurred within a year, a fact which speaks well or the healthful condition of this charity, whose inmates are all old people. Care is taken in keeping the books and records as they should be, and from what I could observe there appears to be a very useful work carried on here.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

During 1890, as compared with 1889, there was in increase of 384 in the number maintained in the Orphanages, while the deaths increased from 88 to 112.

The statistics relating to the sex, religious denominations and nationalities of the inmates are given in the following summary:—

Sex.

Male	1,995	
Female	2,135	
		4,130

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	2,021	
Roman Catholic	1,940	
Other religions not given	169	
		4,130

Nationalities.

Canadian	2,707	
English	428	
Irish	239	
Scotch	66	
United States	101	
Other countries and unknown	589	
		4,130

Previous Residence.

Received from cities in which orphanages are located	3,192	
Received from counties in which orphanages are located	287	
Received from other counties in the Province	376	
Emigrants and foreigners and unknown	275	
		4,130

The following tables shew the aggregate stay of the inmates of the orphanages, the fixed allowances in respect thereof under the Charity Aid Act, the receipts of the institutions on maintenance account, the amount of the supplementary allowance, together with the total amount which will be recommended as the grant to be voted by the ligislature during the session of 1891, together with table shewing the cost of maintaining the orphanages, and then comes the separate reports upon each home.

NAMES OF ORPHANAGES.	Location.	Number in residence 1st October, 1889.	Number admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1890.	Total number maintained during the year.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number remaining in residence on 30th September, 1890.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	263	250	513	225	16	272
Protestant Orphans' Home	“	153	92	245	83	2	160
Girls' Home	“	84	77	161	63	2	96
Boys' “	“	81	92	173	84		89
Newsboys' Lodgings	“	18	127	145	133		12
Infants' Home and Infirmary	“	84	152	236	103	58	75
St. Nicholas Home	“	64	125	189	130		59
Hospital for Sick Children	“	36	166	202	159	8	35
The Haven	“	158	377	535	483	5	47
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	151	60	211	64	2	145
Orphan Asylum	“	25	9	34	11		23
Boys' Home	“	81	32	113	28	1	84
Girls' “	“	46	39	85	23		62
Home for the Friendless	“	41	34	75	24	7	44
Orphans' Home	Kingston	54	44	98	36	1	61
House of Providence, Orphan Asylum	“	19	127	146	101	1	44
Hotel Dieu “	“	31	52	83	46		37
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	48	39	87	31		56
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	“	50	73	123	52		71
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	“	130	120	250	148		102
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	98	67	165	84		81
Protestant “	“	50	18	68	10	1	57
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	“	7	30	37	23	5	9
Protestant Home (Orphanage Branch),	St. Catharines	17	3	20	3		17
Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	35	11	46	9		37
The Thomas Williams Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Thomas						
Orphan Asylum	Fort William	31	19	50	17	3	30
Totals, 1890		1,855	2,235	4,090	2,173	112	1,805
Totals, 1889		1,717	1.989	3,706	1,763	88	1,855

NAMES OF ORPHANAGES.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Fixed allowance at one and a half cents per day.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Supplementary allowance of one quarter such receipts, provided amount does not exceed the half cent allowance.	Supplementary allowance of half cent per day.	Total Government grant for the year 1891.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	98,028	1,470 42	9,190 55	....	490 14	1,960 56
Orphan's Home	"	61,538	923 07	6,889 62	....	307 69	1,230 76
Girls' Home	"	33,139	497 08	5,566 59	....	165 69	662 77
Boys' Home	"	32,634	489 51	6,722 16	....	163 17	652 68
News-boy's Lodgings	"	6,110	91 65	2,506 10	....	30 55	122 20
Infants Home and Infirmary	"	20,840	....	5,882 38	....	........‡	1,572 66
St. Nicholas Home	"	22,325	334 87	5,641 32	....	111 62	446 49
Hospital for Sick Children	"	15,218	....	30,409 38	....	....	2,224 06
The Haven	"	20,153	302 29	3,775 19	....	100 76	403 05
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	54,232	813 48	5,500 34	....	271 16	1,084 64
Orphan Asylum	"	8,090	121 35	3,744 75	....	40 45	161 80
Boys' Home	"	21,953	329 24	3,209 55	....	109 76	439 00
Girls' Home	"	19,444	291 66	3,415 86	....	97 22	388 88
Home for Friendless	"	15,330	....	3,688 55	....	....	697 37
Orphans' Home	Kingston	21,461	321 91	3,330 16	....	107 30	429 21
House of Providence Orphan Asylum	"	13,108	196 62†	....	....	65 54	262 16
Hotel Dieu do	"	13,358	200 37	207 24	....	66 79	267 16
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	19,524	292 86	3,780 23	....	97 62	390 48
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	20,846	312 69	7,597 96	....	104 23	416 92
St. Joseph's do	"	43,672	655 08	4,401 25	....	218 36	873 44
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	36,341	545 11†	....	....	181 70	726 81
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	18,560	278 40†	....	....	92 80	371 20
Women's Refuge and Infants Home	"	5,518	....	617 34	....	....	264 37
Protestant Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Catharines	5,829	87 43	1,940 40	....	29 14	116 57
Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	12,758	191 37	1,299 86	....	63 79	255 16
The Thomas Williams Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Thomas	....	........†	....	....	....	....
Orphan Asylum	Fort William	10,895	163 42	640 00	....	54 47	217 89
Totals, 1890	....	650,904	8,909 88	119,956 78	....	2,969 95	16,638 29
" 1889	....	652,164	8,884 25	100,531 10	....	2,961 35	16,336 52

*Includes receipts of Refuge Branch. †Included with Refuge Branch.

‡This sum includes 10 cents per day for the mother nurses, and a grant of $200 for Infirmary work.

NAMES OF ORPHANAGES.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Total expenditure on maintenance account for the year ending 30th of September, 1890.	Aggregate cost per inmate per day.
			$ c.	Cents.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	98,028	11,234 95	11.46
Orphans' Home	"	61,538	8,856 26	14.39
Girls' Home	"	33,139	5,900 42	17.80
Boys' Home	"	32,634	7,470 16	22.89
Newsboys' Lodgings	"	6,110	2,459 99	40 26
Infants' Home and Infirmary	"	20,840	6,188 58	20 21
St. Nicholas Home	"	22,325	6,073 36	27.20
Hospital for Sick Children	"	15,218	8,038 33	52.82
The Haven	"	20,153	4,147 34	20 57
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	54,232	6,588 40	12 14
Orphan Asylum	"	8,090	4,457 90	55.10
Boys' Home	"	21,953	4,002 43	18 18
Girls' Home	"	19,444	3,472 99	17.85
Home for the Friendless	"	15,330	4,307 56	21.50
Orphans' Home	Kingston	21,461	4,132 23	29 65
House of Providence Orphan Asylum	"	13,108	†....	....
Hotel Dieu "	"	13,358	751 00	5 62
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	19,524	4,535 53	23 23
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	20,846	11,141 05	53 44
St. Joseph's "	"	43,672	5,323 31	12.12
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	36,341	†....	....
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	18,560	†....	....
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	"	5,518	1,240 65	22 48
Protestant Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Catharines	5,829	2,088 32	35.82
Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	12,758	1,584 01	12 41
The Thomas Williams Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Thomas	....	†....	....
Orphan Asylum	Fort William	10,895	1,819 50	16.73
Totals	....	650,904	116,114 27	

†Includes expenditure of Refuge Branch.

SEPARATE REPORTS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Orphanage during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1889	263	
Admitted	250	
Total number of inmates		513
Discharged	225	
Died	16	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	272	
		513

Sex.

Male	276	
Female	237	
		513

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	12	
Roman Catholic	501	
		513

Nationalities.

Canadian	430	
English	20	
Irish	36	
United States	14	
Other countries	13	
		513

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	404	
County of York	20	
Other parts of Ontario	78	
Other countries	11	
		513

The receipts of the institution during the year, including the Government grant of $,2088.00, were $11,278.55, and the expenditures were $11,234.95.

The collective stay of the inmates was 98,028 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of $1,960.56 as Government aid for the year 1891.

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government upon this Home is annexed:—

I visited the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Toronto, on the 3rd June.

There were 134 youths in residence on that date, 124 of them were enjoying mid-day meal at the time of my visit; the others were reported temporarily absent at the House of Providence. They were all said to be in good health.

The books were found to be properly written up.

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this institution during the past year:—

Movements of Inmates

In residence, 1st October, 1889	153	
Admitted	92	
Total number of inmates		245
Discharged	83	
Died	2	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	160	
		245

Sex.

Male	144	
Female	101	
		245

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	242	
Other religions	3	
		245

Nationalities.

Canadian	201	
English	44	
		245

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	209	
County of York	3	
Other parts of Ontario	28	
Other countries	5	
		245

The receipts of this institution during the year, including the government grant of $1,174.60, were $8,064.22, and the expenditures were $8,856 26.

The collective stay of the inmates was 61,538 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of $1,230.76 as government aid for the year 1891.

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government is annexed:—

I made an inspection of the Orphans' Home, Toronto, on the 3rd June, and saw the 172 youths then being cared for, namely, 97 boys and 75 girls. The system of apprenticeship is adopted by the authorities of this institution, apparently with good results. The children so placed are reported to be giving satisfaction in their new homes, and the persons having them in charge are known to be respectable and trustworthy.

I found the children in the home in excellent health; although during the autumn and winter an epidemic of measles prevailed, no lingering bad effects have been experienced. During the morning of my visit arrangements were being made in happy anticipation of the annual meeting which was to be held that day.

I was informed that owing to the increased duties devolving upon the matron an assistant matron is to be appointed. This will admit of all the clerical work being done within the institution which will be a desirable change, as where the secretary resides at a distance the records are not always accessible to the inspector, and the entries are not always made with due regularity.

The home was found to be in excellent order, and care and consideration for those under charge was evident on every hand.

GIRLS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Home during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	84	
Admitted	77	
Total number of inmates		161
Discharged	63	
Died	2	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	96	
		161

Sex.

Male	1	
Female	160	
		161

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	157	
Roman Catholic	4	
		161

Nationalities.

Canadian	133	
English	16	
Irish	6	
United States	2	
Other countries	4	
		161

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	157	
Other parts of Ontario	4	
		161

Including the Government grant of $574.50, the revenue of the Asylum during the year amounted to $6,141.09, and the expenditure to $5,900.42.

The collective stay of the inmates was 33,139 days, entitling the Asylum to receive a sum of $662.77 as Government aid for 1891.

INSPECTIONS:

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government upon this Home is annexed :

I visited the Girls' Home, Toronto, on the 28th May, when there were 92 children under charge. All of them were in excellent health and neat and clean in appearance, showing that they were receiving excellent care and good treatment. The school accommodation has for some time past been felt to be inadequate, and I am glad to know that a room is to be built during the present season specially for the purpose. On the day of my visit there were 64 girls in the room now used as a school-room, which is a much larger number than should be assembled in it.

The institution was in very good order, and there were many indications of thoroughness on the part of the management in conducting its affairs.

BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of the Home during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	81	
Admitted	92	
Total number of inmates		173
Discharged	84	
Died	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	89	
		173

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	173	
Roman Catholic	..	
		173

Nationalities.

Canadian	101	
English	18	
Irish	5	
Other countries	49	
		173

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	173	
		173

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $651.30, amounted to $7,373.46, and the expenditures were $7,470.16.

The collective stay of the institution was equal to 32,634 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of $652.68 as Government aid for the year 1891.

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government is annexed:—

I visited the Boys' Home, Toronto, on the 28th May, when there were 91 boys under charge. I found the premises in good order, and the routine work of the institution was being carried on in a satisfactory manner. The new building to be used for the isolation of inmates, in the event of the appearance of an epidemic disease, has been completed and to some extent occupied since the 15th December last. The scalp disease, of which there have been several cases, has not yet been entirely eradicated, and the building just mentioned has been used by those affected. The books were examined and found to be in proper order and neatly kept.

NEWSBOYS' LODGINGS, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of the home during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	18	
Admitted	127	
Total number of inmates		145
Discharged	133	
Died	...	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	12	
		145

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	112	
Roman Catholic	33	
		145

Nationalities.

Canadain	120	
English	20	
Irish	..	
Other countries	5	
		145

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	145	
		145

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $149.82, amounted to $2,655.92, and the expenditures were $2,459.99

The collective stay of the institution was equal to 6,110 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of $122.20 as Government aid for the year 1891.

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government is annexed :—

I made a statutory inspection of the Newsboys' Lodgings, Toronto, on the 27th March, on which occasion there were the names of 17 youths on the register. Compared with the three previous months the number of inmates is not much reduced, which, as I was informed, is accounted for by the milder weather of spring enabling many of the youths who found a home in the institution during the winter to dispense with its shelter now. This, however, is not to be taken as an indication that the institution is any less popular with the class for whom it is specially provided than formerly; the benefits it bestows having been largely taken advantage of and appreciated, and the interests taken in securing permanent homes, and employment for a number of the boys from time to time is evidently producing good results.

Encouraging reports have been received from many of them indicating that both the employers and the employed are satisfied with the arrangements.

I found the institution in a good state of order and cleanliness. Since the recent improvements and additions were made the accommodation has been ample. 48 beds were in readiness for occupation when required, and all the arrangements for the accommodation of the lads appeared to be satisfactory and well looked after.

THE INFANTS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Home during the past year :—

Movements of Inmates.

	Infants.	Mothers.	Totals.
In residence, 1st October, 1889	58	26	84
Admitted	103	49	152
Total number of inmates	161	75	236
Discharged	52	51	103
Died	58	..	58
In residence, 30th September, 1890	51	24	75
	161	75	236

The statistical information regarding the infants is as follows, viz:—

Sex.

Male	97	
Female	139	
		236

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	227	
Roman Catholic	8	
Other religions	1	
		236

Nationalities.

Canadian	231	
English	..	
Irish	2	
Scotland	..	
Other countries	3	
		236

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	225	
Province of Ontario	6	
Other countries	5	
		236

The receipts of the Home during the year were $7,373.44, and the expenditures were $6,188.58.

The collective stay of the children equalled 20,840 days. The Home will be entitled in respect of them to $416.80.

The collective stay of the mother nurses, for whom 10 cents a day is allowed was 9,049 days. The Home will therefore be entitled to $904.90.

The collective days' stay of the other women, for whom 7 cents per day is allowed, was 728 days, for which the sum of $50.96 will be allowed.

The total grant, therefore, to the Home for 1891, including the grant of $200 for the Infirmary work, will amount to $1,572.66.

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government upon this Home is annexed:

I visited the Infants' Home, Toronto, on the 11th April, when the inmates numbered 57 infants and 27 mother nurses. Since the beginning of the current year, 36 infants have been received in the infirmary branch, of whom 18 have died. During the same period 79 have been received in the main building, 15 of whom have died. Those received in the infirmary branch were mostly in a dying condition, hence the greater mortality among them. Whooping-cough has been prevalent for several weeks past, and the authorities have wisely refrained from granting admissions to the institution, except in cases where relief could not otherwise be had.

I found the Home in excellent order, and the treatment of the inmates, both old and young, characterized by good judgment. The books of record were in proper order.

ST. NICHOLAS HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of the Home during the official year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	64	
Admitted	125	
Total number of inmates		189
Discharged	130	
Died	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	59	
		189

Sex.

Male	189	
		189

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	25	
Roman Catholic	164	
		189

Nationalities.

Canadian	150	
English	14	
Irish	17	
Other countries	8	
		189

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	121	
Other Places	68	
		189

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $411.50, was $6,053.21, and the expenditure was $6,073.36.

The collective stay of the boys was 22,325 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of $446.49 as Government aid for 1891.

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government is annexed:—

I made an inspection of the St. Nicholas Home, Toronto, on the 27th March, when there were 62 names on the register. The number of youths admitted during the current year up to date is 112, and the number for the corresponding period last year was 95, showing an increase of 17 for the present year.

I found the books properly written up. House cleaning was in progress at the time of my visit.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.

The following summaries shew the operations of this institution during the year:—

Movements of inmates.

Under treatment, 1st October, 1889	26	
Admitted	166	
Total number of inmates		202
Discharged	159	
Died	8	
Under treatment 30th September, 1890	35	
		202

Sex.

Male	103	
Female	99	
		202

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	170	
Roman Catholic	19	
Other religions	13	
		202

Nationalities.

Canadian	202	
		202

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	130	
County of York	2	
Other counties and countries	70	
		202

In the Convalescent Home on the Island, 28 children were admitted during the summer season, but the majority of these were patients transferred from the Hospital.

The income of the Hospital during the year amounted to $30,409.38, and the expenditure to $71,291.56.

The collective stay of the inmates, including those in the Island Home, who required active medical or surgical treatment, was equal to 14,485 days, entitling the institution to aid to the extent of $2,162.75.

The collective stay of the children admitted to the Island Home as convalescents was 733 days. The Hospital will be entitled in respect of them to an allowance of 7 cents per day, equal to $51.31, making a total of $2,224.06 as Government aid for the year 1891.

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government is annexed:—

I visited the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, on the 27th March, and saw all the patients then under charge, namely, 17 males and 19 females.

The records showed that their treatment had been attended with very good results, notwithstanding the rather unfavourable location of the institution, the premises on the corner of Jarvis and Lombard streets still being occupied pending the completion of the new buildings, which will be the permanent home of the hospital, and which are expected to be ready for occupation in the course of a few months.

The new buildings will accommodate 160 patients, and as far as their structural arrangements can be judged of at present, the facilities to be afforded, and the internal arrangement and accommodation will be of the best description. The location, too, will be equally favourable to the successful treatment of the patients.

I found the present premises neat and clean, and in excellent order; and ample evidence of the care and attention bestowed upon the juvenile patients.

The books are properly and neatly kept.

THE HAVEN, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Asylum during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	158	
Admitted	377	
Total number of inmates		535
Discharged	483	
Deaths	5	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	47	
		535

Sex.

Female	535	
		535

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	330	
Protestant	147	
Other religions or not known	58	
		535

Nationalities.

Canadian	190	
English	120	
Other countries	225	
		535

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	357	
Other cities and counties	178	
		535

The income of the Haven during the year amounted to $4,103.93 and the expenditure to $4,147.34.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 20,153 days, thus entitling the institution to receive the sum of $403.05 as Government aid for 1891.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of reports made to the Government by Mr. Christie are annexed:—

I made an inspection of the Haven, Toronto, on the 12th April.

There were 64 inmates on that day, namely, 42 adult females and 22 children. The adults are divided into two classes, the more degraded and shameless ones being kept in the old building, and the others in the new building. The former class numbered 23.

The work undertaken by this Charity is no doubt of great importance, and the influences it brings to bear upon this destitute, needy, and in many respects forsaken class should be attended with good results.

I found the books in proper order.

I visited the Haven, Toronto, on the 22nd August. There were 54 inmates being cared for on that day, viz: 38 adults and 16 children.

I found the new part of the institution in good order and well kept; but the old house is in a delapidated state and will require either extensive repairs or removal as soon as the board can see their way to make the expenditure. The fire escape recently erected on the west side of the new building, and connected with the wooden balconies of the building, is a substantial structure; but it would have been better if the wooden balconies had been removed and iron ones substituted, thus making the escape more indestructible than at present:

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON,

The following summaries shew the operations of this Asylum during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	151	
Admitted	60	
Total number of inmates		211
Discharged	64	
Died	2	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	145	
		211

Sex.

Male	118	
Female	93	
		211

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	12	
Roman Catholic	199	
		211

Nationalities.

Canadian	207	
English	4	
Irish	....	
		211

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	138	
County of Wentworth	33	
Other counties and countries	41	
	——	211

Including the Government grant of $1,095.26 the revenue of the Asylum during the year amounted to $6,595.60 and the expenditure to $6,595.60.

The collective stay of the inmates was 54,232 days entitling the Asylum to receive a sum of $1,084.64 as Government aid for 1891.

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government is annexed:—

I visited the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Hamilton, on the 26th April There were on that day 64 orphans in residence. I found everything about the place in its usual good order. This institution which is doing excellent work in caring for and educating the little ones, is sadly in need of better accommodation.

The buildings are old and not suited to their purpose, and it is greatly to be desired that better provision should be made in this regard.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this asylum during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	25	
Admitted	9	
Total number of inmates	——	34
Discharged	11	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	23	
	——	34

Sex.

Male	25	
Female	9	
	——	34

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	34	
	——	34

Nationalities.

Canadian	34	
English	....	
	——	34

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	34	
		34

The receipts of the asylum during the year were $4,500.15, and the expenditures were $4,457.90. The receipts and expenditures of the Aged Women's Refuge are included in these amounts.

The collective stay of the children was 8,090 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of $161.80 as government aid for 1891.

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made to the government by Dr. O'Reilly is annexed :—

I visited the Protestant Orphan Asylum, Hamilton, on the 29th May, when the register showed the names of 21 children in residence. The premises were in good order as usual.

BOYS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this home during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	81	
Admitted	32	
Total number of inmates		113
Discharged	28	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	84	
		113

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	113	
Roman Catholic	....	
Other religions	....	
		113

Places Admitted From.

Hamilton	113	
		113

Nationalities.

Canadian	63	
English	14	
Irish	6	
Scotch	7	
Other countries	23	
		113

The receipts of the home during the year were $3,786.67 and the expenditures were $4,002.43.

The collective stay of the inmates was 21,953 days, entitling the home to receive the sum of $439.00 as government aid for 1891.

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made to the government by Dr. O'Reilly is annexed :—

I made an inspection of the Boys' Home, Hamilton, on the 29th May. On that day there were the names of 90 boys on the register.

Everything about the home was, as usual, in the best of order.

A properly equipped laundry would be a desirable improvement in this institution.

GIRLS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this home during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	46	
Admitted	39	
Total number of inmates		85
Discharged	23	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	62	
		85

Sex.

Male	....	
Female	....	

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	83	
Other religions (or not known)	2	
		85

Nationalities.

Canadian	79	
English	3	
Irish	....	
Other countries	3	
		85

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	85	
Other parts of the Province of Ontario	....	
		85

The revenue of the home during the year was $3 776.30, and the expenditure was $3,472.99.

The collective stay of the children was 19,444 days, entitling the home to receive a sum of $388.88 as government aid for 1891.

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made to the government by Dr. O'Reilly is annexed :—

I visited the Girls' Home, Hamilton, on the 28th May, there being then 54 girls in the institution.

I was pleased to find a general improvement in the appearance of the home. New hardwood floors had been laid and some general repairs made since the date of my last inspection.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, HAMILTON.

The following summaries shew the operation of this home during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	41	
Admitted	34	
Total number inmates	—	75
Discharged	24	
Died	7	
In residence 30th September, 1890	44	
	—	75

Sex.

Male (infants)	39	
Female	36	
	—	75

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	74	
Roman Catholic	1	
	—	75

Nationalities.

Canadian	68	
English	3	
Irish	..	
Scotch	..	
United States	4	
	—	75

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	74	
Other places and counties	1	
	—	75

The revenue of the home, exclusive of the government grant of $586.41, was $3,688.55, and the expenditure $4,307.56.

The collective stay of the children equalled 15,330 days. The home, therefore, will be entitled in respect of them to $306.60.

The collective stay of mother nurses, for whom 10 cents a day is allowed was 2,066 days. The home in respect of these will be entitled to $206.60.

The collective days' stay to those mothers for whom 7 cents per day is allowed was 2,631 days, for which they are entitled to receive $184.17.

The total grant to the home, therefore, for 1891, will amount to $697.37.

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made to the government by Dr. O'Reilly is annexed:—

I inspected the Home for the Friendless, Hamilton, on the 28th May, when I found therein 12 adult females and 47 children.

An epidemic of measles visited the institution since my last inspection. No less than 39 of the children being ill, but fortunately no deaths resulted. However, four of the inmates succumbed to "la grippe."

The house was found to be in excellent condition as to cleanliness and order. Fire escapes should be provided.

ORPHANS' HOME, KINGSTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of the institution during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	54	
Admitted	44	
Total number of inmates	—	98
Discharged	36	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	61	
	—	98

Sex.

Male	62	
Female	36	
	—	98

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	97	
Roman Catholic	1	
	—	98

Nationalities.

Canadian	83	
English	15	
Other countries	..	
	—	98

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	67	
County of Frontenac	9	
Other counties in Ontario	22	
	—	98

The revenue of the home during the year was $3,717.36, including the government grant of $387.20, and the expenditure was $4,432.23.

The collective stay of the children was 21,461 days, entitling the institution to receive a sum of $429.21 as government aid for 1891.

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the government upon this home is annexed:—

I visited the Orphans' Home, Kingston, on the 15th April. On that day there were 41 boys and 22 girls being cared for, and with one exception they were all in good health. I found the books properly kept, and the work of the home generally in a satisfactory condition. Spring house-cleaning was in progress.

Mr. Christie instructed Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this Orphanage. A copy of his report is annexed :—

As instructed by you, I made an inspection of the Orphans' Home, Kingston, on the 5th September.

There were then 35 boys, 21 girls and 1 adult female in the home.

These children were all seen and they appeared to be well cared for and enjoying good health. There was not a case of sickness among them. Neat uniforms for the boys and girls have been adopted this year.

The institution was found to be in excellent order. The walls of the lower part of the building have been painted this season. This improvement should be extended to the other parts. The floors also require repainting. The books of record were properly kept.

ORPHANAGE OF THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Orphanage during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	19	
Admitted	127	
Total number of inmates		146
Discharged	101	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	44	
		146

Sex.

Male	85	
Female	60	
		146

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	2	
Roman Catholic	144	
		146

Nationalities.

Canadian	26	
English	106	
Irish	10	
Other countries	4	
		146

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	13	
County of Frontenac	7	
Other counties	126	
		146

The receipts and expenditures of the Orphanage are included with those of the House of Providence, and cannot be shewn separately.

The collective stay of the children was 13,108 days, entitling the Orphanage to receive the sum of $262.16 as Government aid for 1891.

INSPECTION.

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government is annexed:—

I visited the House of Providence Orphanage, Kingston, on the 16th April, and saw the 14 children then under charge. They were all in the class-room at the time of my visit, and appeared to be provided with all modern appliances for their proper instruction. The children were evidently well and properly cared for.

Mr. Christie instructed Mr. Nicholson to make a second inspection of this institution. A copy of his report is annexed:—

As instructed by you I made an inspection of the Orphanage Branch of the House of Providence, Kingston, on the 5th September.

There were 13 children being cared for for whom isolated quarters are provided, the condition of the rooms, beds, and the premises generally were excellent.

HOTEL DIEU ORPHAN ASYLUM, KINGSTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Asylum during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	31	
Admitted	52	
Total number of inmates		83
Discharged	46	
Deaths	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	37	
		83

Sex.

Male	2	
Female	81	
		83

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	82	
Protestant	1	
		83

Nationalities.

Canadian	67	
English	14	
Other countries	2	
		83

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	63	
County of Frontenac	9	
Other counties and countries	11	
		83

The income of the Asylum during the year amounted to $391.40, and the expenditure to $751.00

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 13,358 days, thus entitling the institution to receive the sum of $267.16 as Government aid for 1891.

INSPECTIONS.

Mr. Christie instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Orphanage, a copy of his report is appended:—

As directed by you, I made an inspection of the Hotel Dieu Orphanage, Kingston, on 5th September, when the inmates numbered 38, namely, 31 children under twelve years, 6 adult females, and 1 boy. I saw the children all of whom had a clean and neat appearance.

As has been pointed out in a former report, "the position of the Orphanage in the upper flat of the hospital building must somewhat restrict the exercise and airing of the children."

ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Home during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	48	
Admitted	39	
Total number of inmates		87
Discharged	31	
Died	...	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	56	
		87

Sex.

Male	44	
Female	43	
		87

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	87	
Roman Catholic	..	
		87

Nationalities.

Canadian	74	
English	10	
Other countries	3	
		87

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	73	
County of Carleton	6	
Other countries	8	
		87

The revenue of the Home was $4,280.69, and the expenditures were $4,535.53.

The collective stay of the children was equal to 19,524 days, thus entitling the institution to receive the sum of $390.48 as Government aid for 1891.

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government upon this Orphanage is annexed:—

I visited the Protestant Orphans' Home, Ottawa, on the 1st May. The names of 52 children were on the register, all of whom I saw; 33 were in the class-room. They all had a comfortable and well cared for appearance. From the records, I note that the population of this institution during the past winter has been much higher than the average; but as the accommodation is there cannot have been any inconvenience caused by the increased number.

Owing to defect being found in the plumbing the entire renewal of the system throughout the building has been necessary, and a considerable expense entailed in consequence. It is to be hoped, however, that the new fittings will prove to be permanent, and will require no further outlay necessary for a long time to come.

Other improvements are about being commenced, and the whole building is to be thoroughly renovated, the funds for which are now in hand through a liberal bequest from the estate of a prominent citizen, lately deceased. I was informed that the institution is now free from debt.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Asylum during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	50	
Admitted	73	
Total number of inmates		123
Discharged	52	
Died	..	
In residence, 30th September 1890	71	
		123

Sex.

Male	59	
Female	64	
		123

Religious Denominations

Protestant	1	
Roman Catholic	122	
		123

Nationalities.

Canadian	100	
English	6	
Irish	11	
Scotch	5	
United States	1	
		123

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	104	
Other parts of the Province	19	
		123

The income of this Orphanage was $11,073.48, inclusive of the Government grant, and the expenditure $11,141.05.

The collective stay of the children was equal to 20,846 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of $416.92 as Government aid for 1891.

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government upon this Home is annexed:—

I inspected the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa, on the 1st May. The register shewed that there were 60 inmates in the House, and 33 of them were under the charge of the teacher in the class-room at the time of my visit. They all appeared to be very well cared for.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Charity during the year:—

Movements of patients.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	130	
Admitted	120	
Total number of inmates		250
Discharged	148	
Died	....	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	102	
		250

Sex

Male	102	
Female	148	
		250

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	248	
Protestant	2	
		250

Nationalities

Canadian	223	
Irish	27	
Other countries	....	
		250

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	228	
County of Carleton	21	
Other counties and places	1	
		250

The receipts of the institution were $5,320.69, and the expenditures $5,323.31.

The collective stay of children was 43,672 days, entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of $873.44 as the Government aid for 1891.

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government upon this Home is annexed:—

I made an inspection of the St. Joseph's Orphanage, Ottawa, on the 1st May, and saw the children then under charge, namely, 45 boys and 64 girls. They were all well and bright and clean in appearance, and apparently were receiving proper care and attention. The books and other things pertaining to the institution were found to be in proper order.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Orphanage during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	98	
Admitted	67	
Total number of inmates		165
Discharged	81	
Died	.	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	84	
		165

Sex.

Male	87	
Female	78	
		165

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	164	
Protestant	1	
		165

Nationalities.

Canadian	161	
Irish	2	
United States	2	
		165

Places admitted from.

City of London	73	
Other parts of Ontario	92	
		165

The receipts and expenditures of this Home are included with those of the House of Refuge.

The collective stay of these children was 36,341 days, entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of $726.81 as Government aid for 1891.

INSPECTION.

A copy of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly is annexed :—

I made an inspection of the Roman Catholic Orphan's Home, London, on the 2nd June. There were the names of 163 children on the register on that day. This orphanage is in every respect in the best of order.

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Orphanage during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	50	
Admitted	18	
Total number of inmates		68
Discharged	10	
Died	1	
In residence, September, 1890	57	
		68

Sex.

Male	47	
Female	21	
		68

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	68	
		68

Nationalities.

Canadian	60	
Irish	5	
Other countries	3	
		68

Places admitted from.

City of London	68	
Other parts of Ontario	..	
		68

The receipts and expenditures of this Home are included with those of the House of Refuge.

The collective stay of these children was 18,560 days, entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of $371.20 as Government aid for 1891.

INSPECTION.

A copy of the report made to the Government by me is annexed:—

On the 17th October I visited the Protestant Orphans' Home, London, and found it well managed and provided for. The premises were clean and in good order.

WOMEN'S REFUGE AND INFANTS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this charity during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	11	
Admitted	66	
Total number of inmates		77
Discharged	58	
Died	5	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	14	
		77

Sex.

Male (infants)	17	
Female	60	
		77

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	61	
Roman Catholic	15	
Other religions	1	
		77

Places admitted from.

City of London	70	
Counties in Ontario	3	
Other countries	4	
		77

The receipts during the year, exclusive of the Government grant of $246.91, were $617.34, and the expenditures $1,240.65.

The collective stay of the children equalled 3,258 days. The home will, therefore, be entitled in respect of them to $65.16. The collective stay of mother nurses, for whom 10 cents a day is allowed, was 1,367 days. The home, in respect of these will be entitled to $136.70.

The collective days' stay of those mothers for whom 7 cents per day is allowed, was 893 days, for which they are entitled to receive $62.51.

The total grant to the Home therefore, for 1891, will amount to $264.37.

INSPECTION.

A copy of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly is appended :—

I visited the Women's Refuge and Infants' Home, London, on the 2nd June. There were 7 adult females and 9 children in residence on that day. The Home was found to be in very satisfactory order.

PROTESTANT HOME (ORPHANAGE BRANCH), ST. CATHARINES.

The following summaries show the operations of this charity during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	17	
Admitted	3	
Total number of Inmates		20
Discharged	3	
Died	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	17	
		20

Sex.

Male	14	
Female	6	
		20

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	20	
		20

Nationalities.

Canadian	18	
English	2	
Irish	..	
Other countries	..	
		20

Places admitted from.

City of St. Catharines	16	
County of Lincoln	4	
		20

The revenue and expenditure of the Home during the year amounted to $2,127.76 and $2,088.32 respectively The receipts and expenses connected with the Refuge Branch of the Home are also included in these sums.

The collective stay of the children was 5,829 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of $116.57 as Government aid for 1891.

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly is appended:

I made an inspection of the Protestant Home, St. Catharines, on the 23rd June. There were 20 inmates, namely, 1 adult male, 1 adult female, and 18 children. I found everything about the Home in very satisfactory order. No efficient fire escape has been provided for the Institution. This should be attended to.

ST. AGATHA ORPHAN ASYLUM, ST. AGATHA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Asylum during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	35	
Admitted	11	
Total number of inmates		46
Discharged	9	
Died	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	37	
		46

Sex.

Male	39	
Female	14	
		46

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	46	
		46

Nationality.

Canadian	46	
		46

Places admitted from.

Village of St. Agatha	1	
County of Waterloo	44	
Other counties	1	
		46

The revenue of the Asylum was $1,581.14 including the Government grant of $281.58, and the expenditures were $1,584.01.

The collective stay of the children was 12,758 days, entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of $255.16 as Government aid for 1891.

INSPECTION.

Mr. Christie instructed Mr. Mann, to make an inspection of this Orphanage. A copy of his report is annexed :

On the 27th August, as instructed by you, I visited the Orphan's Home, St. Agatha, for the purpose of inspection. On this occasion, there were 37 children in residence, 25 boys and 12 girls. All of the children I saw, and they presented a very healthy and prosperous appearance. Considerable improvements have been made in the way of accommodation. Since my last visit to the charity, additions have been made to the school room, a new dining-room has been built, also a new dormitory and wash-room.

These additions greatly facilitate the carrying on of the work, and all of the apartments present a bright and wholesome appearance.

I examined the books which were entered up to date and properly kept.

ORPHANS' HOME, FORT WILLIAM.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year :

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	31	
Admitted	19	
Total number of inmates		50
Discharged	17	
Died	3	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	30	
		50

Sex.

Male	20	
Female	30	
		50

Religious Denominatious.

Roman Catholic	45	
Protestant	5	
		50

Nationality.

Canadian	50

Place admitted from.

Town of Port Arthur	15	
" " Fort William	21	
Other counties of the Province	14	
		50

The revenue of the Home was $1,682.24, and the expenditure $1,819.50.

The collective stay of the children was 10,895 days, entitling the Home to receive the sum of $217.89, as Government aid for 1891.

MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.

The institutions included in this portion of the report have been doing their work quietly and well. I have to report no changes in regard to them, except such minor ones as may be mentioned in the separate reports. The usual statistical tables are appended:—

NAMES OF MAGDALEN HOSPITALS.	Location.	Number of persons in residence on 1st October, 1889.	Number admitted during the year 1890.	Total number under lodgment during the year.	No. of discharges during the year.	No. of deaths during the year.	Number in residence 30th September, 1890.
Industrial Refuge	Toronto	15	40	55	30	1	24
Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women	do	46	57	103	57	2	44
Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum	Ottawa	103	71	174	68	1	105
Totals, 1890		164	168	332	155	4	173
" 1889		169	152	321	149	8	164

The statistics for each Asylum, in respect of sex, religious denominations, nationalities and previous residences of the inmates, have been summarized as under:—

Sex.

Male	....	
Female	332	
		332

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	49	
Roman Catholics	283	
		332

Nationalities.

Canadian	165	
English	42	
Irish	102	
Scotch	8	
United States	11	
Other Countries	4	
		332

Previous Residences.

Received from city or town in which institutions are located	238	
Received from counties in which institutions are located	16	
Received from other countries in the Province	38	
Emigrants and foreigners	40	
		382

The next two tables exhibit respectively the aggregate stay of the inmates and the amounts which will be recommended as the grants to be voted in 1891 and the cost of maintaining the various asylums :—

NAMES OF MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.	Location.	Aggregate days' stay of inmates.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Total Government grant for the year 1891 at the rate of two cents per day.
			$ c.	$ c.
Industrial Refuge	Toronto	8,387	4,369 92	167 74
Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women	"	16,232	10,318 57	324 64
Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum	Ottawa	37,357	6,705 43	747 14
Totals, 1890		61,976	21,393 92	1,239 52
" 1889		62,173	18,681 92	1,243 46

NAMES OF MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.	Location.	Aggregate day's stay of inmates.	Total expenditure for maintenance during the year.	Aggregate cost per inmate per day.
			$ c.	Cents.
Industrial Refuge	Toronto	8,387	*4,915 67	
Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women	do	16,232	10,667 71	65.72
Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum	Ottawa	37,357	9,138 90	24.46
Totals for 1890		61,976	24,722 28	
Totals for 1889		62,173	23,845 14	

*Expenditure of Aged Women's Home is included in this amount.

SEPARATE REPORTS.

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this institution during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	15	
Admitted	40	
Total number of inmates		55
Discharged	30	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	24	
		55

Religious denominations.

Protestant	42	
Roman Catholic	13	
		55

Nationalities.

Canadian	14	
English	17	
Irish	17	
Scotch	1	
Other countries	6	
		55

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	55	
		55

The revenue of the Asylum, exclusive of the Government grant of $157.38, amounted to $4,369.92, and the expenditures to $4,915.67.

The collective stay of the inmates was 8,387 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of $167.74 as Government aid for 1891.

INSPECTION.

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government is annexed:—

The Industrial Refuge, Toronto, was inspected by me on the 12th April. The inmates numbered 27, all of whom I saw, and they appeared to be of that class requiring the oversight of such an institution. They were provided with employment suitable to their ability and circumstances.

The institution was found to be in good order throughout.

GOOD SHEPHERD REFUGE FOR FALLEN WOMEN, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Refuge during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	46	
Admitted	57	
Total number of inmates		103
Discharged	57	
Died	2	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	44	
		103

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	6	
Roman Catholic	97	
		103

Nationalities.

Canadian	47	
English	18	
Irish	31	
Other countries	7	
		103

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	83	
County of York	3	
Other counties and countries	17	
		103

The income of this Charity, exclusive of the Government grant of $349.14, was $10,318.57, and the expenditure $10,667.71.

The collective stay of the inmates was 16,232 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of $324.64 as Government aid for 1891.

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government is annexed:—

I inspected the Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women, Toronto, on the 3rd June. The register contained the names of 44 inmates, all of whom I saw engaged in their usual avocations.

The work of the institution was being carried on properly and with due care for the well being of the inmates.

The premises were in good order.

GOOD SHEPHERD MAGDALEN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Refuge during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	103	
Admitted	71	
Total number of inmates		174
Discharged	68	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1890	105	
		174

Religious denominations.

Protestant	1	
Roman Catholic	173	
		174

Nationalities.

Canadian	104	
English	7	
Irish	54	
Other countries	9	
		174

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	100	
County of Carleton	13	
Other counties and countries	61	
		174

The income of this Charity, exclusive of the Government grant of $736.94 was $6,705.43, and the expenditure $9,138.90.

The collective stay of the inmates was 37,357 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of $747.14 as Government aid for 1891.

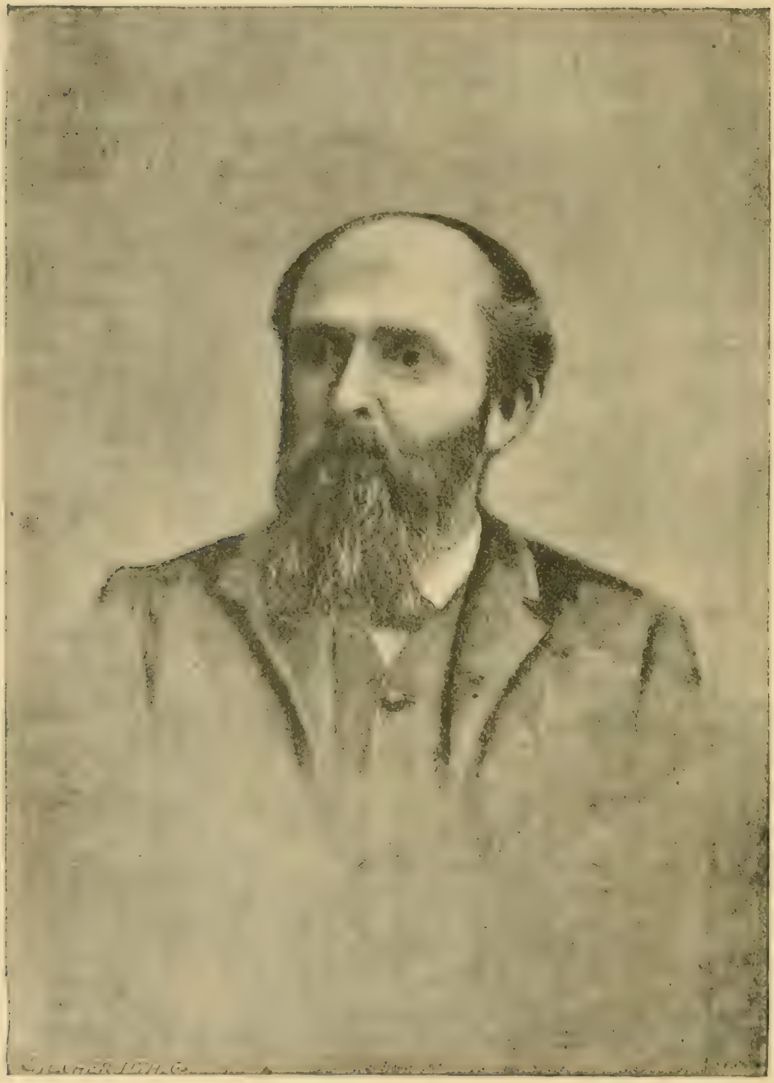
INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government is annexed:—

I inspected the Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum, Ottawa, on the 30th April. On that day there were 107 persons in charge, namely, 95 adults and 12 girls under twelve years of age. The institution was in its usual condition of good order and its work being carried on in regular form.

The extensive building operations which were commenced last autumn are still in progress, and when completed the work-room and dormitory accommodation will be much enlarged and improved.

The records were found to be correctly and neatly kept.



A. M. SMITH,

President of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario for the year 1890.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

OF ONTARIO.

1890.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 & 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1891.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ONTARIO FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

To the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture:

Sir—I have the honor of submitting for your approval the twenty-second Annual Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario.

In doing so, I beg that you will notice the efforts which are being made by our Association toward (1) the preparation of a complete list of fruits adapted to Canada with values of a perfect specimen of each variety attached, which it is hoped may form a basis for greater uniformity and fairness in judging fruits at fairs; and (2) the preparation of district fruit lists, which may serve as a useful guide to intending planters, by showing what varieties may be successfully grown in the various localities.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

LINUS WOOLVERTON,
Secretary.

Grimsby, October, 1890.

OFFICERS FOR 1891.

PRESIDENT :

J. A. Morton	Wingham

VICE-PRESIDENT :

A. H. Pettit	Grimsby

SECRETARY-TREASURER AND EDITOR :

Linus Woolverton, M.A	Grimsby.

DIRECTORS :

Division No. 1	W. S. Turner, Cornwall.
Division No. 2	John Craig, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.
Division No. 3	D. Nichol, Cataraqui.
Division No. 4	P. C. Dempsey, Trenton.
Division No. 5	Thomas Beall, Lindsay.
Division No. 6	W. E. Wellington, Toronto.
Division No. 7	M. Pettit, Winona.
Division No. 8	A. M. Smith, St. Catharines.
Division No. 9	J. K. McMichael, Waterford.
Division No. 10	A. McD. Allan, Goderich.
Division No. 11	T. H. Race, Mitchell.
Division No. 12	N. J. Clinton, Windsor.
Division No. 13	G. C. Caston, Craighurst.

AUDITORS :

James Goldie	Guelph.
J. M. Denton	London.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, was held in the City Hall, Hamilton, on Tuesday evening, the 16th December. 1890.

The President, Mr. A. M. Smith, of St. Catharines, took the chair at 8 o'clock p.m., and introduced Mr. D. McLellan, mayor of the city, whose remarks are here reportep in brief, owing to the absence of the official reporter.

The mayor said that when he received a letter from the secretary of the Association, asking for the use of the council chamber for this meeting, he had at once placed it before the city council, and it had received the hearty sanction of that body. He regretted that there was not that evening a larger local attendance of the citizens of Hamilton to show the interest they take in the progress of horticulture and agriculture in our country. He thought that the Association had done a wise thing in choosing the city of Hamilton as their place of meeting, because this city was situated in the very heart of the best fruit region of Ontario, and near to the Niagara district, which is so well and so favorably known on account of its great adaptability to the culture of our finest varieties of fruits. By such meetings as these, and through the interesting and valuable reports of them which were scattered so widely by the Department of Agriculture, the Association was advertising the capabilities of this province throughout the whole world. The agricultural delegates of the British farmers who had recently visited this country, had carried away with them the most favorable impressions of the agricultural and horticultural resources of this province. He was aware that no very lengthened address was expected of him at this time, and he would therefore simply extend to the Association a most hearty welcome on behalf of the citizens of Hamilton.

The President replied on behalf of this Association, thanking his worship the mayor, and through him the citizens of Hamilton generally, for the kind welcome, which had just been extended to them. On coming to this city the society felt that they were in a sense only coming home again, for it was its birthplace, and for this reason, as well as because of the general interest always manifested here in their work, the members felt more at home than in any other city in the province. The president closed his remarks with some complimentary expressions regarding the beauty of the hall which the city had so freely placed at the disposal of the association.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

After the minutes of the last annual meeting were read the Treasurer's report was presented as follows:

RECEIPTS.	$ c.	EXPENDITURE.	$ c.
Balance on hand last audit	231 86	Plant distribution	291 86
Members' fees	2,012 35	Canadian Horticulturist	1,598 01
Government grant	1,800 00	Chromo lithographs	233 00
Advertisements	296 87	Electrotypes	73 78
Back numbers and bound volumes of the Canadian Horticulturist	43 18	Directors' expenses	464 36
Petty receipts	1 17	Express and duty	230 45
		Printing and stationery	76 38
		Postage and telegrams	85 61
		Commissions	85 08
		Care of rooms at meetings	12 60
		Stenographer	128 15
		Discounts	14 05
		Exchanges	4 60
		Advertising meetings	3 00
		Salary Secretary-Treasurer, Editor and office clerk	1,000 00
		Balance on hand	84 50
	4,385 43		4,385 43

To the President and Directors of the Fruit Growers Association:

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned, appointed to audit the receipts and disbursements of the Secretary-Treasurer for the year ending December, 1890, beg to present the following report:

We have examined the vouchers, compared them with the items of expenditure, and find them correct, showing a balance deposited in the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Hamilton, of $84 50.

Your auditors wish to bear testimony to the careful manner in which the books of the Association are kept.

JAS. GOLDIE,
J. M. DENTON, } Auditors.

HAMILTON, December 16th, 1890.

Upon motion the treasurer's statement and the audit thereof were duly adopted.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,—In pursuance of a time-honored custom it becomes my duty to review the labors of another year, or in other words to give an account of our stewardship, and to present some thoughts upon horticultural topics that may be of interest. Although the origin and advancement of our association has frequently been alluded to in the annual addresses of my predecessors in office, I feel that it would not be out of place in again meeting here in the birthplace of our society, to glance a little farther back than over the year which has just passed, to the time when our existence began and note the progress and advancement we have made.

Nearly thirty-two years ago, or, on the 19th of January, 1859, in the board room of the Mechanic's Hall in this city, was organized what was then called the Fruit Growers' Association for Upper Canada; which name was afterwards changed to the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario. The late Judge Campbell of Niagara was its first President. He died within a year and there was no re-election of officers till the 16th of

January, 1861, though there was a meeting for show of fruit and discussion of fruit topics in October previous, at which time my connection with this association began. I think I have only been absent from two of its annual and five or six of its other meetings since that time. There were seventeen members at this meeting, quite a show of fruit, and a good display of enthusiasm, besides some rambling discussion, and it was decided to hold a meeting for the election of officers on the 16th of January following, which was accordingly held. At this meeting the late Judge Logie, of Hamilton, was elected president, which office he held till the year 1867, when he was succeeded by the late Wm. H. Mills, of this city. During this period meetings were held two or three times a year, at various places, for show of fruits and discussions upon topics connected with fruit culture, which brought out a great amount of useful information and no doubt helped to lay the foundation of success in fruit culture which followed, though the meetings were often but poorly attended, and the membership of the society had only increased to thirty members. Fruit growing for profit was little thought of in Canada at that time, except by a few persons in the Niagara district, and a few other favored localities. In fact it was a question in many parts of the country, where fruit is now grown largely for market, whether it could be grown at all or not. Many had planted different varieties in many localities on the recommendation of traveling agents which were not adapted to the country and their failure had discouraged them and others from planting. During the year 1868, through the efforts of Mr. Mills an his co-laborers, the society was incorporated under the Society and Arts Act, and became entitled to receive from the public funds a yearly grant of $350. This enabled us to collate, publish and distribute the information gathered in our society and also adopt a system of sending out plants and trees to the different members in various parts of the province for trial, and this has been productive of a vast amount of good in showing what varieties are and what are not adapted to different localities. From that time forward, our labors have been a continual success. We have held our meetings in nearly every part of the province, thus arousing local interest in the work, and encouraging farmers and others to plant fruit. The Government, seeing our good works, have from time to time increased our grant to enable us to carry out special plans for the advancement of this interest ; notably our exhibits of fruit at the Centennial Exhibit on in Philadelphia and the Colonial in England, which did more to attract attention to Canadian fruits and place them in the position they now occupy, in the front rank of the best markets of the world, than all other causes combined. In thus attracting attention to Canada as a fruit country it would naturally be suggested that a climate adapted to fruit growing would be a desirable one to live in and thus I have not the least doubt that we have been instrumental in bringing many settlers from other countries to Canada.

Another scheme, which our Government grant has enabled us to carry out, has been the publishing of our *Canadian Horticulturist*, a medium through which a vast fund of useful information is conveyed to our members and many of the general public besides, and under the management of its present efficient editor it is constantly growing better and its usefulness is extending. I need not say this to the members, who all receive it, but to those here who are not members I would say join our association, if for no other reason than in order that you may have the *Canadian Horticulturist.*

Our membership has increased from the little group of 30, in 1868, to over 2,000, and we have the proud satisfaction of being the largest horticultural society in America, if not in the whole world; while the culture of fruit throughout the country has made corresponding advancement. Our towns and cities which were formerly largely supplied from the neighboring republic are now abundantly stocked with fruits of our own growing, and many sections of our country to which apples were sent from the States and Niagara district thirty years ago, are now exporting thousands of barrels annually to the old country, and even to the United States, and that of a quality, too, which can not be excelled or even equalled in the whole world. And by careful hybridizing and judicious selections, varieties have been found that will succeed in many sections where it was thought fruit could not be grown, and, if experiments and plans which are now under way succeed, and I have every confidence that they will, the day is not far distant when every inhabitant of Ontario, if not of the Dominion, who has land capable of being tilled, if he cannot sit " under his own vine and fig tree " may at least, if he choose, raise enough of some kinds of fruit to supply his own table.

Great improvements have been made also in the methods of handling fruits and in packages. Thirty years ago, when I used to attend the Hamilton market, berries of all kinds were brought in in pans and pails, and dipped out with the hand or with ladles into measures, often in a condition ready for jam. Apples, pears and sometimes peaches if not too soft were marketed in grain or meal bags, which had frequently not been very well shaken—the bags I mean—the fruit had plenty in being got off the trees and over the rough roads in lumber wagons—there were no express offices between St. Catharines and Hamilton, or that place and Toronto, I think; but now we have attractive baskets and packages for every kind of fruit and it is carefully conveyed in spring wagons to the railway station where express agents are ready to receive and forward it to its destination. But, notwithstanding the progress of fruit culture there have been many discouragements and hindrances to contend with. Blight, fungus, mildew, yellows, blackknot, frost and insects of various kinds, often step in and cut off our crops and blast the hopes of fruit growers, and they have to be ever on the alert to protect themselves from these enemies. The methods and experiments in combatting these evils, brought out in discussions at our various meetings and communicated to the public and others, through our *Horticulturist* and Annual Report, have been of incalculable benefit. There has not only been a great advance in fruit growing during the last thirty years but also a great advance along all other horticultural lines, particularly in the rural districts. There is more taste displayed in laying out and beautifying grounds, in planting trees, shrubs and flowers; in making homes attractive, than previously, and we believe that the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario has done much in the development of this taste and in bringing about these excellent results. The year that has just passed, has been a very discouraging one to many of us, particularly to growers of apples. Although the spring opened with an abundance of bloom and there was every indication of a bountiful crop, there came a cold east storm which blasted the fruit and entirely destroyed it through the middle and southern portions of Ontario, except in a few sheltered and favored locations. The counties of Huron, Bruce, Grey and a portion of Simcoe were the only ones which had any apples of any account to export. The same storm nearly destroyed the peach crop also, and in many sections the plum and cherry. Pears have been a medium crop, and the grape crop simply enormous, yielding five to six tons to the acre and some varieties even as high as eight to ten tons. Small fruits have been a fair crop and all kinds of fruit have brought good prices. On the whole, fruit growers have been as successful as any other class of agriculturists. I think, however, that this season will demonstrate the fact that it is not wise for those whose only income is from fruit, to depend altogether upon one kind. "Don't put all of your eggs in one basket." Many an orchardist, who has depended solely upon his apples or peaches this past year, finds himself in a bad position, while those who have had an assortment of fruits have had something to fall back upon.

Now a word about our labors for the past year. Besides the issuing of our *Horticulturist* and annual report, we have arranged a list of the varieties of apples adapted to Ontario, showing their relative values, hardiness, productiveness, quality etc., establishing a scale of points for judging fruit at fairs, which we think will be of great value ; we have held two meetings for the show of fruits and discussions a full account of which will appear in our next annual report. These meetings have been well attended by our own members and their friends, besides we have had several prominent horticulturists from the United States to give us the benefit of their experience, so that, altogether, the report of 1890 may be looked for as one of great value. We have distributed over 2,000 trees, vines, and plants to our members for trial, and let me here emphasize that word *trial*, for I fear too many of our members think these trees and plants are given just as an inducement for them to become members, or as a gift, and as they cost them nothing they do not give them the care and attention they should. This is not the object for which they are given ; they are given you for *trial*. They are generally new and untried varieties and we wish to have them tested in different sections of the country and upon different soils and locations and careful reports made upon them for the good of the country at large. So, if they are valuable, others can plant them and if they are not suited to one section, let it be known, so that others in that section will avoid planting them. We consider that you get your dollar's worth from the *Horticulturist* and report and that you should do this testing for the good of others.

Another work which many of the prominent members of the association have been engaged in and which I think will be productive of much good, has been the visiting of farmers' institutes throughout the province and taking part in the discussions upon horticultural subjects, imparting what information they could in relation to fruit growing. During the year we have had a Dominion convention of fruit growers which many of our members attended, and at which many questions of interest were discussed.

Perhaps the most important was that of shipping and marketing. Agents of different transportation companies met us and listened to our grievances and suggestions, and they manifested a desire to furnish us better facilities and greater dispatch in shipping our fruits. I believe, as a result, there has been an improvement in this respect during the year, though I think we have just cause to complain yet of the way our fruit is handled by some of the express companies, and their want of proper accommodation in their cars, which are generally destitute of shelves for storing fruit. Slight baskets are piled one upon the other in such a way that frequently when it comes off the car it is in better condition for pigs than for placing upon the market. There is another grievance in connection with the express companies which I think it the duty of this Association to look into and try to have remedied. I refer to the petty pilfering of fruit from baskets and packages while in transit. I presume there is not a shipper who does not receive complaints every year from his customers of weight or measure being short, or baskets being broken open and fruit abstracted. The loss is generally so small that if he is very busy he does not take the trouble to report it, and if he does he seldom gets any satisfaction. The large shippers do not often notice it, but it comes especially severe on the small dealers in country towns and private individuals who are getting a few baskets for their own consumption. As a case in point, I was stopping a few weeks in the little town of Brussels last fall during the grape season, and a *widow woman* living there who made her living by selling fruit and confectionery wanted me to order her up some grapes for retailing, 100 pounds or so at a time. I did so and when the first lot came up she reported them five or six pounds short. Thinking there might possibly be a mistake on the part of my shippers I deducted it from her bill and let it pass. On the arrival of the next shipment I happened to be in her store when they were delivered and noticed that some of the baskets had been broken open. I took one and weighed it and found that there had been stolen over three pounds by actual weight. I showed it to the agent and he reported it to the superintendent of the company, and that is the last I have heard about it. There was from 20 to 30 cents' worth on each shipment taken from this poor woman's hard earnings which would in two or three weeks amount to several dollars and she had no means of redress. If there had been that amount taken from a money or from any other package of value there would have been an investigation and restitution, and the guilty parties punished. Why should not property in fruit be respected as well as in any other commodity? I trust there will be a committee appointed to look into and remedy this evil.

While we congratulate ourselves upon the achievements of the past we must not forget the duties of the present. There are many evils to remedy, wrongs to be righted, errors to be corrected, in the horticultural line as well as in others, and while we have made advancement in the past we must not forget that we are far from what we ought to be considering our advantages. There is not a country in the civilised world that has a better soil and climate for growing apples, pears, plums, cherries and many varieties of grapes in perfection than we have, to say nothing of small fruits, yet there is not one farmer in ten, take Ontario through, that grows half of these fruits required for his own use even. I have travelled through some of the best fruit sections of the province during the past year, been upon the farms of some of our most prosperous farmers and enjoyed the hospitality of their homes, and I was surprised at their want horticultural taste and knowledge. Even where every other surrounding was all that could be desired, as good buildings and fences, good horses and cattle, good roots and grain, well tilled fields, yet when you looked for the orchard, the fruit or the flower garden or the lawn, they were either wanting or in a very neglected condition; and while their tables were well supplied with the substantial and luxuries of other kinds, there was a noticeable absence of what, to me, is an indispensable diet—fruit. I may be wrong in my ideas about food but I have often thought that if farmers would eat less fat pork and more fruit they would be healthier and happier if not better looking than they are. This would certainly be the case if there is truth in the adage that "like begets like." But about the healthfulness of fruit, there can be no doubt about the elevating influence of horticultural pursuits, and I believe it to be the duty of every member of this Association to do all he can to interest and instruct his neighbors in these pursuits both by precept and example. Show them your own well-kept grounds stocked with the best trees, shrubs and plants that your means will afford, give them a taste of your best fruits, ask them to attend our meetings, show them *The Canadian Horticulturist* and annual report, and persuade them to become members of our Association. I believe if our farmers could be induced to take more interest in these things, and surround their homes with these attractions, we should hear less complaints about their sons and daughters leaving the farm to engage in other pursuits. Perhaps I am taxing your patience, still I would like to say a word in regard to varieties of fruits and their improvement.

If we look over the thirty years of the past we can recollect a great many varieties, particularly of grapes and small fruits, that have been introduced to us with a "great flourish of trumpets" by their friends or persons interested in the sale of the plants, which have been received and cared for at great expense, and we have found that a majority of them, like some of the human species, have not improved on acquaintance, and we have been obliged to discard them, while a comparative few have come to stay, and are an improvement on the older varieties. These have amply repaid us for the time and money bestowed upon them, still we can but feel that this continual testing of new varieties is a constant strain upon our time and purse, and as testing new fruits is a work that benefits the whole country I do not see why our government should not assist us in this work. But it may be said by some that we have agricultural and experimental farms already for doing this work, at Guelph and Ottawa. I would ask what can be done at either of these places in testing tender varieties of apples, pears, plums or cherries, much less grapes, peaches, apricots, nectrines, etc.? I know that Professor Saunders and his staff are doing a great work in bringing out varieties adapted to the colder parts of the province, and his experiments in hybridizing strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, etc., will undoubtedly be of great benefit to us here. I had the pleasure, during the raspberry season, of visiting the experimental farm at Ottawa and seeing some of the marvellous results of his labors and testing. Of the hundreds of varieties of this delicious fruit which he has produced by hybridizing and the careful selection of varieties, and I have no hesitation in saying that many will prove superior in many respects to anything that we now have in cultivation, and I think the same will prove true in many other of his fruits. I sincerely believe that the results he has already achieved will more than pay the country for all the expenses incurred in the horticultural department of the experimental farm, and his work has but just began. I believe if we had an experimental ground carefully conducted somewhere in Southern Ontario, where our tender fruit trees, shrubs and plants could be grown and tested, and where only varieties that were worthy of cultivation would be recommended, it would be a great boon to the country, and in 30 years more we would make much more rapid advances in the improvement of varieties than we have in the past. I hope that a committee will be appointed by this Association to interview the Government upon this subject.

It gives me much pleasure to meet my co-laborers here in the city of Hamilton again, and although I do not see many faces that I met here thirty years ago, it reminds me of them and of the many pleasant meetings we have had here. It reminds me too that many of them have passed away. Only a few of the original founders of this society are left; their places have been filled by other workers, and some of them have been called also. During the past year we have lost one from our board of Directors whose genial, kindly face will be missed by all; ever active in the discharge of duty, cheerful, jovial and true as a friend, the name of John Croil will ever be revered by the members of this Association. We have sustained another great loss in the death of Wm. H. Mills of this city. It was largely through his efforts that we became incorporated and received the Government grant, and although since his retirement from office he has not taken an active part in our meetings, he has had a deep interest in our success, labors and welfare as evinced in his generous donation of his entire stock of his hybrid grape, the Mills, which will be distributed to the members of the Association next spring. Not only this Association but the horticultural world has met with a great loss in the death of Charles Gibb, of Abbotsford, Quebec, whose whole life was devoted to this pursuit, and whose labors and researches have done more to secure fruits adapted to the colder parts of our country than those of any other man. Another prominent horticulturist across the line, to whom we are much indebted and whom many of us knew, and whom to know was to respect and love, and who has done as much probably for this cause as any man in the United States, has gone. I refer to Patrick Barry of Rochester, N.Y., who has long been the honored president of the Western New York Horticultural Society. We mourn with them his loss. Thus one after another of our workers pass away, but the fruits of their labors live after them—more enduring monuments than those of marble or granite—to perpetuate their memory. May their mantle fall on us, and when our work here is finished may those who are left behind point to some rich results of our labors.

On motion it was resolved that this Association hereby express its appreciation of the excellent address just given by the President, and refer the points touched upon to the consideration of a committee hereafter to be appointed.

COMMITTEES.

A nominating committee was appointed to nominate the officers for the coming year, consisting of Messrs. M. Pettit and D. Nichol appointed by the chair. and Messrs. P. C. Dempsey, W. E. Wellington and J. K. Leslie appointed by the meeting. This committee reported as follows :—

President—J. A. Morton. *Vice-President*—A. H. Pettit. *Directors*—1, W. S. Turner; 2, John Craig; 3, D. Nichol; 4, P. C. Dempsey; 5, Thos. Beall; 6, W. E. Wellington; 7, M. Pettit; 8, A. M. Smith; 9, J. K. McMichael; 10, A. McD Allan; 11, T. H. Race; 12, N. J. Clinton; 13, G. C. Caston. *Auditors*—Jas. Goldie and J. M. Denton. After these names had been voted upon *seriatim* the report was adopted.

At a meeting of the directors held subsequent to the election, L. Woolverton, of Grimsby, was re-appointed secretary-treasurer and editor of the *Canadian Horticulturist.*

The following committees were appointed by the chair, viz:

Fruit Exhibit.—A. McD Allan, John Craig and A. Alexander. *Legislation.*—T. Beall, P. E. Bucke and G. C. Caston. *New Fruits.*—W. E. Wellington, M. Pettit and A. M. Smith. *Special.*—P. C. Dempsey, Jas. Goldie and the secretary.

Communications were read from Prof. Saunders, regretting that he could not arrange to be present, from the Hon. J. M. Gibson and the Minister of Agriculture and others expressing their intention of being present.

The Secretary stated that he had received a letter also from the Department of Agriculture, to the effect that it was the intention of the department to bind in cloth a sufficient number of copies of the report to supply all actual members of the association, This statement was received with great satisfaction.

REPORT ON NEW FRUITS.

The following paper on new fruits, that have been brought under his notice, was read by the Secretary:

It will be gratifying to the board of directors, and others interested, to know that some work is being done each year by our association in recording the origination of new and promising varieties of Canadian fruits, as well as in testing the suitability of highly commended varieties of foreign origin.

In apples particularly, there have been quite a number of very promising varieties sent in to me for my opinion, some of which I have forwarded on to the other members of the Committee, and others I have noticed in the *Canadian Horticulturist* without that precaution. I will now give you a list of these, in order that a record of them may be kept in our report, pending farther test of their merits.

WILSON'S SEEDLING.—A magnificent fall apple of very large size and fine color, found growing by the kitchen door in Mr. B. Willson's yard in Wingham, and sent in by Mr. J. A. Morton. The tree grows vigorously, and has a rather compact, bushy head.

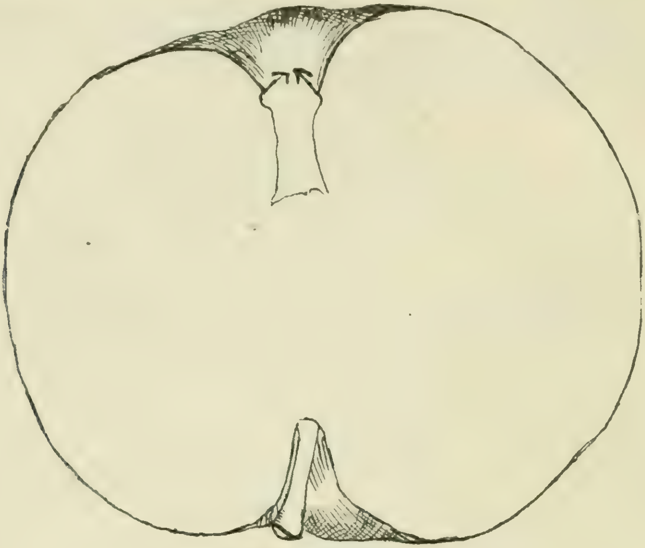
Description.—Size, very large; form, conical; skin, yellowish, spattered and shaded with very bright red on the sunny side; stem, set in a moderately deep, even basin; flesh, yellowish white, somewhat inclined to water core, tender and of a pleasant flavor. A good cooking apple. Season, October.

THE HALIBURTON.—This apple was sent me by Messrs. Cavers Bros., of Galt. for an opinion. It appears to be a local apple grown for some years in the township of Haliburton, under that name, and possesses sufficient beauty of appearance to merit notice. The description of the apple given below was prepared by Prof. Saunders.

Grown north of Peterboro', size medium or under, 2⅝ x 2⅛, form oblate, color pale yellow, nearly obscured on the side exposed to the sun by carmine red, marked with splashes and streaks of a deeper hue. Stalk short and moderately stout, set in a small but rather deep cavity, calyx open with a very shallow smooth basin. Flesh fine grained, creamy white and more or less tinged with pink, rather soft in texture, austere and with an acid taste, with very little flavor, a pretty apple, but of poor quality. Ripe latter end of September.

GREEN FAMEUSE.—An apple sent me by Mr. R. W. Shepherd, jr., of Montreal. He says the original tree is some twenty-five years of age, and is growing on his farm at Como. The fruit is larger than the Fameuse proper, and he describes it as being a heavy bearer, and very little, if, any given to spotting. In other respects it seems to have all the qualities of the Fameuse as generally known, with the exception of color. This seems to be its chief lack to make it very desirable.

RENAUD'S SEEDLING.—A winter apple of great promise, sent in by Mr. Robert Hamilton, of Grenville, P.Q. It is a chance seedling, found growing on the farm of Mrs. Renaud, Grenville, and is now about eighteen or twenty years old, a fact which points out its undeniable hardiness, for Grenville is about north latitude 45½, on a line with the Parry Sound district. We have for this latitude plenty of good fall apples, but a real first-class winter apple is the disideratum. Possibly in this seedling the want may be supplied. The apple appeared to me to possess four important points of excellence, viz:—size, beauty, productiveness and hardiness. I have therefore made a drawing of a section of it to give some idea of its exact size and shape.



SECTION OF RENAUD'S SEEDLING.

Description.—Size, large; form, roundish, with three or four more or less prominent ribs; skin, green, almost completely striped and splashed with bright red; stem, medium, in a small snug cavity; calyx closed, in a smooth regular basin of moderate size; flesh creamy white, firm, of a pleasant vinous flavor; quality, good; season, March to July.

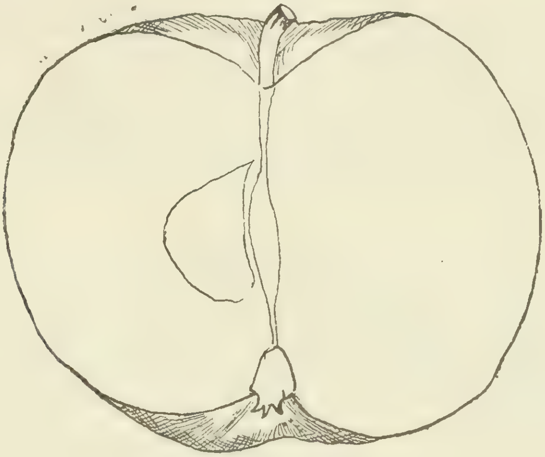
MCMILLAN'S SEEDLING.—This apple, sent me by Mr. J. P. Cockburn, Gravenhurst, originated in the county of Stormont, latitude nearly 46, and is the product of a seedling tree twenty years planted. It evidently has the merit of hardiness, and it is for a list of hardy apples that we can commend that we are at present looking. It is a fine looking fall apple, and would be an ornament to any table for the dessert dish. One great point in its favor, for these days, is that it does not appear to have the least tendency to spot, a grievous fault with many of our otherwise excellent dessert apples.

Description.—Size, medium; form, oblong; skin, yellowish white, almost completely blotched and dashed with bright red, much deeper on the sunny side; stem, slender, three-quarters of an inch in length, set in a deep, narrow cavity; calyx closed in a very small wrinkled basin; core open and seeds free; flesh, white tinged with pink, prominently marked toward the apex, tender, mellow, fine grained, not very juicy, with a good flavor, somewhat of the Fameuse character; season, October. Promising.

THE GOLDEN WHITE.—I have received from R. Brodie, Montreal, two fine samples of the Golden White, one of the most promising Russian apples. It compares favorably in beauty with the Duchess of Oldenburgh, ripens later in the season, about the first of October, is rather large in size and would sell at top prices in our markets. Surely if our friends in the northern sections can grow such apples as Yellow Transparent, Duchess of Oldenburgh, Golden White, La Rue, Wealthy and Renaud's Seedling they have as good prospects for success in apple culture as we who live in more favored sections.

Professor Saunders, director of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, describes this apple as follows:—Golden White, from Moutreal, said to be of Russian origin. Size large, $3\frac{1}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{8}$, form nearly round, unevenly ribbed, color reddish yellow but almost concealed by pale red with numerous splashes and streaks of deeper red in which are many pale dots, stalks short and fairly robust, cavity small but deep, calyx of medium size, partly open in a rather strongly ribbed basin; highly perfumed; fresh creamy white with a slight tinge of pink, rather soft and a little coarse in the grain, crisp and moderately juicy, mildly acid and highly flavored; quality good; core of medium size. A pleasant apple to eat and would no doubt cook well. Ripe latter end of September.

HENDERSON'S SEEDLING.—Mr. G. G. Henderson, of Hamilton, sent in to me a very pretty apple, which he says is a splendid keeper. It certainly is an apple possessed of excellent flavor and if it averages on the tree anything like the sample sent in to me it is worthy of a place among our winter dessert apples. I have drawn a section of it to accompany this paper.



SECTION OF HENDERSON'S SEEDLING.

Description.—Size medium, form oblate, regular, except that it is obscurely ribbed skin a beautiful creamy white, ground striped and splashed with pink, shading into a deep red on the sunny half; calyx closed, setin a medium sized, somewhat rugged basin; stem very short, in a broad shallow cavity; flesh snow white, tender, juicy, with delicate aromatic flavor; quality very good. A winter apple, exact season not determined. A sample of this apple shown at our winter meeting was much inferior to the one first sent me from which the above description was prepared.

RUSSIAN APPLE BERESINSKOE.—Distributed in 1885. Mr. F. W. Coate, of Cape Elizabeth, Rosseau, sent me this apple saying with the following note:—"In 1885 I selected from the Fruit Growers' Associations's list of premium plants a Russian apple tree, Beresinskoe. I received and planted the little tree on the 13th May. This year it has borne for the first time 17 apples. I send you by mail six of them that you may judge if the beauty and quality of the fruit is worth notice in *The Horticulturist*. This apple is described by Prof. Saunders as follows:—Beresinskoe (?) probably Berezinskoe= Beresina. Size medium, $2\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$, form nearly oblong, color pale greenish yellow, with a bright red shading on the part exposed to the sun, and a few dots and streaks of deeper red. Stem long and rather slender and set in a moderately deep cavity, calyx nearly closed, in a shallow, strongly ribbed basin. Flesh yellowish white, more or less watercored, of moderately fine texture, a mild, nearly sweet character, with an agreeable but not high flavor. Core large. The specimens are too ripe to admit of accurate judgment as to quality, but it would probably be entitled to rank as good. A pretty apple, would make a nice dessert fruit and would probably cook well.

CLARK'S SEPTEMBER CHERRY.—Mr. E. D. Arnaud, of Annapolis, N. S., sent me a box containing some samples of this singular cherry in excellent condition, considering their long journey. There is but a single tree and it is growing at Lower Granville, near Annapolis. The fruit is about the size and shape of the Kentish and when fully ripe of a dark red color. The flesh is firm and of a sweet and very agreeable flavor. It might be a very valuable shipping cherry.

THE WILLIAM'S STRAWBERRY.—In small fruits there is little to report. One strawberry of considerable apparent merit has come to the front under the name of the Williams. Samples of this berry were sent me by Mr. David Grey, of Canesville, and afterwards some were shown at our meeting at Niagara by Mr. Lee, of Virgil. It was raised by a Mr. Williams, of Burford and among strawberry growers in Brant county it has by all accounts become very popular. It is said to have been raised from the Crescent seedling, fertilized with Sharpless. It is said to be an enormous bearer of very large berries which must be allowed to ripen well before gathering or it will show some traces of the white tips of its male parent. Compared with Sharpless it is claimed that it will bear four times as heavily ; it is also stated by Brantford growers that the berries are as large as those of the Jessie, and that the plant is much hardier. Certainly from the samples sent me and those shown at our meeting this berry has considerable merit, and, in order that it may be further tested it has been placed on our list for distribution in the spring of 1891.

SUTHERLAND'S SEEDLING GOOSEBERRY.—Samples of this gooseberry were sent me by the originator, Mr. George Sutherland, of Meaford. It is a seedling probably of the Downing. It has borne four crops and so far has proved itself to be an enormous cropper and free from any sign of mildew. The bush is a strong, upright grower and the berries are large and light green in color. I was not very favorably impressed with its quallty, still it might be a profitable berry to grow for market where fruits so often sell more by appearance than by quality.

OUR RUSSIAN IMPORTATION.—Not the least important of our labors during the past year in the introduction of promising new fruits is our Russian exchange. Through our Russian friend and correspondent Mr. Jaroslav Niemetz, of Rovno, Wolinia, Russia, who, I may add, has himself become a member of our association, I have succeeded in obtaining a large box of scions of the best varieties of Russian apples, pears, apricots, etc. In order that we may make an independent test of their value the greater part of these importations I have placed in charge of the Central Experiment Farm for propagation and testing on condition of our receiving a reasonable share for distribution.

I am just in receipt of a communication from Mr. John Craig, horticulturist of that farm, in which he gives a full list of the varieties I have sent him and the number of grafts of each kind he has succeeded in raising. I subjoin this list in full from which it will be seen that there are some three hundred and sixty young apple trees growing, sixty eight pear and fifteen plum trees.

Among the apples Mr. Niemetz has especially called our attention in the *Canadian Horticulturist* to the Antonovkas and the Synaps. He also sends an apricot which he regards as the most hardy that is known in Russia. It is called the Anjustin's apricot and has been fully treated of in our journal, where he shows that more hardiness may be expected to characterize it than does the Russian varieties that were brought over by the Mennonites. There were also a lot of 50 small cherry trees of a variety called Koslov Morello, which have also been described in our journal. Forty of these also have been passed over to the Central Experimental Farm for propagation and testing. Should they prove valuable for northern Ontario steps will be taken to secure a sufficient number in the course of time for distribution to our members.

List of one year old grafts from scions imported from Russia by the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, spring of 1890 and propagated by Mr. John Craig, of the Central Experimental farm, Ottawa.—

Stone Antonovka	Gov't Tchernigov	36
“ “	Koslov	1
White “	“	7
Antonovka	Grell	2
“	Ansjustin	10
“	“ 15 A.	4
“	“ 15 B.	9
Aport	Solovieff	7
“	Grell	20
Arkad	“	56
“	Solovieff	17
Bieloi naliv	Grell	25
“ “	Solovieff	21
Naliv	Ansjustin	10
Korobov	Solovieff	16
Skrisch apple	Greli	14
Miron	“	17
Skrut	“	18
Lebedka		62
Koritchnevoe		89
Miron	Solovieff	43
Gul pembe	Niemetz	20
Golden Stone	“	25
Borodovka	“	18
Dvinnoe	Solovieff	23
Putim 37 B gov't of	Tchernigov	12
“ 36 A “	“	6
Putim	Koslov	2
Lapouche	“	15
Pana	Niemetz	3
Paperovka		11
Russian Tyrol		36
Stekhanka		13
Zolotoreff		12
Chelibi	Niemetz	15
Sommitelnoe	Grell	45
Plodovitka	Koslov	95
Plodovitka	Solovieff	19
Anis	Grell	0
Naliv	Ansjustin	10
Gruschevka	Solovieff	16
Kara—Synap A	Niemetz	32
Kara—Synap B	“	63
Sari—Synap	“	92
Skrosnina	Grell	8
Sklanka		24
Vargulek		3
Plikanoff		81
Titovka	Koslov	99
Titovka	Solovieff	9
Without name	“	19
Name lost		6
Gremuck	Niemetz	17
Borovinka		8
Pear.—Ukraine Bergamotte		8
Hamburg “ and Ogust excell (mixed)		6
Krasorka		6
Ilinka		1
Gleck		23
Salviate	Ansjustin	24
Plum.—Niemetz		15

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The following report was handed in by the Special Committee :

Whereas, during the past year, the horticultural interests of our country have sustained a serious loss in the death of three prominent Canadian horticulturists, namely, Mr. Charles Gibb, of Abbotsford, Que., a scientific student and experimenter, who by his travels and researches has already very much enriched our Canadian literature and whose death in the prime of life occurred at Cairo, in Egypt last March ; Mr. W. H. Mills of Hamilton, a former president of our Association, whose labors, as a hybridist, have rendered his name widely known; and Mr. John Croil, of Aultsville, who has been a true and faithful director of our Association for many years; also of one of the leading American horticulturists, Mr. P. Barry, of Rochester, president of the Western New York Horticultural Society. He has been long a member of our Association and has ever shown himself ready to give us the benefit of his extended knowledge of pomology.

Therefore, resolved that we, the members of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, desire to record the high esteem in which these gentlemen have been held by us, the deep and unfeigned sorrow with which we received the sad news of their removal from our midst and the great disappointment with which we regard the loss which our favorite industry has thereby sustained.

THE WINTER MEETING.

The Winter Meeting was held in the Music Hall, Windsor, on Wednesday and Thursday, December 11th and 12th, 1889.

The President, A. M. Smith, Esq., took the chair at 2 p.m., and opened the meeting by a few remarks expressive of his pleasure at seeing such a large audience, and especially at seeing among them a number of friends from the American side, among whom he noticed with much satisfaction President Lyon, of the Michigan Horticultural Society.

THE ONTARIO FRUIT LIST.

There being no questions awaiting answers, the discussion of the Ontario Fruit List, presented by a Committee of the Association was proceeded with.*

Mr. BEALL (representing the Committee).—The Fruit List which is about to be discussed is a matter that has been under consideration to some extent for a number of years, but it is only of late that it has assumed a practical form. The Committee has been at a great deal of pains in getting at the matter, and have spent much time upon it, but up to the present they have only succeeded in classifying apples alone, so that the report this Committee proposes presenting may be looked upon as a report of progress rather than a full report. It is hardly to be expected that the list we are about to present will meet with the approval of everyone, as great differences of opinion exist in regard to the relative value of apples for different purposes, but those present will have an opportunity of making changes if desired. We have done away with many of the old style headings. We have only four, the first of which is the season, in regard to which there has been in the past great difference of opinion. The second heading is the quality of the apple, which is subdivided into dessert and cooking, which we believe will embody all that is necessary to be known respecting the quality of an apple. The other two headings are value for home market and value for foreign market. I do not think it is necessary for me to read over the whole list, but as it is arranged alphabetically I will take the first, the Alexander apple. You will understand that the numerical values, which range from 0 to 10, are under four heads, dessert, cooking, home market and foreign market. We consider the Alexander wholly worthless as a dessert apple, so that if it were exhibited with a lot of fruit for dessert purposes it would count 0. For cooking purposes we have rated it at 9. For the home market we call it 9. It is the business of this Association to endeavor to show which is the most profitable for a man to grow. Now, here is one of the lowest, the Cornish Gilly-flower. The Gilly-flower for dessert purposes is rated 1. If it were put in as a dessert apple it would be worth more than the Alexander, but for cooking purposes it is worth 0, for the home market 1, and for the foreign market 2 ; so its total value is only 4. If we take the Northern Spy we give it 10 under each head ; so it would be worth 40. You would need to have a great many apples on the table of the Cornish Gilly-flower's qualities to compete with one only of the Northern Spy.

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*For the Report see Appendix, pp. 82-6.

KING OF TOMPKINS COUNTY.

Mr. Wilkinson.—How have you rated the King of Tompkins County ?

Mr. Beall.—The rating is under the four headings respectively, 8, 8, 10 and 10.

The Secretary.—I should be almost inclined to place that at 10 for cooking ; it is one of the best.

Mr. Wilkinson.—I have always thought the King of Tompkins County one of the best that could be raised.

Mr. Dempsey.—Some feel like putting it at 10 for dessert. For my part I think 8 is high enough ; when you compare the King of Tompkins with the Pomme Grise or Cox's Orange Pippin the King of Tompkins is very imperfect, and if you are going to give it 10 for cooking purposes I think it should be reduced in some other way, so that it will not count any more in the aggregate than it does now.

Mr. Wilkinson.—I think the King of Tompkins is rather inferior as a dessert apple.

The Secretary.—I move that the King of Tompkins be raised to 10 for cooking purposes.

The President.—It is moved and seconded that the King of Tompkins be raised to 10 for cooking purposes. Carried.

Mr. Dempsey.—I move that the King of Tompkins County be given 6 as a dessert apple. A perfect apple in every particular will only receive 40 points, and as it is left at present the King of Tompkins gets 38 points, and it is not worthy of it. We should reduce it as a dessert apple as much as we have raised it for cooking purposes.

The Secretary.—I agree with Mr. Dempsey : it is too high for a dessert apple at 8.

Mr. A. McD. Allan.—We considered in making this list what was the popular opinion, to some extent. We know that the King of Tompkins County in a strict ruling is not a dessert apple, but I have some doubt whether the time has yet come when we should fix the rating by the strictest rules. We have followed the popular sentiment to some extent, and hence we have given this apple a rating higher than we could in strictness.

Mr. Elliott.—I raise a good many King of Tompkins, but I know most of my boys when they go down the cellar for an apple bring up a Northern Spy. Now, the Northern Spy is only good as a dessert apple for a certain season of the year, whereas the King of Tompkins is good as soon as it is ripe.

Prof. Saunders.—I am enough of a boy myself to prefer the King of Tompkins to almost any other apple, and I hardly like to see it put as low as 6 for dessert purposes ; I would rather take off somewhere else. I believe something should be taken off on account of its tendency to blow off the trees in stormy weather, but I do not like the idea of taking that much off it as a dessert apple because it would show unfairly when compared with other apples of perhaps inferior quality from your standpoint. I think the King of Tompkins County is one of the best apples that one can get to eat—one of the highest flavors. I do not object to it on account of its size, for if I cannot eat the whole of one myself I have never any difficulty in finding some person who is quite willing to take a share in it.

The SECRETARY.—It seems to me that a good way of getting rid of this difficulty would be to have a column for productiveness, and in that way we would put the King of Tompkins down 3 or 4, and out of 50, which would be the maxim, it would have only 40 or 42.

SEVERAL MEMBERS.—That is a good suggestion.

Mr. WILKINSON.—I suppose the idea of this list is to guide those who wish to plant out an orchard, that they can refer to it and pick out those that have the highest value attached.

Mr. A. McD. ALLAN.—That is not the idea of this list; there is a separate list for that. In this list we have the particulars that judges at exhibitions want. The difficulty in having a column for productiveness is this, that a great many of these apples are local, and while an apple might be very productive in one neighborhood under a certain set of circumstances, in another and under different conditions it might not be productive at all.

A MEMBER.—I do not think we need be afraid to let the King of Tompkins stand at 40.

Mr. RICE.—It has no rival; I do not think there is any danger in letting it stand 10 all through.

Mr. DEMPSEY.—What is the object of our trying to produce new fruits if we have already arrived at perfection.

The PRESIDENT.—The question is before you; shall we reduce the King of Tompkins County to 6 points as a dessert apple? Lost.

THE NORTHERN SPY.

The PRESIDNET.—The Northern Spy is now before your consideration.

Mr. BEALL.—The Committee thought it better to put the Northern Spy at four 10s.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—I would move that it be not ranked higher than the King of Tompkins County.

The SECRETARY.—I second that; it is inclined to spot sometimes in localities, and to be imperfect.

Mr. WILKINSON.—I think it is rated too high as a cooking apple; it is very insipid.

Mr. WILSON (Chatham).—It is not a good enough keeper to rank as high as 10.

Mr. ALLAN.—There are several points you are forgetting. The list is constructed upon the understanding that we have perfect specimens; and for the purpose of aiding judges when it is expected that perfect specimens are found on the exhibition table. In regard to a perfect Northern Spy, I am willing to stand by the rating given. I know that, even for the home market, the Northern Spy, for its own season, still stands at the top of the list, and in the foreign market it will do so every time. Of course we find many of them spotted, but that does not touch the question at all; we do not want these spotted apples, but perfect fruit in every instance.

The PRESIDENT.—The question is whether we shall reduce it, as has been moved and seconded. Lost.

The SECRETARY.—I am inclined to attack it on another point, that is for the foreign market. It is placed as high as the King, and certainly the King sells for higher prices in the foreign market than the Northern Spy.

Mr. A. McD. ALLAN.—There, again, as far as the market is concerned, the standard is taken on the apple itself. You will make more out of the Northern Spy than the King; its productiveness does it. You will make more out of a perfect crop of Northern Spies than out of a perfect crop of Kings. I think you will make more out of the Baldwin than the King, but it does not rank with the King.

Mr. ELLIOTT.—If a man who is a grandfather plants the Northern Spy in our part of the country his boys may get some of the fruit, but I have had some that have been planted thirteen years, and I have never got a crop yet.

Mr. Rice.—My friend here (Mr. Allan) says he can sell Baldwins quicker than the King. I had a hundred Baldwins in a fine location and I have not yet got a good crop.

The President.—This apple has been passed upon, let us take something else.

THE GREENING AND LOUISE.

A Member.—Let us have the Greening.

Mr. Beall.—We have rated that at 8 for dessert, 10 for cooking, 8 for home market and 8 for foreign market.

A Member.—What about the Princess Louise?

Mr. Beall.—We have it 8 for dessert, 7 for cooking, 7 for home market, 8 for foreign market.

The Secretary.—I do not think it is ranked high enough as a dessert apple, neither is it ranked highly enough as a market apple for the home market, for at Christmas time it takes on such a beautiful color that I think perfect samples should stand higher than the figure given. I think it should be 10 for dessert purposes.

Mr. A. McD. Allan.—The trouble is the Princess Louise is a new variety, not usually cultivated, and I have always gone on the principle of being very suspicious of anything new. I prefer to see it tested thoroughly first. I have a very high opinion of the Princess Louise, but upon that general principle I purposely rated it lower than I would otherwise have done on account of its newness, and its not being sufficiently tested.

The President.—As it is an apple not very generally known I think it is best to leave it alone.

THE GOLDEN RUSSET.

The President.—A member calls for the Golden Russet.

President Lyon.—Which Golden Russet? Is it the English Golden Russet?

The Member.—I mean the English Golden Russet. I claim there is an English and an American Golden Russet. The American is a deeper Russet and a larger apple, and never gets the beautiful yellow color the English variety gets.

Mr. Dempsey.—I think we know a little about Russet apples, and I may say I have never seen an American Russet yet. What is called the American Golden Russet was originated in England by Dr. Hogg, and he called it the Russett; there is some other name he had for it, which does not matter however. There are more than twenty varieties of the English Russet and twenty sizes.

President Lyon.—There is no such thing as the English Golden Russet described. The Golden Russet of western New York is the English Golden Russet, but the book does not recognise it as entitled to the name English, though there is an American Golden Russet entirely distinct from it. The tree is an upright grower, and very unprofitable; here it is sometimes called the Sheep-nose. It is quite distinct from the apple we have been talking about, and I think it is very desirable we should thoroughly understand these things and understand each other.

Mr. Beall.—We may as well proceed to the question. Someone has asked the rating of the Golden Russet. The apple in question is the one that Downing simply calls the Golden Russet, but supposed to be of English origin; we have no authority from Downing that it actually is, but he says it is supposed to be. We have it down at 7 for dessert, 8 for cooking, 7 for home market and 9 for foreign market. [Rating not objected to.]

THE STARK.

Mr. Beall.—I want to say there are three apples here that we have not on the list (referring to exhibit of apples). We have plenty of room, and shall be glad to put on any apple you may name, provided you give us the ratings here. Someone has mentioned the Stark; we will meet that if he will give us its proper rating.

Mr. WILSON.—I called for the Stark; I found it here on the fruit table and I think it is remarkably good. It is spoken highly of by those who grow it, but beyond that I do not know anything about it.

Mr. CLIFFORD.—I have raised the Stark from nursery stock. The trees are bearing well, and it is fully as early as the Greening in this country, or the Baldwin, and a little larger than the latter apple. One man put out an orchard from my nursery a few years ago, and he told me this fall that the packers put up five and a half barrels from one tree, and the tree had been out eleven years. The apples are not first class quality, being a little thick in the skin, but they bear handling and shipping well. They are not as high colored as the Baldwin. The tree is very thrifty to grow in the nursery. I would not rate it as a first rate dessert apple, and it is hardly sharp enough to be a really good cooking apple. For its keeping qualities and prolificness I think it would rate high.

Mr. BEALL.—Can you give us any authority that this is the true name of the apple.

Mr. CLIFFORD.—Only that it is mentioned in all nurserymen's catalogues as the Stark. I think it was originated in central New York.

President LYON.—The Stark apple originated in Ohio. It will be found described in the list of the Ohio Pomological Society, in their report. It ranks quite low, except as to its keeping qualities for the market.

Mr. BEALL.—What would you consider is the proper season of the apple.

Mr. LYON.—It is a winter apple.

Mr. A. McD. ALLAN.—My recollection of the Stark is that it was particularly coarse—a heavy, coarse grained apple, and almost flavorless.

Mr. CLIFFORD.—What time did you test it.

Mr. ALLAN.—In the fall.

Mr. CLIFFORD.—About the 1st of April is the time it becomes eatable.

THE FAMEUSE.

The PRESIDENT.—The Snow apple is called for.

Mr. BEALL.—That is one of the disputed apples—its season is disputed. We have rated it as an autumn apple. For dessert we have marked it 8 with a good many qualms of conscience, for cooking 2, for home market 9, and for foreign market 8.

A MEMBER.—I think the rating for cooking is altogether too low; it melts right down with a little sugar.

Mr. CASTON.—I agree with that; I think there is only one better cooker than the Snow, and that is the Duchess.

Mr. WILSON.—I move that it be raised to 9 points as a dessert apple.

Mr. WILKINSON.—As a dessert apple I think it has no superior. As a cooker it is a little inferior, but for dessert purposes I think it is entitled to the maximum rating.

Mr. BEALL.—We do not recognize the name Snow at all; we call it the Fameuse.

Mr. WILKINSON.—Of course I referred to the Fameuse though I said the Snow.

The PRESIDENT.—It is moved that the Fameuse be raised one point as a dessert apple. Carried.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—I move that it be raised five points as a cooking apple. Carried.

THE MANN AND SPITZENBERG.

A MEMBER.—Give us the rating of the Mann apple?

Mr. BEALL.—4 for dessert, 7 for cooking, 7 for home market and 8 for foreign market. Approved.

A MEMBER.—The Spitzenberg?

Mr. BEALL.—9 for dessert, 9 for cooking, 9 for home market and 10 for foreign market.

Mr. ELLIOTT.—For cooking I think it is rated too high, unless it is put in the oven early in the morning and cooked all day; then we might give it 10.

Mr. WILKINSON.—I suggest raising it for dessert to 10.

Mr. A. McD. Allan.—I have no objection to agreeing with Mr. Wilkinson. As to its qualities as a dessert apple, it deserves to be hoisted up a point; it is certainly a magnificent dessert apple.

Prof. Saunders.—I think it should stand where it is. It is a tough apple to eat; it is not a favorite with people who have not good teeth, and they have to be considered.

The President.—That is generally the fault of the grower or the person using it. When kept in a proper temperature it is all right; but it must not be kept in too dry a cellar or storage.

Mr. Dempsey.—The Spitzenberg has been largely grown in our section, but I think the last tree is now dead, and I for one am not sorry. I am surprised at any one suggesting that it be raised for dessert purposes.

The President.—Well, shall we raise it one point as a dessert apple? Lost.

SHIAWASSEE BEAUTY.

A Member.—Let us hear the rating of the Shiawassee Beauty?

Mr. Beall.—We have rated it 4 for dessert, 6 for cooking, 6 for home market and 9 for foreign market.

Prof. Saunders.—I think that is too low for dessert. I move it be raised one point as a dessert apple. Carried.

The President.—We are asked for the rating of the Yellow Transparent.

Mr. Beall.—For dessert 5, for cooking 7, for home market 4 and for foreign market 0.

Mr. Mitchell (Leamington).—I have had it three or four seasons. It is a splendid bearer and as a dessert apple cannot be beaten; I would rank it higher than the Early Harvest. It does not spot, and is very even in size.

Mr. Wilson (Chatham).—People have been misled as to the time of its ripening. I find throughout the country that it does not ripen nearly so early as is represented, and it is not a very early apple at all.

Mr. Mitchell (Leamington).—It will stay much longer on the tree than any other.

The Secretary.—How soon can you use it?

Mr. Mitchell.—Much the same as the Early Harvest, perhaps a few days later, but it gets better in quality as it remains on the tree. So far as I am acquainted with it it is superior to the Summer Harvest. It does not spot, and it is very uniform in size.

The President.—It has been moved and seconded that this apple be raised to 6 for dessert purposes? Carried.

SALOME.

The President.—Can you give a rating for the Salome?

Mr. Caston.—I think it is new in this Province.

President Lyon.—In 1884, at the meeting of the Mississippi Valley Society at New Orleans, it was shown for the first time by a gentleman who originated it, or at least was introducing it in westrn Illinois. It was specially hardy and very promising for that reason, but only third or fourth rate in quality, and not particularly attractive either in appearance or size. It is a little below medium size. I do not think it has taken very strong hold upon the west. It does not reach into northern Iowa or Wisconsin at all, and I do not think that for Michigan or Ontario it would be well adapted.

Mr. Wilson.—I know it would not stand the northern climate at all.

GRIMES' GOLDEN.

The President.—The rating for Grimes' Golden is called for.

Mr. Beall.—For dessert 9, for cooking 2, for home market 5, and for foreign market 7.

Prof. **Saunders**.—I would like to see it raised a little for the home market as I think it is one of the finest apples for dessert. I move that it be raised at least one point for the home market, and I shall be very glad if anyone will tell me just now where I can get some.

Mr. A. McD. **Allan**.—I am willing to acquiesce in that, but it is difficult under other than exceptional circumstances to get a demand for it. There is no demand for it in the home or foreign market. I have tried it both here, in Britain and in the States. I got the best prices for it in New York, but it had been pretty well written up there at the time. I afterwards shipped some there and got very little for them.

Mr. **Dempsey**.—It is an apple that looks so much like a young seedling in every way that unless a person knows it he will not buy; but anyone who knows the apple will pay the highest price for it as a dessert apple. I think we have no better, but for the home market or foreign market it is certainly not sufficiently attractive to the eye.

Prof. **Saunders**.—I think that is a reason why the committee should adopt my suggestion; it is our duty to show that we appreciate a really good apple, despite its ill looks.

Mr. **Bucke**.—The reason it is so low is that its color is very much against it. You cannot tell Grimes' Golden in a barrel until it gets ripe, and gets its color.

President **Lyon**.—It is one of those very rare varieties that grow down as far as Virginia, and yet it seems to hold its full quality with us, and even farther north than here.

Mr. **Elliott**.—Here it colors up nicely on the tree—it does with me—a rich, golden yellow. I have shown it under two or three heads, and it has almost always taken a prize.

RED CANADA.

A **Member**.—Give us the rating of Red Canada?

Mr. **Beall**.—It is 2 for dessert, 6 for cooking, 7 for home market, and 8 for foreign market.

Mr. **Elliott**.—It is superior to Ben Davis and I would recommend that it be raised to 6 for a dessert apple. Motion carried.

President **Lyon**.—The Red Canada often passes for a Baldwin, but among buyers it is sometimes rated much higher as a dessert apple than as a culinary fruit. It is considerably sought after, and sold in the same market for much higher prices than the Baldwin, which is our next popular apple.

Mr. **Wigle** (Kingsville).—We find it far ahead of the Baldwin.

Mr. **Wilson**.—I find the exporters are snapping at all the red apples they do not know the name of, and any apple they do not know the name of and which is red in color, they name "Canada Red." I do not think we can judge by the way it sells in the market whether it is a good apple or not.

BEN DAVIS.

A **Member**.—What is the rating of Ben Davis?

Mr. **Beall**.—3 for dessert, 1 for cooking, 8 for home market and 9 for foreign market.

The **Secretary**.—1 is enough for dessert, is it not?

Mr. **Wilson**.—I move that Ben Davis be rated 0 for dessert, 1 for cooking, and 9 for foreign market.

Mr. **Dempsey**.—Anything that is worth growing at all is worth growing well, and when we talk about the home market or the foreign market we mean, What is going to give us the most money? Now, I can make more money out of one tree of Ben Davis than I can off fifty trees of King of Tompkins County. We have a lot of trees of King of Tompkins County twelve years planted, and we have never realised twelve barrels off them, and we have got as much as twelve barrels off a single tree of Ben Davis. When we look at the quotations in the English market we find that Ben Davis is sold as high as 32 shillings per barrel.

Mr. Elliott.—No doubt Ben Davis sells well, but I think a man who charges his neighbor two dollars for a barrel of them robs him of $1.75. It is a good apple for hotel keepers; a barrel of Ben Davis will last a first class hotel as a dessert apple about three months, whereas a really good variety would not last a week. If you send a boy into the cellar to get an apple to eat he never brings up a Ben Davis, and if your wife goes down for the purpose of putting you in a good humor by making an apple dumpling she does not take Ben Davis.

Mr. A. McD. Allan.—I quite agree with all that has been said. Although good prices are now paid in England for Ben Davis, the consumers in England when better acquainted with it will not pay the prices that have been realised for it; it is going to come down in value, and that, too, before very long. The fact of the matter is that they are seeing into the qualities of apples quicker in that market than are the consumers in our own markets. The Baldwin, for instance, is coming down, and at the same time the Rhode Island Greening is coming up to its proper place. Ben Davis is bound to go down.

A Member.—I think it should be lowered for the home market. We cast a reflection upon the judgment of the consumers when we say this apple is worth only 1 for dessert, 1 for cooking, and yet that it is worth 8 for the home market, the consumers of this country. I think you must lower it for the home market.

Mr. Allan.—Why should we, as long as the consumers are willing to pay the price?

Mr. Caston (Craighurst).—I think it ought to go up a point for cooking; in our section it is not as bad as some people here make it out to be.

The Secretary.—Do you flavor it with lemons? (Laughter).

Mr. Caston.—No, nothing but sugar.

No change made for home market; motion carried.

BEST SELECTION OF APPLES FOR THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

The President announced that Mr. Alanson Elliott, President of the South Essex Farmers' Institute, would read a paper on the subject of the best selection of apples for the county of Essex—three summer, three fall, and six winter varieties.

Mr. Elliott.—There seems to be some misunderstanding; I have no paper to read on this subject, though in a meeting of this description I do like to do a little skirmishing. You are now, gentlemen, in one of the most wonderful counties of the Dominion, and anything that would not suit us here would surely not suit people in distant parts. I would not form any judgment as to the three best summer apples, because I do not think we have any good summer apple at all. Take the Early Harvest, for instance. It used to be a good apple, but it is now a failure; it is very rarely you see a good specimen of the Early Harvest nowadays. Then as to the Red Astrachan; I have never bought any of them myself, but judging by what I hear from those who have had experience with it, it is not valuable. As to the Duchess of Oldenburg, I take no stock in it. We have never had a market for summer apples. I do not know anything of the Gravenstein or Benoni; in fact I do not know anything about summer or fall apples.

The President.—What about winter apples?

Mr. Elliott.—I know the Baldwin is a good apple after our trees come into bearing, and we can better afford to raise the Baldwin for a dollar a barrel than we can the King for two dollars a barrel. Then I put the Greening as another.

The President.—What is the third?

Mr. Elliott.—Well, I left home with the impression that I liked the Mann apple.

The President.—Would you put that as one of the six best?

Mr. Elliott.—Yes, if you make it six I will. Then I think a good deal of the Stark; I think it is the coming apple. I would put that as one of the six. I cannot speak from experience of the Spy, neither would I advise anyone to raise the King; there is not much money in it, it is not a good yielder, but the great trouble with it is that the apples fall. The Canada Red is a good apple and a good yielder, and I put it as one of my six. There is another apple that I have not heard mentioned here to-day.

Peek's Pleasant, which is a good bearer and a good apple. I think there is more money in Baldwins and Greenings than in any other apples we raise. We have a dozen different kinds of Russets; but I would not advise anyone here to grow Russetts, as they become deformed. The Spitzenberg used to be a good apple some years ago, but this fall a gentleman asked me to get him a barrel, and I could not get a barrel of good ones in the whole county of Essex. The Talman Sweet is a good apple; it is not an extra fine dessert apple, but I never saw its equal as a baking apple. The Northern Spy is a good apple, but I think it is less suited to our light soil than to a heavier land. I am a great admirer of the Fall Pippin, but there is not much money made in growing it. Seek-no-further bears very well with us. St. Lawrence is a good apple when it is ripe, but you want to get there the night before or it will be rotten next morning. The Ribston Pippin, though a good apple, is not an extra bearer with us, and the Fall Pippin is a shy bearer. The Duchess is I think a kind of first cousin to the St. Lawrence. It is a good cooking apple before it gets ripe. Another very good fall apple, that will stand shipping, is the Sherwood; it is a long striped apple, and is an extra apple to yield with us. Then there is the Maiden's Blush, we get about as perfect apples off it as from any tree that grows.

THE QUESTION DRAWER.

The following questions were discussed from the Question Drawer:

SHOULD EXHIBITORS OF FRUIT BE THE OWNERS OF IT?

Q.—Should fruit exhibited be the *bona fide* property of the exhibitor?

The PRESIDENT.—I do not think anyone here will say otherwise.

President LYON.—We have for several years in Michigan given premiums for collections of fruit which may be gathered within a certain district, not exacting rigidly that they shall be of the exhibitor's own growth, but it is only in the case of those collections that exhibitors are allowed to cull from others. I think this plan has added greatly to the interest of the exhibition, because it shows the capabilities of the district from within which the fruit is drawn.

The PRESIDENT.—Are your people in Michigan all perfectly honest? We have a similar plan here in some of our fairs, and I have heard it more than hinted that when these people are making their collections of fruit they, at the same time, get a little to be exhibited as of their own growth.

President LYON.—We endeavor to draw the line very rigidly, and if any complaint is made it is always examined closely by the proper authorities.

The PRESIDENT.—I have heard it said that the man who won the medal at the last Toronto Exhibition collected almost all his exhibit, and raised only a very small proportion. I know that it is done in local fairs right along, and I think it is a very unfair thing and one with which this Society ought to deal if possible.

Mr. WILKINSON.—I have been connected with fairs in this district for thirty or forty years, and have filled almost every office, and I do not think it is fair to allow any but *bona fide* producers. There have actually been cases where a *bona fide* exhibitor has been beaten by fruit of his own growth exhibited by some one who has collected fruit to show. The only excuse is that a finer display may be made by getting together a fine collection.

The SECRETARY.—The only thing that can be done to remedy it that I can see is to pass a resolution in this way, that in the opinion of this Association every exhibitor of fruits at any fairs should be required to sign a written certificate that the fruit he exhibits is of his own growth, and that there should be some forfeit in case it is shown that such exhibit is not as represented.

Mr. WILKINSON.—That he should forfeit all prizes, and be debarred from again exhibiting for two years.

Mr. Dempsey.—I think the best and only way to meet that difficulty, which is a very serious one, is for all honest exhibitors to keep their fruit at home. I gave notice to a couple of our Associations this year that, though I won prizes liberally, I would not take the trouble to pick my fruit and place it on exhibition against persons whom I know did not grow the fruit shown by them.

Mr. Morton (Wingham).—Our rule is that fruit shall be the property of the exhibitor, grown upon his farm or holding; and I think we have a rule that any exhibitor may be required to make a statutory declaration to that effect. Of course if a man comes along and makes a false declaration we cannot stop him, though he would, of course, make himself liable to the penalty for perjury. I think we have only had occasion to demand that declaration two or three times. Twice we stopped the man, and in the third case the declaration was taken, and I do not doubt the man's claim was *bona fide*, and that our suspicions were unfounded.

Mr. Wilkinson —I quite agree with that; our rules are somewhat similar.

The Secretary.—Mr. President, I have a motion to make with reference to this matter. It appears to me that it would be better that all exhibitors should sign a declaration or certificate, because if you only ask one whom you suspect, you feel rather delicate about it, it being as much as to say that you suspect him of being dishonest. But if you require all to sign such a declaration it becomes a matter of course, and I think if the rule were generally known that very few exhibitors would seek to evade it. I, therefore, move this resolution, which is seconded by Professor Saunders:

> That in the opinion of this Association exhibitors of fruit at fairs should be required to sign a certificate that the fruit shown is of their own growth, and that in case of any trickery being proved, forfeiture of prizes is to follow.

Mr. Morton.—The difficulty is that you cannot make a certificate of that kind that will hold water, because, if he makes a false declaration, it is only punishable if false with regard to the facts, and the declaration must be made after the exhibit is made.

Professor Saunders.—I think in the usual form of certificate the exhibitor declares that the article shown is of his own production, growth or manufacture, and it seems to me that it is not sufficiently definite for fruit exhibitors. I think the certificate for fruit exhibitors should be so worded that there would be no evading it. Let the forfeiture be clearly shown that would follow any infraction of the rule, and I think it would have some effect. People get behind that general certificate and say they did not understand it. It should be made so clear that there can be no misunderstanding it, and if the directors then do their duty and withhold the prizes in any case where complaint is made or suspicion exists, until full inquiry is made and sufficient evidence brought forward, I think it would help very much in regulating the matter.

Mr. A. McD. Allan.—I have often judged fruit at fairs when I knew that the fruit of certain exhibitors was not of their own growth, but then I had nothing to do with that. As has been said here, one thing that is to a great extent responsible for this trouble is the practice of offering prizes for large collections. It does not pay any one grower to grow thirty or forty varieties, and I think ten or a dozen would be quite sufficient for almost any section where apples are grown. Where it is desired to have large collections shown at fairs, I think they should be collected by the Society, but I would not allow any individual to exhibit them or receive a prize for such a collection. The fact of the matter is that the offer of such a prize is a strong inducement for some man to go and steal the fruit.

Mr. Bucke.—This may be all very well at local fairs, but how can you find out who grew the fruit at Toronto Exhibition, or some of the other larger exhibitions? You cannot follow it up—it is impossible.

Mr. Caston.—I think any man who is perfectly honest in making his exhibit need not be backward in making the required affidavit, and will not object to it at all. There is one difficulty in regard to fairs at which it is a rule, if you suspect a man of not being honest in his exhibit that you must protest, depositing a dollar at the time of making the protest. Then, if you fail to prove the allegation you forfeit the dollar. It is not exactly the loss of the dollar, but you get into bad odor if you make a complaint which turns out to be unfounded, though there may have been suspicious circumstances justifying the protest. I have known very bad feeling to be engendered in some cases of this kind. Now, if everyone was required to make the affidavit, it would get over that difficulty better than anything else, I think.

Mr. ELLIOTT.—None of these certificates or declarations will do any good unless the persons who are aware that crooked practices are going on will make that fact known, and they will not do it. At a fair at which I was a judge recently a man said to me, "I want to see which of the Ben Davis' got the prize." I showed him the ones, and he said, "Why, he (meaning the exhibitor) got that out of my orchard." Now, if men like that would tell the secretary and put in a protest, that kind of thing would soon disappear. If people will stand by silently and see prizes carried off by fruit which they know well the exhibitor has never grown, all the declarations and affidavits will not do any good.

The SECRETARY.—I think we could have a printed form of affidavit to be taken by every exhibitor, as Mr. Caston says, and, in case of any trickery being shown, forfeiture of the prizes won at the exhibition should follow.

The motion was then put and carried.

ADDRESSES AT THE EVENING SESSION.

At the opening of the evening session the President announced that there were a number of local gentlemen, and gentlemen from the American side in the hall, upon whom he would call for short addresses. He then called upon the Mayor of Windsor.

WELCOME TO WINDSOR.

Mayor TWOMEY, who was received with applause, expressed the great satisfaction he felt in seeing the officers and so many members of the Association in the town of Windsor, and he was also much gratified by the presence of the gentlemen from Michigan. To all of them, on behalf of the citizens of Windsor, he had much pleasure in extending a most hearty welcome to that town and the county of Essex, where the importance of the aims and work of the Fruit Growers' Association were well known and appreciated. He had always regarded the county of Essex as the garden of the Dominion, and he felt sure the chairman knew well the many advantages that county enjoyed as a centre of fruit cultivation. Still, he believed the fruit industry was but in its infancy at present, and had no doubt that a great stimulus would be imparted to it by the visit of the Association, which he hoped to see repeated at no very distant date.

The President replied fittingly to the Mayor's remarks, and then called upon President Lyon, of the Michigan Horticultural Society, for a few remarks.

FRUIT GROWING IN MICHIGAN.

Mr. LYON said, speaking for the Michigan Horticultural Society, that they were trying to do their part in elevating horticultural and pomological interests in the State of Michigan. Pomology was occupying the attention of a great many in that state, in the eastern part more especially, while in western Michigan peach growing was becoming a leading industry. Their society had existed since 1870, and they felt that its existence had been the cause of improvement and advancement in fruit culture generally, and that they had been instrumental in bringing order out of confusion. He then described the manner in which it had become necessary to have local societies to ascertain the fruits suitable to be grown within limited districts, instead of having a general list of American fruits, some of which, though grown successfully in one part, were quite unsuitable for others. This dividing up into smaller districts had been going on since 1848, when an assembly of fruit growers had met in Buffalo to prepare a fruit list for the United States. Although this was a Canadian Association, he felt that the members of all Fruit Growers' Associations were brothers in a great and good work, and he hoped they would always work together harmoniously for the promotion of the common weal.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Michigan, was then called upon by the President. He said that the predominating interest among the fruit growers of western Michigan at the present time was peach culture, though grapes, pears and small fruit were grown to some extent. The district from which he came was about six miles wide and forty miles long. In every part of the state, where the prospect seemed at all hopeful, peach orchards were being planted, but, in the district he had referred to, peach culture was almost the staple occupation, the peach orchards being almost continuous from farm to farm for long stretches. When the trees were in bloom the sight was a most beautiful and inspiring one. The crop during the summer of 1889 had been the smallest they had had since 1875, but some years the crop was larger than they had railway facilities for getting to a market in time to realise upon them. At the nearest lake port to this district, where steamers for Chicago and Milwaukee called, it had been the regular thing a year ago to load three boats each evening for those markets, each boat carrying from five to fifteen thousand baskets. Two miles south two other vessels were loaded, and ten miles east ten or fifteen cars per day. On one day, when the wind was so boisterous as to prevent the boats sailing, he had driven to the railway at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and before reaching it he found teams strung out for half a mile on the highway, waiting their turn to load fruit on the cars. These facts would give some idea of the quantity of fruit grown in that district. Their earliest peaches ripened about the middle of July, and shipments began about that time, increasing until about the middle of August, when shipments became very heavy, and continuing so until about the 15th of October. The speaker concluded his remarks by expressing his pleasure at meeting with his Canadian brethren, and his conviction that by united efforts much would be accomplished for fruit culture both here and in his own country.

VINE CULTURE AND WINE MAKING IN ESSEX.

After the audience had been favored with a piano solo by Miss Werrett, the President called upon Mr. Solomon White, of Windsor.

Mr. WHITE said he desired to endorse everything that had been said by the worthy Mayor of Windsor in welcoming the members of the Association to the town of Windsor and county of Essex; he only regretted that their visit had not been made at a time when they could have had ocular demonstration by a visit to some of their orchards, full of trees loaded down with delicious fruit, of the capacity of Eseex as a fruit producing county. He himself had done something in fruit growing, principally in vine culture and wine making, and he might say that he had to-day in his cellar wines made almost twenty years ago, and yet sound and good. The great secret of making wine that would keep was to bring the fruit to what would be called its normal condition. The grapes grown in the county of Essex were to a large extent normal; but where he had had experience elsewhere, near Toronto, they were not, and required the addition of a little sugar and water to bring them to that condition. These were facts he had learned long ago, and since then he had succeeded pretty well. Some ministers were very anxious for a non-fermented wine, but he really did not know where they would find it, for it must ferment until the alcohol was all converted and all foreign matter thrown out and done away with. When the normal condition of which he had spoken of was reached, the wine, if strong enough, would keep. Vine culture and wine making was a great industry in the county, and though the number engaged in it was constantly increasing, the demand was greater than they were able to meet. He would recommend them to go and see his old friend Major Wagstaff, who had some as fine wine,in his cellar as could be found, and who could show them what was to be made in the county. Coming to apples, he claimed for the county of Essex that in it could be raised the finest apples to be found anywhere, and especially along the lake shore. He felt great pleasure in being present at these meetings, where so much could be learned useful to the fruit grower, and he trusted the present visit of the Association to the town of Windsor would not be its last, but that they might on some future occasion return at a time when they could be shown to more advantage the beauties of the county.

HORTICULTURE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. C. W. GARFIELD, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was then called upon, and after making a few remarks on the similarity of fruit growing conditions in Michigan and western Ontario, and of the feeling of brotherly love which should exist between the Michigan horticulturists and those of Ontario, expressed his desire to say a few words on the subject of horticulture in the public schools, for if he felt more earnestly on any one subject than another it was upon the question how the younger portion of the community should be instructed and encouraged in horticulture. The only way he could see of doing this was by enlisting the sympathies of the teachers. It was not often that children could be got together in such a meeting as the present one, but it was possible to form little coteries in which a number of neighbors, their wives and children, might get together and discuss such questions, and thus instil an interest in the subject into them. They wanted to bring to this some of the enthusiasm which carried them along in their horticultural life. He felt great pleasure in joining in discussions on horticultural subjects, not only those connected with the question of how much money could be got out of it, but those which related to horticulture in its highest and best form.

Mr. A. MCNEILL, science master of the Windsor high school, followed. He said he was heartily in accord with the previous speaker, who had said very truly that it was not possible for a public school teacher who himself knew nothing of horticulture to impart an interest in it to the children under his charge. He had been a senior teacher for some years, and he was sorry to have to say that he knew very few of his fellow teachers who were at all interested in that line. In his own botany classes he had found no difficulty in getting up an interest in the subject; he found that he could interest his pupils from one end of the session to the other; the interest they showed was really surprising. He referred to the difficulty of getting young people now-a-days to stick to the farm, and said he had no doubt that as soon as intelligence could be brought to bear upon farm life there would be no more difficulty in that respect; the young people flocked to other callings because more intelligence was apparently called for in them, and so, when by the application of intelligence agricultural and horticultural pursuits assumed their proper dignity, young people would flock to them, instead of deserting them for other occupations.

After a duet by Messrs. Pepper and McLaughlin had been sung, Mr. Edwin Reid, Secretary of the Michigan Horticultural Society, was called upon.

Mr. REID, while acknowledging the honor of being asked to address the meeting, said he did not think it necessary for him to add anything to what had been said by his fellow-countrymen, President Lyon and Mr. Garfield.

PROF. SAUNDERS ON HORTICULTURE.

The PRESIDENT then called upon Prof. Saunders, of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Prof. SAUNDERS.—I am highly delighted this evening to meet with our friends from the other side, and I am sure their visit will do both them and us good. I have had personal experience of the very hospitable manner in which they are in the habit of treating Canadians, and I trust they will carry away as favorable impressions of us as I and others, who have been fortunate enough to spend a short time among them, did of their kindness. I must next congratulate the people of this district and the county of Essex on the splendid country they possess, of which I believe the half has not yet been told. About fifteen years ago, when a director of the Fruit Growers' Association, I with three others was deputed to inspect and report upon the character of the lake shore district from St. Thomas to Amherstburg. We started out with the expectation that we would be able to complete the task in two or three days, and we had vehicles to take us along, but we found so much to interest us that our time was consumed before we reached Chatham. We found so many evidences of the advantages of the district for the growth not only of apples, pears and plums, but also of peaches, that the committee were quite astonished and reported most favorably of the district, hoping the next year to take up the remainder of the district, including this, your favorite county. I believe, however, that this was not done, and the work has never been completed. I make the suggestion, and think it would not be a bad idea, for the Association to send a deputation up here, to report upon the advantages possessed by this district for the growth of the finer fruits. I am sure they can be produced here in great abundance. In connection with my duties as director of the Experimental Farm, it is my business to travel from Halifax to Vancouver, and I try to find out all I can about that little stretch of country—only about four thousand miles! But it takes some time to get over it and get acquainted with it and the differences of climate, soil and other characteristics connected with it. I have seen and examined the most favored districts of British Columbia, and some of them are certainly very promising for fruit growing; but I am free to say that I am not acquainted with any part of the Dominion in which fruit-growing can be carried on with greater promise of success than in the county of Essex. The display we have upon the table before us, most of which, I understand, comes from this vicinity, and has been produced here, should be sufficient to satisfy anyone that it is indeed a great fruit district which can grow such apples as these, keeping until this time in such condition as we see them. I would advise you, one and all, to cultivate more fruit; and I may say here that I believe in the aesthetic aspect of the question which has been advanced by my friend Mr. Garfield. You will seldom find a man actively and enthusiastically engaged in any department of horticulture who is a bad man. I suppose I ought to say something to you about the present and future of experimental farm work, as it bears upon fruit culture in Canada. In the organization of the work of the Experimental Farm, as the name implies, all departments of agriculture are expected to be covered; everything, in fact, with which a farmer is concerned—corn growing, stock raising and all the other important features of farm work. Such experimental work, taken up from time to time, will be most beneficial to the provinces in which these farms are situated. That is all I propose saying about the farm work generally. But in the department of horticulture I must say a few words more, as there are many very important aspects of this work to be considered, when we take into account the population of the Dominion and its needs. I firmly believe that it is the best policy and the only practical solution of some existing difficulties, that in districts like this, which are very favorably situated for fruit growing, it should be gone into on a large scale. I am equally as strong in my belief of the importance of having fruit at every man's door if it is possible to have it, in every part of this Dominion, but while there are few sections of the country where small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries and currants cannot be grown, there are very many indeed where a beautiful apple, pear, plum, or peach, such as you can grow in Essex, cannot be grown at all; where the trees will not endure the severity of the climate. Either the cold of winter or the drouth of summer is sure to destroy them. The work of the Experimental Farm is to introduce from other countries having similar climates, and to originate in our own country varieties specially adapted to those districts not so favorably situated as yours is, so that we may eventually be able to produce apples, pears and plums which will prove hardy even in the most rigorous climates. We have in the Dominion to furnish to the settler the varieties he can grow to advantage, and if they are not up to the first quality, I know they will appreciate in the districts I have spoken of even second and third class, if they can grow them. In connection with the Experimental Farm work, a farm has been selected in Nova Scotia, at a village called Napan, where, though there are good facilities for fruit growing, the people have not paid much attention to it; partly, as they will tell you if you ask them, that they can buy apples grown in the famous Annapolis Valley cheaper than they can grow them. They are beginning, however, to realise that it is better to grow fruit themselves, and orchards are being planted by them now, owing more or less, to the advice and example given them by us, which served as an interesting object lesson to them. I have no doubt that fruit growing will become very general there within the next ten or twelve years. In the North-west one farm is located in one of the great wheat belts of Manitoba, and the other on the verge of the prairie district in the territory, where the climate is a continuation of the great American desert, and the rainfall is lacking which they get further east, in Manitoba. In those districts we are endeavoring to test such varieties as can be obtained in Russia, Silesia and different other European countries—the apples, pears and plums that are found to grow in similar districts there. We are also trying to get from our neighbors in Minnesota such fruits as they have adapted to the North-west. I have no doubt that in a few years we shall be able to establish a degree of reciprocity with them in that line, whether a reciprocity treaty be negotiated or not. I made an attempt in that direction recently, when in Washington, and succeeded so well that the Secretary there has placed us on the list of Experimental Stations which receive samples of the seeds and products the United States receives from abroad, and we shall send them any we may introduce as soon as we possibly can. I think this reciprocal interchange among our fruit growers and those of the United States will do good, and our neighbors across the line are so good-natured that it is pleasant to get among them to negotiate with them these little trifles of bargains. Of course we generally try to get a little the better of them; it would not do for us to lose the reputation we have gained in that respect. The United States have done a great deal in this direction, in the introduction of new trees from Russia for testing in the colder climates of this continent, and none of them so much as Iowa. Professor Budd has been associated with our own Mr. Gibb, of Abbotsford, P.Q. They travelled together through Russia, and secured and introduced into this country many new varieties of fruits, giving promise of being adapted to the requirements and climate of the country. A few weeks ago, while at Indian Head, I went very carefully over the Russian apples sent up a year ago last spring, which have stood two summers and one winter, and I must say the success attending their growth was very gratifying, although the season has been unusually trying, the rainfall being little more than five inches between April and September, and the trees manifested a degree of hardihood and vigor that I think augurs well for the future. Not only apples, but some cherries also, promised very well; and through the energy of our excellent secretary, we are now on the eve of getting from another part of Russia a consignment of trees of a very promising sort, which I trust will prove another very valuable addition to the list we are trying to grow at the present time. Apart from these introductions we are trying to originate new fruit. I will give you one experiment now in progress, from which you will have an idea of the work we are trying to do in this respect. The town of Riga, in Russia, is, I suppose, about a thousand miles north of the latitude of Winnipeg, and around that district a great many varieties of fruit are grown, and even north of that in Russia, where the climate is very cold, and they have dry winds something like those in our own prairie district. Through the kindness of a seedsman in that town I have been able to secure a considerable quantity of seed of apples, pears and cherries which have been ripened and sold in the markets in towns north of that place. From these seeds—I think I am within the mark—fifteen hundred trees have been grown; seedling trees, which will be planted out in orchards in Ottawa and at the North-west farm, and it is expected that by thus multiplying the chances of success almost *ad libitum*, we shall, in a very short time, get some varieties to manifest that degree of hardiness to make them meet the great want of our people all over the country. In addition to growing seedlings in the way I have outlined, we are endeavoring, by cross-fertilization with the hardiest fruits we have, to produce new varieties. You must not think all our labors are devoted to the interests of the North-west, or the colder sections of the country however. We are endeavoring to help the dwellers in such situations as yours in Essex, and other favored parts of the country, by introducing and testing new varieties as they come out. We hope by testing these new varieties, some of which are so highly lauded and little deserving of it, to be able to save many a farmer a very large expenditure, to which he has been hitherto subject, in having to test these things for himself. These new varieties will be tested once for all in an authoritative manner, and their value determined in such a way as to inspire confidence among the fruit growers of this country. And a great saving of both time and money may be thus effected, while actually useful varieties will be placed before the fruit growers in a way which could not be done under any other system. I am very glad to be present with you here, and to have had an opportunity of making these few remarks, with which I hope I have not occupied too much of your time.

ESSEX AS A FRUIT-GROWING COUNTY.

After the audience had been favored by a solo given by Mr. Patterson, of Windsor, the Chairman called upon Mr. Cleary, of Windsor.

Mr. CLEARY expressed his thanks for the compliment paid him in being asked to speak at the meeting, and said it afforded him great satisfaction that the meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association should have been held in Essex, as he felt it would be of great benefit to the county, by drawing attention to its advantages as a fruit-growing and agricultural section of the Dominion. It was situated, he said, very similarly to the State of Michigan, and the climate was most favorable for the cultivation of fruit. The county was situated in about the same latitude as Spain, and it would perhaps surprise some of his hearers to learn that in it could be grown fruit which could not be grown elsewhere in Canada. He had seen Catawba grapes growing on Pelee Island on the 15th of October, and in some parts of the county sweet potatoes could be grown. If this meeting of the fruit growers resulted in drawing attention to the county, it would be productive of much benefit, for although the area of the county of Essex was about 430,000 acres, only about one-third of it was cleared and in cultivation, and of that area about one-quarter was devoted to the cultivation of corn, which, in Essex and Kent, could be grown with as much success as in the Western States. He was happy to be able to bear testimony to the truth of what Mr. Solomon White had said regarding the wine in his cellar. Longfellow had said of Catawba wine:

For richest and best
Is the wine of the West
That grows by the Beautiful River,
Whose sweet perfume
Fills all the room
With a benison on the giver.

EVAPORATED FRUIT—GROWTH AND IMPORTANCE OF THE INDUSTRY.

Mr. L. B. RICE, of Port Haron, Mich., read the following paper on this subject:

In presenting the subject in question to this society to-night, I would refer briefly to the history, growth and importance of this enterprise, for, like all other great enterprises, it has had its small beginning and its infant days. It is true that the ancient inhabitants of the desert regions of Asia and Africa dried and pressed the farinaceous fruits of the date, palm and the prune, and that these formed largely the food used on their long journeys across the arid sands. But I have not gone back to their means of drying and pressing the fruit; nor have I traced the method by which the aborigines of this country prepared their berries, so that they would keep even when buried under the ground. I have commenced with my personal recollections of fruit evaporating in my own home. My recollections commence in the typical log house of western New York, with its broad fireplace and stick chimney, situated on the old Ridge road in the town of Sodus. Every evening during the autumn, father, mother, brothers and the hired help gathered in a wide circle around the great fireplace, to pare apples or peaches for drying, with which to assist in buying our winter's clothing. The apples were pared by hand, cut into quarters and the core cut out in the most artistic style. The quarters were then put on strings. Some of the neighbors bought wrapping twine from the store, but my mother would take the tow that was left when she spun her flax for our summer clothing, re-card it and spin it into nice strong twine for that purpose. I remember well that a great wooden bowl was placed on the table and the quarters thrown into it as they were prepared. Around this bowl two or three of us were gathered, with our needles and strings, to string the apples. These strings of apples were hung on racks on either side of the fireplace and on the edge of the mantel-shelf; they were also suspended from the chamber floor joist on the sunny side of the house outdoors, and in every place where they could be dried. The first improvement came in using scaffold boards to spread them on. We got out some logs in the winter and took them to the saw-mill, had them cut on shenes, and used the boards to build and cover the scaffolding. Everything was extemporized for use—even the more flat roofs of houses, sheds, barns, etc.—wherever the fruit could get the sun. But if there should come on a few days of wet weather, there was trouble and loss. We had to go back to the use of strings. Racks were made of strips of lath and put over the stove, under it and all around. From this the transition was easy to a small room set apart for the purpose. A stove was placed in it and racks covered with apples placed above, below and on all sides. But there was the danger of having a hot fire maintained in the house, and several buildings were burned. To avoid this trouble a small house was put up away from the farm buildings, and a stove placed in it, and it was christened a "dry-house."

While all of these improvements were being made in the art of drying the fruit the spirit of invention was advancing in other lines as well. Some ingenious person conceived the idea of paring the apples with a machine. We could not see how it could be done, but he accomplished the task. It was in this manner: A fork with two prongs was forged in one end of a small rod of iron, and the other end was bent into a crank. Two upright standards were placed at one end of a board 2½ to 3 feet long, and this was fastened to the top of them by means of staples driven in, thus forming the bearings on which it was to turn. To use this machine the operator would place the free end of the board on a chair or bench, then, sitting on it, he would turn the crank with his right hand, holding the knife in his left. The knife was made of a thin piece of steel, bent at the ends and driven into a piece of wood, being raised just enough to represent the thickness of the paring. With this a good, spry young man could pare a bushel of good-sized smooth apples in an hour. These were the glorious days of "paring bees." The lucky young man who owned one of these machines was sure of an invitation to all of the bees in the neighborhood; more than that, he was sure of two of the smartest girls to slice his apples, and a big piece of pumpkin pie at 10 o'clock, and in some instances, a half hour's frolic. But the restless Yankee spirit could not stop at this. His inventitive genius, so thoroughly aroused, and starting out under such favorable auspices in the great fruit belt of western New York, has never slumbered. There soon appeared a paring machine with large and small wooden wheels and a belt, so that increased speed could be given to the motion of the apple, and this was followed by the first cast iron geared machines.

Some time in 1857, I think it was, one Mr. Mason brought out a little portable dry house. I say "dry house," for we had not yet risen to the dignity of the name "evaporator." Mason's dry house met the wants of the small producer better than anything else ever given to the public, and thousands of them are still in use, giving good satisfaction. The building was 4 feet 6 inches by 7 feet on the ground and 7 feet high to the eaves. The heater was a sheet iron cylinder about 6 feet long, with cast iron heads, in one of which was a door and draft, while the other was solid. The door was flush with one end of the building, so that the wood was put in from the outside. The stovepipe came out on each side near the back end, and returned to the front, where it was joined into one and came out just above the door. This accommodated 10 or 12 trays, 3 feet by 4 feet, and would dry as many bushels in a day. Its capacity is increased by building larger and increasing the diameter and length of the cylinder heater. All of the principles of the tower and hot air draft were and are used in this, as it depends for success on free admittance of air at the bottom, and good ventilation at the top. The patent has expired long ago, and any person can use it freely. With wooden slats for trays, the cost complete is about $20. While speaking of small evaporators, there is another very much in favor among the next class of produces. It consists of two brick walls about 3 feet 6 inches or 4 feet apart, and sheet iron so placed in as to carry the draft backwards and forwards from one end to the other, and trays put in between. A $75 Canton furnace is used, the whole costing about $200 aside from the building, which is large enough to have the work done in it.

The first to build on a large scale was Alden. He used a tower 4 feet square on the inside, and running from the basement through and out of the top of a two story house. Steam radiators were used, being placed at the bottom of the tower; but these failed to give satisfaction, and were replaced by hot air furnaces. The apples were put on 30 to 40 trays, one above the other, the fresh being introduced at the top and gradually lowered to the floor of the first story, where the dry ones were taken out. This seemed to be the most philosophical method, but it was found that the fruit was scorched when brought near to the fire, and the process was reversed. The green fruit was put in nearest the furnace and gradually raised, the dry ones being taken out at the top. As often as a new one was introduced the others were raised. This was a great convenience, as the first story could be used as a workshop, the apples going directly into the tower, while the upper floor was used to store the dried fruit. This style of evaporator has come out with a great many variations, and with as many different inventions for hoisting the trays during the process of drying. Alden raised his trays with four endless chains. Williams used two towers, with a device so that the trays were lowered in one and passed up through the other, being taken out and put in at the same place. Now most of them build a tower of brick like a great chimney, 4 feet square on the inside, with a furnace in the bottom and a draft-hood on the top, above the building. These are practically fire-proof. Alden tried to sustain a claim against all others for infringement, on the ground that his patent covered the use of hot air currents to carry off the moisture, no matter in what form it is used. The evaporating people combined to contest the claim, and the struggle lasted several years. Proof was obtained that hot air currents for drying purposes had been in use in various parts of the country for years. The process was described by writers, notable among whom was Patrick Barry, the venerable president of the Western New York Horticultural Society.

In the first evaporators wood was used for trays, then common iron wire, but the wire had to be renewed every few years, as it would get rusty however well cared for. Then came galvanized wire, as at present used, of which I will speak further on.

Horizontal evaporators have been in use with natural or forced currents of heated air. They were brought into favor during the war of the rebellion, to prepare dessicated vegetables for the soldiers, to keep off the scurvy. If any of you ever enjoyed a supper of soup made of these "desecrated vegetables," as we used to call them, and hard tack, while on allowance, you will hold them in fragrant remembrance as long as life lasts.

As I stated before, steam was used in the first Alden towers, and it has since been tried in a small way in towers; but its success was not satisfactory. Of late it has been used in a large way where the heat is distributed among the apples by a system of steam pipes, and it has produced very satisfactory results; in fact, it seems as though the hot air tower would soon be a thing of the past. After the steam is used in the evaporator it can be conducted through pipes in the working room, thereby doing all with one fire; also a cheaper class of fuel can be used. In the use of steam there are already many claimants for public favor, some of a good deal of merit, while others have their peculiar faults.

It makes but little difference what evaporator you use; the work is the same to prepare the apples. I have reports from men who own evaporators in many different places, and I find that fifty bushels is the average work for a single paring machine in ten hours. Where reasonably fair apples are raised some report as high as sixty bushels, and some even more. Two trimmers, one allowed to each parer; or it might be stated that to run an evoporator of 200 bushels capacity would take four parers, eight trimmers, two spreaders, two sorters, one bleacher, 5 tenders, one foreman and two night workers or about twenty-five hands in all. Of course this will vary a little according to quality of fruit and skill of work hands. The product will be from 1,200 to 1,400 ℔ white apples, and you would use with the most approved steam evaporator about 1,200 ℔ soft coal, and from 20 to 25 ℔ of brimstone.

Great impetus was given to the business of evaporating fruits by the introduction of the method of bleaching the apples after being pared with the fumes of burning sulphur. It had been applied to hops, and in Europe to fruit to some extent, but it was introduced in the evaporator in this country about 1876. As it evaporates, so it bleaches. There are many styles but all accomplish the same work by burning sulphur.

In paring machines there has been great improvement since the one I used at paring bees. Some have even tried driving them by steam power, but we have yet to see any greater average per day than by hand power. I see it stated in the *Canadian Horticulturist*, of November, that apples pared faster than 25 bushel in ten hours will fly to pieces and waste. There are none of our boys that average less than 50 bushels, unless of poor apples, and some even as high as 75; yet we are not troubled in that way.

The importance of the enterprise to a community is shown, in a measure, by the amount of money that it puts into circulation, and not so much by the per cent. profit to the man or company who buy their apples and hire help to do the work. It is an industry that gives employment to every man, woman and child in the community, and that of the most active and energetic kind. Girls and women who at other times are driving in their carriages, as soon as the season appears, may be found in the dry house all day. It is not uncommon for the farmer to give to his girls the proceeds of the evaporation if they will run it, and some of them take in a good deal of money, even up to $1,000 or more. As an example of the money brought into a place I will give you the sum paid out by one firm for dried fruit in the little village of Sodus, given to me by Mr. A. B. Williams, book-keeper for the year 1887:

3,500,000 ℔. white apples at 7½c	$262,500
300,000 ℔. chops at 3c	9,000
600,000 ℔. skins and cores at 2½c	15,000
125,000 ℔. berries at 22c	27,500
6,000 ℔. plums at 10c	600
4,000 ℔. peaches at 12c	480
	$315,080

Other buyers would easily have carried the sum total to half a million dollars. This buyer employed in his packing house the following persons from September 1st to April 1st, inclusive, seven months: one superintendent, one weigh-man, five packers, four facers and six ring pickers; seventeen persons in all. In packing the white apples they used 70,000 fifty-pound boxes, which loaded 140 cars, and it would require 30 car loads of half inch pine lumber to make the boxes. One box-making firm at that place write me that in the same year they made 75,000 boxes, using 32 car loads of half inch lumber, or 800,000 feet; 600 ℔. glue, 2,500 ℔. nails, and employed seven men and two boys. You will see by the number of persons required in an evaporator of 200 bushels capacity that it would require 1,200 persons for three months in the evaporators, to produce the white apples alone that this firm bought. Now I think I have shown something of the value of such an enterprise to a community.

Mr. J. Dayl, of Rochester, in an article read before the Western New York Horticultural Society last January, places the entire production of evaporated fruit for the year 1887 as follows:

Evaporated apples,	25,000,000 ℔	$1,125,000
Chops,	8,000,000 ℔	150,000
Cores and parings,	4,000,000 ℔	60,000
Raspberries,	750,000 ℔	150,000
Total,	37,750,000 ℔.	$1,495,000

Giving employment to 80,000 persons at good wages.

The question naturally arises: where do all these apples find a market? Dealers in New York write me that Germany and Holland are their largest purchasers, while those in Chicago say the great north-west and west. Parties in San Francisco say that they ship to the distant islands of the Pacific, particularly to Australia. They say that just now they are having a large demand from Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and even Texas. Prices quoted in San Francisco on the 28th of November are: Evaporated apples, 9 to 9½c; sun-dried quarters, 3 to 4c., and sun-dried slices, 4 to 5c. You will see by this that sun-dried apples cannot successfully compete with evaporated, and I doubt if expense of manufacturing is very much less. Perhaps I ought to say that there is an exception to this in what are known as "heavy cut quarters," sun-dried, from the northern reserve of Ohio. They are in demand in New York, and have the highest reputation for export.

It was said by writers and others last year, in a consoling way, that a result of the low prices would be to open new markets, and consumers in these new markets once having tasted the delicious fruit, would never again be able to resist. But careful inquiry among dealers fails to furnish proof of any such happy state of affairs, or to reveal any new markets opened. The consumption last year was enormous everywhere, but the general feeling is that there will be a great falling off this year. Western New York, the cradle of the evaporating industry, continues to lead the world, not only in the quality but in the quantity of its productions of evaporated apples and of raspberries. Delaware, North Carolina and Georgia are the leading producers of dried peaches, Virginia of cherries. Blackberries come from North Carolina, and apricots from California.

At the opening of the season this year there was a new disturbing element. It was reported that Germany had refused American evaporated apples cured on galvanized wire trays, and that buyers would pay one cent per pound more to those who used wood. As a consequence many producers put light ribs of wood over the wire, and the trade in wire cloth was completely paralyzed. But the price of apples was constantly advancing; buyers were excited and driving about the country night and day, buying everywhere and everything that they could find. It was soon rumored that those who had said the most were putting all into one pile, whether dried on wood or wire. It was found to make it much more expensive to dry on the wood. All of this caused a general feeling of distrust, and many took the wood off; very few are using it now, and I fail to find that any of the buyers are doing as they promised about paying more. The general feeling seems to be that it was all a hoax on a ruling by the German government against American food products in general. But in making a thorough investigation, I find that the complaint is well founded in certain cases at least. I will quote from those who seem to know.

Mr. P. A. Pincoffs, a member of the firm of Manran, Pincoffs & Co., Chicago, returned from Europe a few days ago. He spent some time in Germany, and was there when the question involving the healthfulness of American evaporated apples was raised in Hamburg, and says:

> The action of the German authorities in this question is not due to jealousy or enmity shown by the German government in regard to food products from America. The measure against evaporated apples, in the first place, is not a govermental one; but is taken by the Hamburg local authorities, who certainly would and could have no possible object in discriminating against American evaporated apples for the protection of a home industry that does not exist. The facts in the case are simply these: A few months ago a case of sickness occurred in Hamburg, which was ascribed to the use of evaporated apples. The board of health, whose duty it is to examine all articles of food, thereupon took the matter in hand and examined over fifty tons of evaporated apples in the possession of various retailers. The result was that, on careful chemical analysis, a certain amount of zinc oxide was found in almost every lot. In most the percentage was very small, 0.004 per cent. and even 0.002 per cent., but in some it amounted to 0.43 per cent. The decision was then promulgated by the city government that all evaporated apples found to contain zinc or zinc oxide would be liable to confiscation, and the dealers handling them subject to penitentiary imprisonment, for selling articles harmful to the health of consumers. This measure might be considered an exaggerated one, as the percentage of zinc oxide in 40 lots out of 100 is infinitesimally small and cannot harm anybody; but the fact that some zinc oxide has been found in almost all lots examined stands uncontroverted, and is beyond any doubt; there a foundation exists for the action taken; it was not a feeling against American products, but primarily a feeling of paternal and somewhat exaggorated anxiety for the stomach of German consumers.

A similar case occurred in Amsterdam four or five years ago, since which time the use of evaporated apples in Holland has been falling off. Mr. E. Myers, a member of the firm of Myers & Co, produce exchange, New York city, writes me:

> The use of galvanized wire trays has unquestionably, in instances, left traces of zinc poison in apples, and may easily do so; but we do not think sufficiently so to affect the consumer's health, unless, perhaps,

> by frequent accumulative use. This, however, is more a question for the chemist than for the merchant. The complaints have come so far only from Hamburg and Amsterdam merchants, and there the government health officers have, in many instances, actually siezed, analyzed and confiscated the goods and destroyed them. A merchant thus exposed to actual loss of all the goods that he may buy naturally stops buying, and as Hamburg has always been far the largest market for American evaporated apples, our export demand this year up to date (Nov. 17) has been almost nil.

From these quotations you will plainly see that the complaint is not one of national prejudice or of retaliation, but one of fact that has got to be met and remedied in some manner. Mr. Myers states that the return to "the use of wooden trays in evaporators, if general, would restore the business to its former proportions. Any extra cost in evaporating by this method would be readily compensated by the additional price that the goods would bring. Unless we can find a wire cloth so galvanized that the acid of the fruit will not affect it, it is clear that its use must be abandoned sooner or later. The fruit acid seems to have a close affinity for either lead, tin or zinc, and as one or all of these are used in covering the wire, it is clear that there *must* be a resultant trouble. The manufacturers of a certain grade of wire cloth claim that their silver finish high grade cloth is proof against the action of the acid. Of course, if it is well covered with silver, their claim can be sustained; but it strikes me that such cloth would be very expensive. The only metals in use that are proof against fruit acid are gold, silver and platinum. The new metal, alluminum, when it becomes cheap, as prophesied, will also meet the case. I think I should prefer to use iron wire cloth, as the iron rust cannot be called a poison, if I must use a wire cloth at all, unless the claims of the silver finish wire can be relied on, or return to wood altogether. Mr. Pincoffs further says:

> As the matter now stands, evaporated apples cannot be sold in Hamburg unless the invoices are accompanied by a chemist's certificate stating goods to be free from zinc, so that the trade in the article there can be retained if a change is made in the process of manufacturing. But it may well be feared that if this change is not made, and further trouble is experienced in different parts of Germany, the German government will take the measure in hand, and having a solid argument against the article, will be only too glad to prohibit its importation into Germany unconditionally.

The following report is made by M. De Lafontaine, a reputable chemist, who has examined several samples of apples evaporated on zinc trays:

> I have investigated the conditions under which zinc and zinc compounds find their way into evaporated apples, and find as follows:
>
> 1. The acid of the apple juice combines with some of the zinc of the trays and forms salts of zinc, which remains on the slices.
>
> 2. The wires of galvanized iron used to make the trays have received an extra coating of zinc, which easily peels off when the wire is bent and mixes with the fruit.

This is a matter that cannot be passed lightly by. It certainly shows a very grave state of things. We cannot question the report of the chemists in Hamburg or Amsterdam, nor should we pass lightly by the report of M. De Lafontaine. If these apples are poisonous to the Germans of Hamburg or the Dutch of Amsterdam, can you tell me of any good reason why they should not have the same effect on the good people of Canada and the United States? If the suggestions of M. De Lafontaine are true, that it may come from the peeling off of the coating caused by the bending of the wire in weaving the cloth, then higher finish on the surface will not prove a remedy. It must be found in some other way.

I trust that manufacturers of evaporated apples will not blind their eyes to these facts, and that before another year the use of lead, tin or zinc cloth may be abandoned for something that will render the taint of poison an impossibility.

After brief addresses by ex-President Allan and Vice-President Morton the meeting was adjourned until 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

THE QUESTION DRAWER.

On re-assembling at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning the proceedings were continued by the discussion of the following questions from the Question Drawer :

THE ONE JUDGE SYSTEM AT FAIRS.

Q.—Is it better to have one judge than three judges at exhibitions ?

Mr. A. McD. **Allan**.—I would say yes ; it is better to have one judge or two judges than three, for when there are three they stand in each other's way. Where there are three judges there is a strong temptation to shift responsibility of unsatisfactory decisions from one to the other, but no man will undertake the duties of a sole judge unless he feels himself fully competent to do the work. I prefer two judges to three, because, where there are only two, the judgment must be unanimous. In my own department I would far rather judge alone than with two assistants ; for my experience has been that they are anything but assistants.

Mr. **Elliott** agreed with Mr. Allan that the one judge system was preferable, and had been tried with most satisfactory results by the Union Society of North and South Essex. He was not in favor of two judges.

Mr. **Willard**, of Geneva, N. Y., said that in his part of New York they had always adhered to the three-judge system, but he was free to admit that the one-judge system would have many advantages, provided the person could be found who was willing to accept the whole responsibility.

President **Lyon**, of the Michigan Horticultural Society, said that with them the one-judge system practically prevailed, although it was the custom to appoint an assistant who had local knowledge to guide him on some necessary points. The real responsibility, however, rested with the one judge, the aim being to put the judging in the hands of a known expert.

Mr. **Wilson**, of Chatham, agreed with what had been said in favor of the one-judge system. Under the prevailing plan the only man competent to judge an exhibit might for local or other reasons be outvoted by the other two judges, who really were not competent, and this was a deterrent to really competent men when asked to act.

Mr. **Read**, secretary of the Michigan Horticultural Society, said he had seen the one-judge system in operation at county fairs, and had heard no more complaints than when there were two or three judges. He coincided in the view that one expert was much better than three non-experts, or one expert and two non-experts whose judgment might weigh the former down. He thought it a very good plan to have one expert judge assisted by some one of local experience to help him in some matters.

President **Lyon** stated that at the exhibition referred to by Mr. Read they had secured the services of three judges, thinking they would find an abundance of work each by himself, but there seemed to be a tendency on the part of those gentlemen instead of dividing the work to go on and throw part of the responsibility on each other, although that was not at all the purpose of the society.

FRUIT ROOMS AND STORAGE OF FRUIT.

The following paper was read by T. T. Lyon, of South Haven, Mich., President of the Michigan Horticultural Society :

There are two, in some respects, distinct purposes for which fruit retarding arrangements are more or less employed. That to which we will first give attention is for the temporary holding of the earlier and more perishable fruits. These, owing to their very perishable character, can only be retarded for a comparatively short period ; and experience had developed the fact that even with the arrest of decay the flavor deteriorates more or less rapidly, so that little or nothing is to be gained by more than a very temporary holding of such.

The process, whether with early or long keeping fruits, consists in keeping them in an equable, moderately dry condition, a few degrees above the freezing point. This low temperature may be produced by different methods, although it is usually secured by the use of ice, in a room with double walls, ceiling and floor, packed between with dry sawdust or other cheap non-conducting substance, or by the use of what are known as dead air chambers.

Since the warmer air is always found in the upper part of the room, the ice box is placed there; and since the gaseous results of decay are heavier than atmospheric air, the opening, if any, provided for their removal should be placed very near the door of the room. The ice box will necessarily be the coldest object in the room, for which reason any excess of moisture in the air of the room will be condensed upon it, and this will the more readily occur if its surface is of metal. It must therefore be supplied with the means of collecting such condensed moisture, together with the drip from the ice, and carrying the same outside the building; the discharge pipe should be provided with a trap to prevent the admission of the warmer air from without.

The fruits to be held should be in as perfect a condition as possible; rather under than over ripe; and may be in moderate sized packages, or placed directly upon shelves. Bruised or decayed fruits should be rigorously excluded. Such arrangement will be found useful also for the preservation of perishable culinary and other articles.

The arrangements for the preservation of the longer keeping fruits differ from the foregoing mainly in dispensing with the use of ice; and, instead, securing the needful low temperature by employing a system of ventilation, by means of which the outer air may be admitted, when its temperature is low enough for the purpose, excluding it at other times. The fruit should be gathered with the utmost care, when not over ripe, all bruised or decayed specimens excluded, and the packages placed at once in the retarding house, the temperature of the same having been already reduced as low as practicable by opening the ventilators during cold nights and closing them before a rise of the outer temperature. The effect of this will be to avoid the continuance of the ripening process consequent upon the comparatively warm weather which so frequently occurs after fruits are gathered, bringing the fruit thus treated down to the final advent of winter, slightly if at all changed from its condition when gathered—an important point gained, especially in the more southerly portions of the apple growing regions of our country.

A building for this purpose may be constructed of cheap material, if only the work of packing or insulating be so thoroughly done as to effectively avoid circulation of air, save when admitted through the system of ventilation.

Admission to the room should be through double doors, and light should be admitted only when needful in conducting operations.

Fresh air is admitted through a passage from beneath at some central point in the fruit room which should draw its supply from the free outside atmosphere, and should be susceptible of being easily and tightly closed at pleasure. This passage should extend to near the ceiling, admitting the incoming air only at that point; which will thus displace the warmer air which will have risen to that position.

Carbonic acid and other products of decay will, if present, occupy the lower portions of the room. To insure the removal of these the pipe for the discharge of the outgoing air should start from near the floor, passing up through the attic and above the roof, but with its principal opening at or near the ceiling, to be used for the removal of the warmer air, when the temperature is to be reduced. These passages also should be kept tightly closed, except during the process of ventilation.

If both air ducts are opened when the contained air is warmer than the outer atmosphere, the warmer air will pass freely upward and be as freely replaced by the cooler air from the lower duct. This process will continue till the temperatures within and without the room are equalised.

It may, however, become desirable to change the air of the preservatory when the temperatures are such that a spontaneous movement of the air cannot occur. To provide for such necessity the upper ventilating duct should be of metal—ordinary sheet iron will suffice—and in the attic a sheet iron jacket may be placed around it, in which a light fire may be built, the heat of which will at once occasion the draft sought, and the air of the room below be rapidly changed as heretofore described.

Fruit may be stored in such rooms in common barrels, which may be piled one upon another, when the vacant spaces will be ample for the circulation of air when needful for the purpose of ventilation or change; or it may be stored in open bins, in which case the bottoms should be of slats, with ventilating spaces between, and an open space left for the free passage of air between the bins and the floor, as well as between the bins. In the case of small lots, or of specimen fruits, they may be spread or placed in shallow piles, upon shelves or tables, so as to be open to convenient examination when desired.

A large building of this character will be the more easily maintained at the proper temperature, since the greater bulk of air will vary in temperature more slowly in response to the changes without.

In localities in which the winters are so steadily cold that there is liability of the temperature being reduced to the danger point without the opportunity to avoid it by renewal, the air may be introduced through an underground passage well below the frost line, and a change of air thus safely effected even in the coldest weather.

Fruit exposed to a dry atmosphere is more or less inclined to shrivel and become tough and leathery, as well as to lose flavor. This is especially true of the Russets. For this reason a moist condition of the confined air is found preferable, since in such atmosphere fruit loses little if any of its moisture.

The Michigan fruit shown at the opening of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in May, 1876, which at the time attracted unusual attention, had been largely kept in a building of this character. When placed upon the tables it had undergone so little change that even the stems in most cases were still fresh and green.

The freezing of apples does not occur till the temperature has fallen several degrees below the freezing point of water, nevertheless it is claimed that the best results are realised in temperatures somewhat above that point.

The more limited operations of farm orchardists, as well as the large class of smaller commercial growers, call for arrangements of less elaborate and expensive character than those already described.

With the great majority of these the cellar is the chief reliance for the storage of long keeping fruits. This, however, can only be rendered satisfactory for the storage of winter fruits by devoting it wholly to such purpose, to the total exclusion of vegetables and other articles liable to infect the confined air with foreign odors; and by such ventilating arrangements as shall suffice for the maintenance of the needful low and constant temperature. If preferred a portion only of the cellar may be devoted to such purpose, and partitioned off by a brick or stone wall, all the better if double. If located beneath rooms artificially warmed, precaution will be necessary against the transmission of warmth to the cellar below.

The most convenient and effective device for the amateur or family to be devoted to the temporary storage of summer and autumn fruits, for ripening, testing and occasional retarding for short periods, would be a room, either within or separate from the residence, constructed upon the principles and (excepting the ice) with the fixtures already indicated, in which fruits can be placed either in packages or upon shelves, the latter being preferable, when the specimens are for testing, and which for that reason require frequent examination.

To those, however, who provide for a supply of ice during the warm season, a simple, small room or cupboard built within the ice house, with admission from without, through double doors, will be found effective and satisfactory for the holding of summer fruits, the preservation of specimens for fairs, and other kindred purposes, as well as for the preservation of various domestic products.

Mr. A. McD. ALLAN.—I do not know of any subject that could more appropriately be brought before fruit growers and shippers than that on which President Lyon's paper treats, and the points contained in the paper are those which it is absolutely essential that every grower and shipper should have a knowledge of. The shipper is interested, because he wants to get that fruit in the very highest condition of perfection for shipping, and he cannot get it in that condition unless it is stored under the circumstances mentioned in the paper just read. I would therefore very much like that growers would carefully study and observe the principles laid down in it, because by doing so they will be improving their own interests as well as those of the shippers and the country at large. The subject is a most important one and should receive the attention of all fruit growers.

Mr. GARFIELD—I would like to know if there is any means of getting rid of the surplus moisture in case we want to preserve products to be kept dry. In the case of apples, I understand it is better if the atmosphere is a little moist, but if we were going to use the same storage room for squashes or onions we would desire the atmosphere kept continuously dry. How are we going to get rid of that moisture?

President LYON—There is a great deal of matter that might have been introduced into the paper which was left out, partly because it was thought it would serve to excite discussion in which those points would arise, and also that it might not be of too great length. In answer to Mr. Garfield, I may say there was an arrangement such as I have described for gathering the condensed moisture, and the room was kept dry by just that simple process. The ice box was so arranged that all the moisture as it dropped down was caught and carried away, and the air of the room certainly was very satisfactory.

Mr. GARFIELD—My question referred to that style of rooms where they do not use ice, where, when you let in air, you let in moisture, and when you keep the air there still, there are exhalations from the onions or squashes which fill the air. Is there some way of bringing that out?

President LYON—I do not know whether there is anything better than the practice of having substances in the room that will absorb the excessive moisture. Of course that absorption can be carried to any extent that is desirable. I believe that the refuse of salt making is used for that purpose, and has the property of absorbing moisture with great rapidity.

PEACH GROWING FOR PROFIT.

The President then called upon Mr. James F. Taylor, of Douglas, Michigan, to read a paper on "Peach Growing for Profit."

This subject may have reference to the great peach belts of our country, where the cultivation of this fruit forms the leading industry, or it may only include those smaller districts where a few hundred trees are grown in connection with the grain products of the farm. There are small peach belts, of a few acres in various localities, well adapted to the successful cultivation of this fruit. This is especially true where the surface of the country is broken by hills and ravines. Ridges of land that run well up above the rivers and plains and swamps are often exempt from the coldest extremes of winter and the severest frosts of spring. If these ridges and hills have a porous subsoil they are all the better adapted to the growing of peach trees that will produce an abundance of fruit.

In selecting a situation for a peach orchard it is desirable to avoid very frosty localities. The air currents which seem to keep up a constant motion in an undulating country, often afford protection from injury when all other devices fail. Perhaps severe frosts, late in the spring, after the fruit buds begin to develop are more fatal to peach culture than the coldest days of winter. On this account localities should be selected where the fruit buds will not be too much influenced by the warm days of early spring time. Sheltered localities therefore like the south side of woodlands, are not often desirable. An open exposure is preferable, so that the cold winds of spring time may retard all tendency to growth until danger from frost is over. Special reference should also be had to character of the soil and its preparation for trees. A very strong soil is always to be avoided. Loam, sand and gravel mixtures are preferable to clay. Peach wood seems to be much more capable of resisting cold when it is brought to maturity by a slow growth. This can only be secured by a soil that is moderately productive and somewhat porous in its nature. On such a soil clover sod plowed under in the autumn or early spring and well fitted for corn will be in good condition for planting peach trees.

The trees may be planted 16, 18, or 20 ft. apart each way. If the land is strong 20 ft. is not too far, as the trees become more spreading and do not grow so high. With peach trees corn should be planted for two years with good cultivation. After this rye or buckwheat may be sowed and plowed under to good advantage. Cultivation should continue year after year as thoroughly as for a crop of corn. Peach trees will not bear neglect and give good results. During every dry season cultivation should be continued until the middle or last of August. After the trees begin to bear fruit, fertilisers may be used to good advantage on any soil, and on all light or thin soils they are a necessity. The tree that bears good fruit must be fed or it can not feed others. The best varieties for these isolated orchards are doubtless the old standard sorts that have been tested in all parts of the country. With these some new ones are coming to the front to make the list about as follows for continuous ripening :—Lewis' Seedling, Crane's Yellow, Early Barnard, Jacque's Rare Ripe, Hill's Chili and Smock. Some other varieties we think equally good, but this list is long enough for a beginner. Before planting a peach tree it should be trimmed to a whip and cut back to 3 or 4 feet in length. In trimming cut the limbs about one-half inch from the body of the tree so that buds hidden there may not be injured. During the summer after planting superfluous sprouts may be taken off or pinched back from time to time as they appear. In this way trees become shapely without severe pruning. The cultivation of a peach orchard is never complete, unless a thorough search for borers is made once or twice a year.

When the fruit sets full it should be thinned out by hand picking. This work can begin on the early varieties, when the fruit is about like your finger ends, and continued on the later varieties until all have been gone over. When the fruit sets uniformly over the tree it should be thinned out to 3 or 4 inches apart on every limb. Good results can not otherwise be secured.

When the crop is abundant great care must be exercised in marketing in order to secure good results. Peaches are always of better quality when ripened on the tree, and the nearer they can be brought to this condition before they are picked for market the more they will be appreciated by the purchaser. These small orchards, scattered over the country, as good locations offer, will commonly find their most remunerative market near at home. If the price is low in these markets at first it can be reached without middle men, and as the well ripened fruit is presented year after year it will be more and more desired by all who see it. For the home market peaches may remain on the tree until they are well ripened, but for long shipments no soft specimens should go into the package. Peaches should be handled about as carefully as you would handle eggs. Pouring them from one basket or box into another, as you would potatoes or even apples, is highly injurious, even if the injury is at first invisible. It is therefore desirable to pack them for market where they are grown. Pecks, halves and bushels may be used to advantage in this traffic according to the kind of market and quality of fruit you wish to put upon it.

With this brief outline we think no one will be at a loss to improve his opportunities for peach culture in a way that will be healthful to the digestive organs of his customers and remunerative to his own purse.

The net results of peach culture in any locality are variable to an extent that can not easily be defined. The estimate may be made by the tree, or the acre, or the orchard, and in any case be misleading as to the results during a series of years. If a tree five years old produces one bushel of marketable fruit, which would be a reasonable estimate, we still have the wide variation of prices that come from an abundant or short crop. The actual results therefore are similar to other branches of horticulture and husbandry; sometimes good and sometimes not so good, but where Nature serves the kindly turn of a congenial climate the careful and judicious cultivator of peaches seldom fails of a suitable reward for his labor. The most favored localities are not richly rewarded every year, but wherever the trees and buds can endure the climate there is always great encouragement to plant the trees and gather the fruit.

At the end of his paper Mr. Taylor continued speaking as follows: When there is a surplus, if the fruit is properly handled, it is very seldom the net returns would not be equal to one dollar a bushel—I am speaking of a very abundant year. Peaches are now being used through the country wherever they can be produced to an extent that justifies their production wherever there are facilities for their transportation. Rapid transportation is very desirable when the crop is large. When the crop is small of course the prices run high, as has been the case this year, two, three, four and five dollars per bushel according to quality and the condition in which the fruit was placed upon the market. But we do not regard $3 and $5 as standard prices, because it is only occasional years that we have not a sufficiently abundant crop to enable us to reduce the price below those figures. I have not written anything in regard to the yellows, not knowing whether you would care to hear anything about it. I have been asked by different members whether we have the yellows, and I will just reply to that in a few words, and then I shall be very happy to answer any questions you may desire to ask. We have had the yellows. They commenced first in my place in 1877. I had two or three trees affected that year, and through not fully appreciating the disease at that time, and having my attention drawn away by other work, they were not cut until after the fruit had ripened. I had only about three hundred trees at that time, but the next year forty of them were affected. These trees were green and fresh in leaf as any orchard could possibly be, showing no change of color in the leaf or growth of the tree, but when the time had nearly come for the fruit to ripen it showed that peculiar red that is familiar to everyone that has ever had any fruit affected by yellows. We cut out the forty trees, and the next year we had six, and since that year we have not found the yellows in our orchard at all. A neighbor of mine, in the year in which we cut forty, cut three hundred trees, and for several years past he has not had more than an occasional tree. That is the history of the disease in my immediate vicinity, in a district of country several miles wide and loeg. In other localities where, instead of cutting the trees, they persisted in trying by various means to doctor them, hoping to cure them of the disease, it continued to exist, and spread. Now the growers are so thoroughly convinced of the necessity of taking out every tree that shows sign of the yellows that there is no objection to that course at all. We have commissioners whose duty it is to see that affected trees are cut out. I was one of the commissioners for my township for six years, beginning with 1878, and so I made myself familiar with the spread of the disease in that locality, and with its curtailment from that time down to the present, and the young orchards in our vicinity for the last six or seven years do not show any symptoms of yellows at all.

President Lyon.—What would you do in the case of a single peach on a tree showing symptoms, while the rest were sound; would you simply cut away the branch?

Mr. Taylor.—I have occasionally heard of cases where men saved the tree by cutting off the limb, but I have never found any such instance myself. I had an Early Crawford, one limb of which, about the size of a hoe handle, showed the disease, and I was not willing to risk it and we took the tree out. I think there are few who will contend that the disease has not already taken hold of a tree that shows it on one peach this year sufficiently to develop it on a large part of the tree the next year. I have seen a man who had one limb or one side of a tree which forms principally in two branches affected by the disease, and it was cut off and the other side ripened healthy fruit, but next year the remaining side had the yellows just as badly as the first, and that experience has been repeated so often within my personal knowledge that I would not risk one branch on a tree, even if it was not larger than a pipe-stem. Peach trees at the present time only cost a few cents, and it is better to put in a new tree than run any risk of the disease spreading in the orchard.

The Secretary.—Do you think it can be carried by pruning tools? Is care necessary with regard to the use of the pruning knife?

Mr. Taylor.—That is one of the points that has been a great deal talked of, but I am not in possession of any certain knowledge either way, as to whether it is carried by the tools, or if it is necessary to use any acid or anything of that kind on them. It might be necessary if the pruning were done when the tree was in flow of sap, but our trimming is done early in the spring, if possible before the sap begins to flow.

A MEMBER.—Do you burn the trees as well as cut them out?

Mr. TAYLOR.—Our law requires the burning of the tree. The year we cut so many trees we were particular to pick up the fruit and give it to the pigs, but my orchard was so thickly planted that it was impossible to carry out the trees without brushing the other trees, so I left them until the fruit was picked, and then we destroyed trees and all. We did not take out the roots, however, until our fall work was finished, and then we dug out all the stumps. Where that is done there is no trouble at all. We regard the burning of the trees, after cutting, as an essential part of the work.

A MEMBER.—Would you plant new trees in the places where the old ones came out?

Mr. TAYLOR.—We have done that with good success, as far as any yellows were concerned; there has been no effect as far as the yellows were concerned. You all know, however, that there is a difficulty in starting a young tree surrounded with old ones. If your trees are sixteen or eighteen feet apart the roots of the old trees so occupy the ground as to take the life out of the soil, and a young tree may fail the second year from causes entirely apart from the yellows; that is the only difficulty we have had in that line. I know of perfectly healthy trees, bearing fruit, which were planted in places where other trees affected by yellows were taken out.

Professor PANTON.—What has been your experience in planting the pits of diseased peaches?

Mr. TAYLOR.—I have cracked many of them to see if there was anything there to grow; I think when the fruit is thorougely diseased there is no meat in the pit to grow. Where a tree is diseased on only one side the pits of the fruit from the other side might grow, and it is just possible that if those pits were already infected with the virus of the yellows it might be injurious.

A MEMBER.—At what season of the year do you plow in the buckwheat?

Mr. TAYLOR.—There is a two-fold object in plowing under buckwheat, one is to get the vegetable matter under to fertilise the soil, and the other to counteract the working of the cut-worm. Buckwheat seems to be one of the crops the moth of the cut-worm does not like, and the more we sow buckwheat that way the less trouble we have with the cut-worm.

A MEMBER.—Don't you find that your late cultivation is very apt to induce a late growth, leaving your trees and buds in a tender condition for the winter, and so liable to winter-kill?

Mr. TAYLOR.—The error in peach cultivation is the other way. My experience is that the cultivation of a peach orchard ought to be late enough in the season so that the fruit buds will not ripen before about the middle of September. Stop cultivating in July, and on ordinary dry soils the leaves will show ripening in August and turn yellow. As the leaves ripen the fruit buds for next year begin to develop and show. Suppose we have a warm September, these fruit buds will enlarge all through the fall if it is warm. Now if the growth is kept up on these trees until the 1st of September, if it is a dry season especially, cultivation is desirable, and if they have fruit more desirable still, because the quantity of fruit and dryness of the soil will produce earlier ripening of the wood. After the wood is once ripened the nature of the peach, if the soil is warm enough, is to start again. A December like the present continued on through January would bring out peach buds on the lake shore altogether too early. We have had one such season since I have been on the shore in twenty years, when the peach blossomed on the 10th of April—the only season in the twenty years when the peach has blossomed before the 10th of May. The trees did well enough, only the cold winds and rains of May stopped the growth of the tree and the fruit for a week or ten days. Then it came warm again, and the new growth threw off not only leaves but fruit that year. The damage done in that way induced a number of men to go to extremes in cultivation. If up to the middle of July we get continuous wet weather, let the cultivation be cautious from time to time, but if dry weather continues do not be afraid to continue until you are pretty sure the dry season is over. We must keep up moisture by cultivation if we cannot get it from the clouds.

A MEMBER.—What implement do you use for cultivating?

Mr. TAYLOR.—My own practice is to plow the orchard once every season; near the tree we use a one horse plow, and back from the rows either a gang plow or a single plow set very shallow, not more than four inches deep.

The SECRETARY.—What style of package do you use in Michigan?

Mr. TAYLOR.—We have tried almost every style that has been on the market. For a number of years past the successful package is a round basket with what we call a railroad cover. Then in our immediate vicinity we have the four-basket crate of slats, with a slat cover on top to hold the four together. During the last two years the long basket with a handle has become quite popular; the commission men in Chicago are preferring that one very much, and we may be obliged to adopt it.

The SECRETARY.—I have just a word or two to say regarding the distance apart of peach trees. Mr. Taylor puts the distance at twenty feet. That was the distance at which we originally planted our old orchard, but of late I have been planting about twelve feet, and by careful pruning I keep the tree in a bushy form. I find this distance to be quite far enough apart, especially in view of the danger of losing the trees by yellows. It seems advisable to keep our ground more closely occupied and the trees severely pruned. We have all noticed where we have neglected to prune the peach tree, that it runs out very long arms, with all the fruit on the straggling ends of long branches, and of course they occupy more ground than is necessary. I think the mode of pruning I speak of not only keeps the tree in better health, but we get a greater number of fresh young shoots and more fruit. Then in regard to fertilisers, I have been using wood ashes altogether for my peach orchard, and I have been exceedingly pleased with the result. I believe it affects the color and size, and perhaps the flavor of the fruit. So much is this the case that I daresay some of you have noticed that in Massachusetts it is claimed by Mr. Hale that muriate of potash is a specific cure for yellows, which, however, we have very great doubts about.

A MEMBER.—What time of the year do you prune?

The SECRETARY.—I prune in March or early in April, before the growth begins.

Professor PANTON.—What quantity of ashes do you apply?

The SECRETARY.—At least half a bushel of unleached ashes to a tree yearly. The soil is sandy loam.

A MEMBER.—Do you keep ashes close up to the trees?

The SECRETARY.—No, decidedly not; we scatter them on the ground under the tree, out nearly as far as the limbs extend. Then with regard to thinning the fruit. I believe, though I never can find time just at the period of the year, that judicious pruning and shortening of the ends of the bearing wood early in the spring, and thinning out all the sickly wood, will accomplish that object as well as any other way.

A MEMBER.—What is the best time of the year to look for the grubs of the Peach Borer?

Mr. TAYLOR.—As soon as the frost is out of the ground in spring, so that you can do it conveniently, and then during the summer just before the eggs are deposited again for the new crop. If whitewash is used with some carbolic acid it is likely to keep them away.

A MEMBER.—We have always looked for borers about the month of June.

Mr. TAYLOR.—Well, I think I should take a little later time than that, because so long as the insects are flying around depositing eggs in the bark of the tree it is hardly worth while to go around and pick them out. But if gone over at that time with a brush great good will be accomplished in keeping them away. I would sooner go around a little later than that, before much damage is done. I think if you wait until late fall much damage is done.

The SECRETARY.—It is simply an egg that is deposited in June, and you could not find the egg at that season.

Mr. TAYLOR.—As soon as they begin to do damage the sap that oozes out will form a gum around the tree, and then you may be sure there is something wrong about it, and the more gum there is the greater the damage, because it shows the tree has been more severely injured—the first little indication shows that there is something wrong. If you find a little hole trace it right down with the point of a knife.

The SECRETARY.—With regard to the borer, I think the best way is to keep him out altogether. It is a great deal of trouble to go over a peach orchard and hunt out the borer after the breeding season. I think most of the gentlemen present are aware that the moth deposits the eggs in the months of June, July and August, and that the egg is deposited about the surface of the ground, in order that the grub may find its way into the root, which is the tender part, and where it most delights to live and work its mischief. Now, if we can prevent the moth from reaching that part of the tree we shall save the tree and save ourselves considerable hunting for the grub, and even when we do hunt they sometimes escape us. I have found it the simplest and easiest plan to put a bank of earth around the trees, which can be done by a man with a spade very rapidly. By doing this about the first of June or earlier the moth is entirely beaten. If the egg is deposited in the dry bark of the peach tree higher up it will do little or no injury. I have had very little trouble with the borer since I adopted this method.

Mr. F. W. WILSON.—Would that work all right with apple trees too?

The SECRETARY.—No, because the borer can work anywhere in the apple tree.

A MEMBER.—Is not the effect of heaping the earth around the tree in the way you describe, to make the bark tender, and will not the grub be able to work on it there?

The SECRETARY.—I have never found it work in that way.

Mr. CASTON.—How would it do to wash the tree with some alkaline solution? I do not know how it would work with peach trees, but it is a very effective remedy with the borer in apple trees.

Mr. McMICHAEL.—I had a three-acre orchard of Northern Spy apples banked around, and in the spring the frost or rain had made a little trough, and I nearly lost some trees; they turned black in spots.

The SECRETARY.—If the mound of earth is put closely around the tree and packed close to the trunk I think it would shed the water. I do not think you could have had it packed closely.

Mr. TAYLOR.—I would like to say something about that banking up, because we have practised it. You take a peach tree in its second or third year, it has quite a top, with pretty heavy foliage, and a tree that is banked up will sway in the wind until at last it makes a little cavity around the trunk which forms a very nice place for water or anything of that kind to lodge in, and necessitates re-banking before the ground is frozen. We have had our trees barked at the bottom from swaying against the frozen ground. We have also had that cavity filled up with water running down the tree, when ice would form there; and many of our growers find there is considerable risk in banking peach trees if they allow the banking to stand during the fall and winter. If the borers are looked after during the summer months, and kept out until the tree gets large and the bark hard, there is not much difficulty after that in keeping them out; they don't have much effect on a tree eight or ten years old. It is while the tree is young that there is trouble in keeping them off.

The PRESIDENT.—Mr. Woolverton's plan is to bank in the spring, and that obviates the difficulty with frost in the winter.

QUESTIONS ON PEACH CULTURE.

(1) What list of six kinds pay best in the county of Essex?

Mr. MITCHELL (Leamington).—I may say the borer is one of the greatest troubles we have in this section of the country, and I have come to the conclusion—though I have never tried it—to take a piece of stovepipe or sheet iron and put it around a hoe or rake handle until it is tight and then spring it and put it around the tree, and as the tree grows the pipe will expand with its growth.

The SECRETARY.—I might mention here that a firm in Hamilton have prepared wire cloth especially for that purpose, and I believe it would work very well.

The PRESIDENT.—What varieties are cultivated here?

Mr. MITCHELL (Leamington).—Well, the Crawford is a very fine peach, but it does not yield enough returns. I think the Smock is one of the best, but Reeve's Favorite is one of the finest and most productive I have ever planted. Almost every variety succeeds where I live. Good cultivation is one of the principal objects in getting good peaches; I do not believe in putting a crop in the ground, but in plowing it.

The SECRETARY.—Why don't you grow the Old Mixon?

Mr. MITCHELL—Because it is so unprofitable; if we get a dozen off a tree it is the outside in a good year, and two years out of three we don't get any.

The PRESIDENT.—Can you give us any idea of the extent of peach growing in your locality?

Mr. MITCHELL.—I know one gentleman who has 18,000 trees. He must have picked this year in one week about 2,400 baskets of one variety. I think he averaged about 400 hundred baskets a day of one variety. It was originated, or he got it, near Ridgetown. It is a yellow peach of very good flavor, and with a small pip; medium early, ripening a little after the Early Crawford. It is called the Tyhurst Seeding.

The PRESIDENT.—Would you advise anyone planting a peach orchard to plant it?

Mr. MITCHELL.—Most decidedly I would.

Mr. ELLIOTT.—Has anyone else got it?

Mr. MITCHELL.—No, unless he has let them; no one has it in bearing, The gentleman I speak of has shipped peaches from his place by the car load.

Mr. BALDWIN (Essex).—I commenced by propagating seedlings from a tree. Some of my neighbors told me I could not propagate the Crawford from the seed, but I can show as fine Crawfords in my orchard as can be seen anywhere propagated from that tree. I have the tree the last speaker tried to describe (Tyhurst's Seeding). It is a very profitable tree to have in an orchard, and will produce itself from the seed. I find I can derive more profit from my own trees than from those I buy from nurserymen. I have the Waterloo, the Early Canada, the Shomacker, Alexander and several other varieties.

BEST VARIETIES OF PEACHES FOR NIAGARA DISTRICT.

The PRESIDENT.—I see I am down on this subject, and I may say we grow there as a standard the Crawford. The question asked is, The best six varieties. We would take for early the Alexander, or it does not matter much if we take one of those others, the Schomacker or Early Canada. That is our first peach, and the Early Rivers is our second. Then after Crawford's Early I think a good deal of the Wager, which comes in immediately afterwards, and is a profitable peach. After that we have a local peach called the Bowslaugh, a very fair peach, and one of the surest of any we have for a crop in that locality, I think. The Late Crawford is a good peach when we can get it, but in a great many localities it is a poor bearer. I have been very favorably impressed during the last season with a peach about which I think our friend Mr. Willard, of Geneva, N. Y., can tell us something. It is called Steven's Rare Ripe; it is the Oldmixon over again, but a week or ten days later, and, with me, a much better bearer. The Wheatland is considered first-class when we can get it.

A MEMBER.—What about the Foster?

The PRESIDENT.—The Foster is similar to the Early Crawford; it would puzzle some folks to tell the difference, though it has generally a little rounder form and higher color.

A MEMBER.—Could you detect the difference between it and the Wheatland?

The PRESIDENT.—I think I could

Mr. WILLARD.—Steven's Rare Ripe is an old peach, and yet a comparatively new one. The results attained by a gentleman on the Hudson river in producing that peach were so wonderful that it attracted considerable attention. I think the peach was noticed twenty years ago, but, like many other good things, it has been lost sight of until now. It is sufficient for me to say that the greatest returns I have ever read of were obtained from that peach on the Hudson river, and it has been growing in favor very rapidly. It is a late peach, coming in just before the Smock—a large, fine white-fleshed peach, usually red on one side and very productive, and the fruit-bud seems to be hardy. We had a very fine crop of them this year, which we sold in Buffalo at 85 cents to $1 per peck basket. You can judge from that how it is received in the market. It is becoming with us, or has already become, one of the standard varieties. The quality is good and people want it; it is a free-stone entirely.

Rev. C. N. MATTHEWS (Kingsville).—What about Hynes' Surprise?

Mr. WILLARD—I think I was the first in New York to grow it. All I have to say is that it is all that it is claimed to be. We have marketed two crops and sold them at very satisfactory prices. It is one of those early peaches following the Rivers that is absolutely a freestone—something it is difficult to get. Hynes' Surprise is absolutely a freestone.

A MEMBER.—Do you ripen the Catawba grape where you are?

Mr. WILLARD.—Yes; we have ripened the Catawba grape at Geneva.

EXPERIENCE IN PEAR CULTURE.

The PRESIDENT called on Mr. J. K. McMichael, of Waterford, Ont., to give a paper on his Experience in Pear Culture.

About twenty-five years ago, while we were planting a plot of three acres with Northern Spy apple trees, we set in one corner of the orchard a dozen pear trees. The soil is a sandy loam, slightly facing to the south. We had a variety of six or seven kinds in our group of pear trees. The best return we have had in profit from any one of the trees, has been from a seedling grafted with Bartletts about seventeen years ago. The Winter Nelis proved to be a shy bearer and an uncouth tree, but free from blight. A fine Howell tree blighted badly nine or ten years after being planted, and the whole top had to be taken off to the trunk; some sprouts grew, however, and the tree now is one of the largest in the group, producing fine, saleable fruit. Two trees of the Early Harvest were fine growers, maturing heavy crops of fruit, but not giving satisfactory returns in cash; they were, ten years ago, grafted with Bartletts, and are producing large yields of first class fruit. Clapp's Favorite has been a fine growing tree, giving a quantity of large No. 1 pears; but the past season it was severely blighted. In this plot, by planting trees from the nursery, we have not been successful with either the Bartlett or Flemish Beauty, but the fruit has rarely been affected with a fungus.

In Plot 2 the soil is limestone and sand, and gently slopes to the south. In 1871 we planted in one corner of this orchard fifty pear trees. Two or three of the varieties were sadly disappointing when they gave a return in fruit. Instead of the order as sent to the nursery being filled and returned true to name, the nurserymen claimed and took the right to substitute other similar kinds to the ones in the order, when they did not have the varieties ordered in stock. The consequence was that some of the substituted varieties were worthless in the locality sent. The Bartlett trees planted in this soil made but a small growth. The fruit has been mostly free from blemish, and a fair-sized sample. The Flemish Beauty shows a fair growth of tree, but the fruit is considerably blotched, and in size and quality is No. 2. The Lawrence is a poor growing tree, and yields a small quantity of fruit of medium sample. Clapp's Favorite is a large, fine growing tree, with heavy crops of first-class fruit, but is blighted badly. Beurre Bosc is a fair growing tree with very heavy crops of large No. 1 fruit. Beurre D'Anjou, a fine tree but a shy bearer.

Plot 3 is located on the north side of a somewhat sharp-sloping ridge running east and west. The upper side of the field is a sandy loam, and the lower side clay. Formerly the land was very wet from spring water oozing out above the clay, but since underdraining the land has been very productive. In this plot we planted 100 Bartletts, 25 Flemish Beauty and a few each of half-a-dozen other varieties, making a total of 154 pear trees. For a few years we found it necessary to cut off a part of the year's growth, to keep the trees in shape, and the fruit, especially that of the Bartletts, was remarkably fine. At this time a part of the orchard was severely stricken with fire blight. In the south-west corner of the orchard stood a large apple tree which was very badly diseased with twig blight, and to the north-east from the apple tree, across the pear orchard, nearly every tree was apparently almost ruined with blight. We removed the apple tree and burned the diseased portion of it. From the pear trees we sawed off all the affected limbs below the discoloring of the bark and burned them. The trunks and remaining limbs of the trees then received a coating of raw linseed oil. Similar treatment was applied to the trees for the succeeding two years, and that trouble disappeared until the past season. In this plot, eight years ago, the Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, and some of the other kinds were attacked with the Fusicladium, and for five years we did not find a single specimen from the Flemish Beauty that would be saleable. The Bartlett pears were not quite so bad, but the trees suffered very much worse than the Flemish Beauty. The Bartlett trees suffered so severely that the limbs were nearly black and waxy to the touch from a gum like substance that oozed out of them. Three years ago last spring, before the pear trees were in leaf, we sprayed them with a solution of hyposulphite of soda and water, using one pound of the sulphite in ten gallons of water, and continuing the application every two weeks until the fruit was about half grown. The Flemish Beauty was remarkably fine and free from blemish, and the Bartlett trees rallied up wonderfully, but bore very little fruit. The other kinds in the plot were free from fungus. The following spring the trees received two applications of the sulphite, one before and the other soon after the trees were in leaf, and then we waited about five weeks, when the fungus was developing on part of the pears and some of the leaves. The pear trees forthwith received a spraying with the sulphite, and another in a few days. We could not discover any further development of the fungus. The Flemish Beauty pears were a fair crop of saleable fruit, while the Bartletts were an overloaded crop of fair fruit, very many of the trees requiring props all around them. The past season the sulphite was applied, and the pear trees were nearly free from fungus, but most of the fruit was destroyed with the May frost.

Plot 4 contains ten acres of clay loam, and is located south of the ridge. It is sheltered from the north by an orchard of large apple trees, and on the other three sides by a wind break of Northern Spy apple trees set one rod apart. Eight years ago last spring in this field there were planted 1,000 Bartlett pear trees. About 600 of these trees are very promising, 160 are dead from several causes. Possibly 200 were black-hearted and had vigorous roots. Most of them had sprouts to grow just above where they were grafted, but some only below, and from these sprouts, by cutting all of the diseased trunk off, we have fine, healthy trees.

The pear trees are pruned lightly each year, and the bark slit down the trunk with a sharp knife. They receive a mulching every spring with coarse, barnyard manure, and, in the fall, a liberal dressing with unleached ashes. The fruit is thinned out with a pair of sheep shears. The older orchards are summer fallowed, and the younger ones tilled for a hoed crop. The plowing around the trees is done with a one-horse reversible beam plow.

A Member.—Are your orchards standards?

Mr. McMichael.—These are all standards; I have had no luck with dwarfs.

A Member.—How far apart do you plant them?

Mr. McMichael.—Those in the plot of 114 trees were seventeen feet, and in the plot of 1,000 trees twenty-four feet each way. For five years we did not have any fine specimens on the Flemish Beauty.

The Member.—Have you tried spraying with Paris green?

Mr. McMichael.—This past season I mixed hypo-sulphite of soda and Paris green, and it seemed to have a double effect upon the leaves. I would not recommend the use of the two together. Two or three years ago I had the sulphite mixed up in a large kettle, but did not get it all thoroughly mixed. If it is a little strong it has the same effect upon the trees that Paris green has.

Mr. Patterson (Grimsby).—I have used hypo-sulphite of soda and Paris green together on apple trees, and found no ill-effects whatever from the mixture; but I never use them on pear trees. With me the use of Paris green on pear trees seems to prevent the knotty, gnarled specimens almost entirely. Of course Paris green has no effect at all on the fungus.

THE QUESTION DRAWER.

When the Association met in the afternoon

The President said.—I have here a telegram from the Hon. Mr. Drury, stating that he is unable to leave Toronto to-day, to attend our meeting, and expressing his regret.

The following topics were discussed from the question drawer:

PEAR CULTURE AND UNDER-DRAINING.

Q.—On the heavy clay soils of Essex and Kent, which are covered with rich vegetable mould, will the cultivation of pears be successful without under-draining, and in such lands will under-draining pay?

The President.—I should say emphatically yes; underdraining will pay for any kind of fruit.

Mr. Willard.—My own experience has led me to believe that all lands on which pears are grown should be under-drained, unless it is naturally under-drained. We find that dwarf pears do better on certain kinds of lands, while standards do better on other kinds, and, from the statement of the case here, I think the land would be admirably adapted for dwarf pear growing if it were sufficiently under-drained. Dwarfs do not want to stand with their feet in water, and although they do not run down a deep root like standards, they like to have it reasonably dry.

A PREVENTIVE FOR MICE AND RABBITS.

Q.—What is the best preventive for mice and rabbits getting at trees?

The Secretary.—It seems to me that Mr. Wilson, who asks this question, could have very well answered it, as I heard him say he was the suggester of the wire screen protector for trees.

Mr. Wilson.—In our part of the country (Chatham) we have a great deal of trouble with mice and rabbits, and I invented the screen which the secretary has referred to, and it is a good thing. It is just the ordinary wire screening rolled on a small broom-stick, and the spring keeps it in place so that it won't slip. It keeps the mice and rabbits away, and can be left on the tree until it is large enough to need no protection. We leave it on from one year to another until the tree grows up. I put out 2,000 apple trees two years ago and put it on them all, and they are all there yet. Buying the wire wholesale it costs, if I remember right, about 2½ or 3 cents per tree.

Mr. Rice (Port Huron).—I tried one little experiment on mice. I had some trees set along a fence row and the mice troubled me; so I got some tar paper and tied it around the tree with a light piece of string, putting it around three or four times. I had doubts whether it would stay on all winter, and I was much surprised to find it became hard, the string came right off, but the paper has remained intact around the trees three years, and they have been perfectly protected. The expense is almost nothing. The tar paper becomes hard and keeps its place and expands with the growth of the tree in the same way as the wire that has been described, and it has proved perfectly effectual for the purpose intended. I had one large tree, six inches in diameter, that was notched by mice. It had been in that condition one year and I tried the experiment on it. I bev elled off some sprouts that had grown up from the bottom, shoved them under the bark above, and had a load of fresh stable manure packed around the tree quite high. That was four years ago, and this year the tree shows very good health, and has borne quite a crop of apples.

Mr. BEALL.—The most effectual thing I know of is simply this: do not allow a blade of grass or anything of the kind to grow in your orchard, and I will guarantee there will be no mice.

The SECRETARY.—If you get a snowbank there, you will have mice, whether there is grass or not.

Mr. BEALL.—If there were no grass there would be no mice; mice do not breed in the snow.

Mr. F. W. WILSON.—I find the trouble with the tar paper spoken of by our friend Mr. Rice is that it excludes the air, which is very injurious to the tree.

Mr. CASTON (Craighurst).—Mr. Beall is right in saying that if you keep the orchard clean you will have no mice, but no matter how clean you keep the orchard there is always grass around the fence.

Mr. RICE.—In regard to the health of the trees, those I speak of were very unhealthy looking, but they have improved in health each year, and this year they are fine and healthy, after having the paper around them for three years.

SPRAYING TREES WHEN IN BLOOM.

Q.—What can we do to prevent people spraying trees while they are in blossom, and in so doing destroying the bees?

The SECRETARY.—I should suppose that if the opinion of this Association is sent abroad that it is unwise to spray at that time, it would be sufficient.

SEVERAL MEMBERS.—Yes, I should think so.

The SECRETARY.—Then I move this resolution: "Resolved, that it is useless to spray our fruit trees while they are in blossom, and in the interest of bee-keepers this Association hereby unanimously condemns the practice." Carried.

SEASON TO SPRINKLE WITH POISONS.

Q.—What is the proper time to sprinkle fruit trees with poisons?

The SECRETARY.—The proper time is just after the petal of the blossom has fallen; as soon as the fruit has formed. That is the proper time to make the first application of arsenical mixture to the fruit trees. It should be repeated after a heavy rain, because the rain will wash off all the poison. I may here remark, as something has been said about it, that in Grimsby our fruit growers have found that three ounces to fifty gallons of water is a sufficient quantity to use.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF FERTILISERS FOR ORCHARDS.

Q.—What is the comparative value of fertilisers for orchards?

Prof. PANTON.—I think this question might be better answered by a practical man than by me, who am only a teacher of science and its principles, as far as applicable to plant life. I think, however, that on general principles the potash fertilisers seem to bring about the best results for horticultural purposes. There are certain elements very essential to plant life, and one of them is iron, which is very important to the preparation of the green coloring matter in plants. But there is generally sufficient of that in the soil. This green coloring matter in plants is what enables them to take the gases from the atmosphere, and out of these the properties necessary for plant growth. Another element very essential for that purpose is potash. You may have the green coloring matter present in the plant, but before it can do any work in the way of the preparation of starch there must be light, and even in the presence of light it can do little or nothing without potash. It is just as if you had a fine factory with all the belts and pulleys and a grand engine in it; but until you got a fire going and steam generated your apparatus would be of no use. So in plant life there is no element which has more influence in working the whole manure than the element of potash: and I would therefore say, on general principles, that potash fertilisers are likely to bring about the best results.

T. W. Wilson.—I agree with the professor both practically and theoretically that ashes is one of the best fertilisers we can get. But just now there never was a business so entirely ruined as the potash business, owing to German mineral taking the place of potash. There is no demand for it, and we should take advantage of the opportunity thus created. There was never a better opportunity for fruit growers than at present. I have engaged two of the largest mills around Chatham to supply it at four cents a bushel, and some of these are producing three or four large waggon loads per week. I would advise you all to try the same plan in your own neighborhoods.

Mr. Dempsey.—I do not know of any manure better than bone dust, and if you can dissolve it in sulphuric acid it is all the better. I applied it in that way very liberally, and the result was that the next year I had one of the finest crops of Flemish Beauty I ever had in my life.

Prof. Panton.—You should add a little super-phosphate.

MILDEW AND OTHER FUNGI.

Q.—Is the Industry gooseberry free from mildew?

The Secretary.—With me it has been; with the President it has not.

Mr. Beall.—There is only one kind that is worse with me.

Q.—Please inform us what causes mildew on grapes and what will cure the disease also what is the cause of the grape rot and what is the preventive?

The Secretary.—The mildew referred to and which is most common in Ontario is a fungus—really a plant. I cannot explain its causes except to say that it is propagated as other plants are, by very minute spores, which can only be seen with the help of a microscope. As to the cause of the grape rot, it is also similar, a fungus. I believe that copper sulphate is one of the best preventives for this, or the Bordeaux mixture, applied with a whisk broom in the absence of a proper spraying apparatus.

Q.—Is the statement made that mildew only attacks plants already affected by disease?

Prof. Panton.—I do not think the statement is made that they attack no other, but there is a tendency to attack that type more than any other class, just the same as a weakly person is more subject to disease such as typhoid fever than a person who is perfectly healthy. That disease is caused by germs, as many diseases of a more or less epidemic nature are now admitted to be. So with fungi, weakness in the vigor of the plant renders it peculiarly liable to attack. I have no doubt it may attack strong plants from time to time, but the tendency is to attack those weakened by disease. All these fungous diseases [illegible] gain entry into the plant structure in some way. If the plant is healthy and vigorous it may often grow no further, but if it is weakly it passes right on to the [illegible] and begins to grow. There would therefore be a greater tendency in mildew to attack weakly plants than more vigorous ones.

Q.—Is the statement true of fungi that they are mostly [illegible] in [illegible]?

Prof. Panton.—I have never noticed that statement so much as this, that fungi live on the [illegible] substances. The parasites live on food already prepared. Fungi cannot take in the carbonic acid of the atmosphere and give off the corresponding oxygen, that is the function of the green colouring matter, or chlorophyll, [illegible] of it, [illegible], and [illegible]. They are parasitic and must be put on the place where the food is; consequently they are always found in those situations. But I do not think the question is clearly put. All organic matter is more or less nitrogenous, not excepting sugar and starch. If the question was, "Do they live on nitrogenous substances?" I would answer that they invariably do, as far as my knowledge goes.

Q.—Is the practice of manuring with nitrogenous substances good?

Prof. Panton.—You mean so as to avoid this? Well, I think there might be some specific times when it would not probably be well. It has been ascertained that fields of wheat, where nitrogenous manures have been applied in excess, are more likely to be affected by rust. Why? Because they have brought out too luxuriant a growth, and consequently the cells are more or less in an abnormal condition, which renders them liable to the rust. Now, that is the case with rust. I am not just prepared to say it is the case with other forms, but where there is too luxuriant a growth I think a plant is placed in a position in which it is liable to attacks of parasites, and in that case a person requires to know the nature of the soil. If the soil is already in good heart and likely to bring about a fair condition of plant growth, I do not think it wise to overdose it with nitrogenous manure. I should say too much barnyard manure would not do if the land was in fine condition.

VALUE OF COAL ASHES AS A FERTILISER.

Q.—Has soft coal ashes any virtue, such as oxide of iron?

Prof. Panton.—I am inclined to say not very much. You will be likely to have enough oxide of iron in your soil. I cannot say what the composition of soft coal ashes is, but as far as hard coal ashes are concerned there is nothing there; all they can do is to open up the soil, and I would think pretty much the same in the case of soft coal. There may be some sulphide of iron, and that may supply some iron, but I do not think there is much in it.

HOW TO BEST PRUNE A COMMERCIAL VINEYARD IN ONTARIO.

The President.—We will now take up the subject of grape pruning, on which Mr A. McNeill, Science Master of the Windsor High School, who is also an extensive vineyardist, will now address us.

Mr. McNeill.—I expect that my remarks will have the effect of eliciting considerable criticism, and I hope to profit by it, as pruning the grape vine is a very serious question with me. I have invested some little cash in the enterprise, and it has now reached such proportions that it is a case of swim or die. I have been led to study the nature of the grape, and to attempt to apply the principles learned to the pruning of it, and I have selected a number of points in grape growth that I think we can apply directly in the pruning. First, we notice that the growth tends to divide itself into many small branches. Allow a grape vine to grow unrestrained, and you will have a number of fine, small branches in the first, second and third year. These branches will not produce fruit for a number of years, and then only very small fruit. Secondly, it has a strong tendency to develop the higher buds; in the natural course of things these higher buds would develop and the lower buds would go undeveloped, although now there is comparatively little difference in their relative strength. Thirdly, other things being equal, the buds are developed neither at the base of the cane nor at the top of it, but mid-way—I am speaking now principally of the Concord. Fourthly, that a sharp bend in the cane has a tendency to develop the bud just above it. Fifthly, the construction of the terminal bud while in the green state has a tendency to hasten the maturity and development of the tissue and buds below it. The effect, however, varies with the distance from the terminal bud. That is to say, if I take this while in the green state there will be a tendency to develop the bud next to it, and a certain tendency to develop the next, with the effect of lessening as we get further from the bend. Sixthly, with a strong growth in one cane rests the growth and developments of the other canes. Now, I have selected out of a number of principles these six, and propose founding whatever system I may present you upon those six principles. (From this point onward

Mr. McNeill's address was so profusely interspersed by illustrations on a trellis on the platform as to render it impossible for the reporter from his notes to give a transcript which could be understood by a reader).

Mr. Read.—The heaviest crop of grapes I ever saw was upon a lot of Niagara vines in the County of Kent, Michigan, and the man who had them pinched off the summer new growth at the second bud, or thereabouts, above the fruit, immediately upon its setting. He practised that throughout his whole vineyard, and the fruit developed largely, and the leaves grew to twice the size of those upon the vine left to grow free. It seems to me that with the Concord it would be equally good.

Mr. McNeill.—It is a question of cost.

Mr. Read.—This gentleman has probably got back all the cost in the increased crop of grapes.

BEST MODE OF MARKETING GRAPES.

The President.—Mr. M. Pettit, of Winona, will take up this subject.

Mr. Pettit.—The best mode of marketing grapes is a rather difficult question to deal with, when considered from the fruit-grower's standpoint, as much depends upon the distance from the market, the requirements of the market, and so on, which must be studied by the growers themselves. Samuel Miller, writing in *Popular Gardening*, says: "The man who shall devise a plan whereby a man shall get what he earns by growing fruit will deserve a monument." I am not a candidate for that monument, but there is a great deal in the remark worthy of consideration by the man who grows fruit for profit. As most of us know, carrying companies and commission men take about one-half the receipts, while the grower has to almost beg for the other half. In none of the products of our soil is the difference between what is paid by the consumer and the amount received by the producer so great as in the case of fruit. This may be partially accounted for by the perishable nature of fruit, and also the channels of trade through which it flows. Care in picking is of great importance with grapes. Pickers who are too careless and lazy to lay grapes in a basket, but drop them in like potatoes, should not be allowed in a vineyard. As a rule women and girls make the best pickers; they handle more carefully, and display more taste in making them look neat. You must please the eye of the buyers, who judge by appearances, and keep your packages neat and clean. For the commission market use the best baskets, and let the color of the leno correspond to that of the fruit. In shipping for dessert purposes, let nothing go in the basket but what you would eat yourself, or put on your own table for your friends. Shipping green grapes has cost the grape growers of Ontario thousands of dollars, and has done more to glut the markets than any other cause. Growers, in haste to make money, have allowed their vines to overload. This has caused the fruit to be poor in flavor and late in ripening. Then to secure the early high prices they are picked as soon as fairly colored, which has done more to disgust people with using grapes than all other causes. I venture to say that one-half of the grapes grown in Ontario are picked and marketed before they arrive at the state of perfection. Another cause of overstocked markets is changing from one market to another to try for high prices. Montreal and Toronto are our two largest distributing centres, and when Montreal reports high prices and good demand, shippers send to Montreal. The consequence is that the market there is overstocked, and Toronto being neglected the tide turns there and prices go up and the same thing it repeated. If every grower would ship to his nearest and best market regularly certain quantities every day, they would would work off at higher prices and give better satisfaction to the consumers, who would receive daily good fresh fruit, and there would be better satisfaction throughout. Another mode of marketing grapes, not always profitable, is consigning them to commission firms or merchants who start business with the spring birds, who distribute large quantities of shipping tags throughout the fruit growing sections and quote better prices than the old established firms.

Q.—What sized baskets are usually used?

Mr. Pettit.—Ten and twenty pound baskets are used in our locality for the bulk of our grapes; twenty pounds is a sixteen quart basket. It is too large, and I think if that basket were entirely done away with it would be much better. A basket such as peaches and plums are shipped in, and which holds sixteen pounds, is fully large enough. The cheaper grapes are usually shipped in the larger baskets.

Q.—Don't you get better returns from small packages than large ones, when they are nicely put up?

Mr. PETTIT.—A few years ago, when the smaller baskets came into use, I think we did as a rule, but there is very little difference now.

Q.—For early grapes or choice varieties, would not the small packages yield the best returns?

Mr. PETTIT.—Yes, I think they would.

Q.—What varieties do you find bring the best returns, in shipping?

Mr. PETTIT.—The Worden, Concord and Rogers No. 4 are what I would plant in our locality for black; and for red, Delaware, Lindley, Brighton, Agawam, and Catawba in some sections. For white, Niagara stands the season pretty well, and is such an enormous yielder that it is far more profitable than any other white grape.

Q.—How do you find Salem in your section?

Mr. PETTIT.—It is more liable to mildew than most of the red Rogers, besides, if we get a shower when ripe, they burst badly; but for winter use I do not think we have a grape in Ontario to beat it.

Q.—Have you tried Amber Queen?

Mr. PETTIT.—Yes, but not to any extent.

PURE GRAPE WINE FOR HOME USE.

The President announced that Mr. E. Girardot, secretary of the Vine Growers' Association of Sandwich, would answer the question, "What is the simplest way to make a small quantity of pure grape wine for home use?"

Mr. GIRARDOT.—I believe I have undertaken quite a task in answering this question, for it takes nearly as much time and knowledge to make a small quantity as to make a large quantity. I will explain, however, just as I would to some of my neighbors if they asked me, First, the person making it should know a little of the nature of the grape. Now the grape itself consists of the skin, which holds the coloring matter, and part of the tannin of the grape; the juicy or watery part, which contains the sugary part of the grape; and the pulpy part, the fleshy matter, which contains tartaric acid; and the fourth part or element is the seed, which does not go into the making of wine. It contains a kind of volatile oil which you may call fusil oil, which would be a nuisance in wine if it were crushed when the grapes are crushed to make wine. In some parts of the country here the wine makers prefer to take the stems away from the grapes. This, in my opinion, is not right, because the stem of the grape contains a great amount of tannin, which is the preservative element in wine, and has the effect of making it keep for years, which it would not otherwise do. Of course in order to make a small quantity of wine one should know what amount of grapes to buy. Well, it is generally recognized that from eighteen to twenty pounds of grapes is sufficient to make one gallon of wine. The next thing is a vessel to ferment that wine in, and for this I would recommend a whiskey barrel. Take out the head, and in the bottom put a bundle of straw, and over that straw put a brick well cleaned, and then make a hole and put in a faucet. Next comes the pressing of the grapes. You may take a small vessel and in it put a certain quantity of grapes and crush them enough to break the berry, and then put them in the barrel. Do not fill the barrel completely, because the carbonic acid gas makes the wine rise, and if it is too full it will overflow and you will lose the wine. Generally the vessel should not be filled more than two-thirds; one-third should be left for fermentation. Now, there is a great question in making wine that is fit to drink. I believe our grapes here are grown in as great perfection as in any part of Ontario, the climate being very favorable to the maturing of the grape. Generally the juice of our grape contains from 20 to 22 per cent. of saccharine matter; but this has been an exceptional year, and they have contained 25 per cent., which would make a wine very rich in spirit. It is a recognised principle in chemistry that the saccharine part of the grape is converted by fermentation so that twenty parts of sugar would give 12 per cent. of alcohol. We must allow something for the organic matters in wine which do not ferment, and it also loses by evaporation—we cannot get all the alcohol from a given amount of sugar. Generally we can make a natural wine here, if we do not add any sugar, containing not more than 10 per cent., which we find is not quite enough to fit it for shipping purposes. Such a wine would keep very well in a cellar, if not moved, but if it is to be shipped to any distance it will get turbid and is apt to turn sour, and the only corrective for that is to add sugar or spirit to it. It is not good to add spirits, because in this country we cannot obtain wine spirits. The wine spirit is what we call amylic alcohol, and that we cannot obtain here. We can buy grain spirits, but these do not assimilate with wine spirits, and for that reason any wine in which grain spirits have been put cannot be digested very well; the least quantity will inebriate, instead of cheering as wine ought. Therefore we use the sugar, which by fermentation is converted into alcohol, and by a chemical process converts itself into grape sugar, and of course results in the wine alcohol. Now, the question is, What quantity of sugar shall we put in to obtain a given quantity of alcohol? Well, experiment has taught us that one-quarter pound of sugar added to one gallon of mash will give one degree of alcohol. The sugar cannot be added directly, because we would lose a great deal that would get into the skin and the stems, and therefore we have to dissolve it in water. This raises the question of how much water? If we use too much we shall weaken our wine, and therefore we only put just enough to dissolve it. We have found by experiment that one gallon of water to twelve and a half pounds of sugar is the quantity in order to have a wine having the same virtue and the same component parts as the natural grape contains by itself. This water has also a beneficial effect on the wine. Our grapes contain an excess of tartaric acid, although they do not contain more sugar than the grapes in the same latitude in France or Germany, and this excess is corrected by adding water and makes the wine more palatable. The next operation is the fermentation, and the temperature that we should maintain or place the barrel in. It is a wise plan when we put the solution of sugar in it to heat that small quantity of water, so that when we add it to the wine it will not arrest the fermentation which may have already begun. The object, on the contrary, is to hasten fermentation; the quicker the fermentation the better the wine. Long and slow fermentation only produces turbid wine, which is never palatable, whereas quick fermentation produces good wine, which is always clear. The temperature I should recommend in which to ferment wine is about 70°. It is very essential after fermentation has commenced to keep the temperature up. If you should put it in a place where cold air strikes, it will stop the fermentation, and that is injurious to the wine. It is a wise plan to cover the barrel or vessel in which the wine is made, because if that precaution is not taken it is covered with a kind of fungus which may afterwards cause the wine to turn sour, and therefore the wine must be watched from the beginning. Now as to the duration of the fermentation. This should generally last about eight days in our latitude. We know that the wine is fermented when we discover by the taste that it is not sweet any more. When putting the wine in the vessel to place in the cellar you must not bung it right away, because there is a slow fermentation going on for three months afterwards, and if the barrel is tightly bunged it may burst and you would lose the wine. Wine is generally made here in the month of October, and about December we look at it to see how it is getting along. If it is clear you may draw it into another barrel. You must always use clean barrels. Some people use spirit or beer barrels, and I may tell you that there is no liquid so subject to being affected and taking on a taste from the vessel in which it is put as wine. One day a man ordered a gallon of wine from us, and in his jug there was a musty cork. I filled his jug from a barrel where the wine was perfectly good and palatable, but before he got home the wine in the jug was in such a condition as not to be fit to drink, from the effect of the musty cork. Therefore either a musty barrel, or one that has been in the shed a long time, cannot be used; it is better to buy new barrels. You can never clean a barrel that has a bad taste well enough to make it fit to contain wine. Barrels that have contained whiskey, port wine or native wine are the best; barrels that have contained gin or ginger wine are of no use for wine. I think that is all I have to tell you, and, if you will follow the directions I have given closely, you will be successful.

PLUM CULTURE.

The PRESIDENT.—We have two questions here regarding plum culture, which according to the programme will be answered by our friend, Mr. S. D. Willard, of Geneva, N. Y.

Mr. WILLARD.—The first question of the two on the programme which I have been asked to answer is, What are the six most profitable varieties of plums for Southern Ontario? I may say that I don't think I am the proper person to reply to that question, as I am not a southern Ontario man, but a New Yorker; and I think there are those in this room much better able to answer it. I will, however, answer it from my own standpoint.

The SECRETARY.—I think the climate is very similar.

Mr. WILLARD.—The question of plum culture has lately been attracting a great deal of attention. My attention was first drawn to it twenty years ago, when visiting the Hudson river country, which at that time was really producing more plums than all the rest of the United States put together, and those who were raising them were getting rich. The fruit was exceedingly large, and they had splendid facilities in getting it on boats for the New York market, but their system of culture was wrong. They robbed the land; they sold their hay and straw and put nothing back on the land, and the result was, before they knew it, that they could no longer raise fruit with profit; and the plum business of the Hudson river is now a thing of the past. But seeing their work is what led me to take it up, and during the last twenty years I have done something in the way of raising plums. The plum has multiplied very rapidly: new varieties have been springing up here and there to be tested and tried, and it is a very wide field in which to work. The list I am about to give does not include some I could raise, because I am not sure they would suit you here. Foremost, as the earliest ripening plum, I would put the Bradshaw, which when young is a little tender, but when aged is one of the most hardy and productive market plums we have. I have trees of that variety from which I have netted as high as $12 or $14 in a single season, and that is good enough for me. Following the Bradshaw is the Lombard, which is among plums what the Concord is among grapes or the Baldwin among apples. It is a plum which can be raised with less trouble than any other variety, always gives good crops and always has a market value, for it is known everywhere. Then we have another plum called the Gueii, which originated in Lansingburg, N. Y. It is a very hardy and profitable market variety; it takes on a most beautiful blooom, and if only well known will sell well. I have found it one of the most profitable of plums, and it is very productive. In time of ripening it follows the Lombard.

President LYON.—I think it is said to be curculio-proof, do you stand by that?

Mr. WILLARD.—No; I do not believe that of any plum. Then we have what is known as the Hudson River Purple Egg. That also had its origin on the Hudson river, and was introduced to me by a fruit man who asked me to test it. You will not find anything about it in Mr. Downing's work, for when I sent it to Mr. Downing he said it was a plum he did not recognise. But it is one of the best for market purposes. It is hardy and productive, and sells well on the market. Then we have the plum known as Peter's Yellow Gage, introduced by Mr. Barry of Rochester. All things considered, it is in my opinion the best of all the light-colored class of plums, and yet it is scarcely known; you will not find it in the catalogue of Ellwanger & Barry. It is not one of the best growers; nurserymen cannot make money out of it as rapidly as out of some others, but all things considered it is the best light plum grown, being extremely hardy and producing a crop of the finest quality every year. Its disadvantage as against La Reine Claude, which is the standard light colored plum, is that it comes in earlier. If it ripened as late as La Reine Claude I would say it was the best of the light colored plums to plant for market, but it comes in earlier. The advantage of La Reine Claude is that it comes in later. I obtained my stock eighteen years ago, and during last season we have top-budded 150 trees to continue it. Then for the sixth there is Coe's Golden Drop, which ought to be planted. We have had experience sometimes in winter killing, and in picking these varieties I have endeavored to select those which hold their foliage well, because that is a very important point. The Imperial Gage we have dropped, because the tree is tender. Of the light colored ones I do not know one that is more tender than the Imperial Gage, and it is not the equal of La Reine Claude in productiveness. I have omitted La Reine Claude because I do not know whether it would be considered hardy for your section, and yet it is the "king bee" of all the plums. I have had trees that yielded as high as $20 in a season.

The SECRETARY.—It is perfectly hardy in western Ontario.

Mr. WILLARD.—Yes; but I desire to say that the plum is a capricious fruit. It may be entirely hardy here and not with us, and vice versa. I think that is the experience of anyone who has grown plums largely.

Mr. DEMPSEY.—La Reine Claude is perfectly hardy in part of our county (Hastings) and tender in other parts, but there is nothing better in the form of a plum for canning. I cannot grow it at all, while a man who lives only twenty miles from me succeeds every time.

A MEMBER.—What about the McLaughlin?

Mr. WILLARD.—It originated in the State of Maine and is of very fine quality, but not a profitable market plum. It is almost of the highest quality to eat.

The PRESIDENT.—What have you to say of the Niagara plum?

Mr. WILLARD.—Well, if you plant good Bradshaws I am sure you will get a good list of Niagaras. Shipper's Pride is a very good plum a little north of us in the State of New York. It is a very fair plum, but not what we were led to believe. The Jefferson is of the highest quality, but not productive enough for market, being in this respect the same as the Washington. Quackenboss is a very desirable plum, but we find it has a little inclination to shyness in bearing. There are places where it succeeds well; I have seen it very fine on the Hudson river, but there are others which we think more profitable. The Gueii is much more profitable to raise than the Quackenboss.

A MEMBER.—Do you know anything about Glass' Seedling?

Mr. WILLARD.—Only as I have tested it myself. Some of them were sent to me by this Association a good many years ago, and we tested them in a small way. I thought it was so near akin to the Quackenboss that it was not worth while propagating it. Pond's Seedling is a fine plum, but it makes wood slowly, and is not productive enough of dollars and cents. The Victoria is a very fine plum some seasons; then, again, it is liable to over produce, and the fruit is small and fails to ripen well. The General Hand is a fine plum in appearance, but does not produce enough. The Peach Plum is hardy; one of the most hardy we have. There are six other varieties I would be very glad to mention in connection with the six I have already named as my choice, which I think are valuable. The Prince of Wales is a most beautiful plum, of very fine color and very productive and hardy. It is comparatively new here, though I heard of it years ago in England. Then there is the Stanton, which originated in Albany county, N. Y. If I were to name only one plum for canning I don't know but it would be this one; if it were two years hence I could tell better. We have now over a thousand trees that will be in bearing next year. It is one of the finest to eat, and we have kept the plums for weeks in our cellar sent up when ripe from Albany county. I think anyone making a test would do well to plant it. Then there is the Field, which ripens a little ahead of the Niagara, and is like it in size and appearance, except that it is a little darker in color. It is a very desirable new sort, and had its origin in Scoharie county, N. Y. Then we have the Grand Duke, one of the latest introductions from England, originated by Mr. Rivers, which promises to be the best late plum of dark color that I know of for market. We had the fruit this year for the first time for market, and it brought a dollar a basket in eight pound baskets. Mr. Rivers brought out three plums, the Grand Duke, the Archduke and the Monarch, which in my opinion are going to make their mark in this country. Anyone who saw the exhibition of fruit at Buffalo this fall might have seen the Monarch. It is one of the largest of plums, and bids fair to be very hardy; the tree holds its foliage very well and is very productive. Then there is one of the Japan plums called the Botan.

President Lyon.—Are not there several varieties of that name?

Mr. Willard.—Yes, there are. That is a sort of general term for a number of these plums sent out from Japan, but having received this one under the name of Botan we raised it as such; we have another under the head of Botan which is a little different. This summer I obtained two others called the Sweet Botan and Burbank's Japan. I had enough to market this year of Ogan, but I saw they were not going to take, and that was sufficient for me.

A Member.—What do you think of Basset's American?

Mr. Willard.—I don't thing it is worth enough powder to blow it over the fence.

A Member.—What about Munro's Seedling?

Mr. Willard.—It is tender with me; we never grew a plum so tender in the nursery row as the Munro.

A Member.—Have you planted Prunus Simoni?

Mr. Willard.—Yes. It may be hardy and sufficiently productive, and will be sold at fruit stands even if it is not of the first-quality. They want it in the cities, though it is not strictly first-class.

THREE BEST PLUMS FOR HOME USE.

Mr. Willard.—I see there is another question: "What are the three best plums for home use, early, medium and late? Quality, productiveness and hardiness of tree tree alone to be considered; soil, light sand?" I think I should take the Bradshaw for the first, then Peter's Yellow Gage and the Stanton Seedling as my choice.

A Member.—Does not the Lombard do well on light soil?

Mr. Willard.—Yes, I have seen it do remarkably well.

A Member.—In our neighborhood they have adopted what they call the French stock, which does not sucker as much as the standard stock.

Mr. Willard.—We use French sometimes because we cannot get any other, but if I were selecting an orchard I would prefer, if possible, to have them worked on the horse plum stock of western New York. But they will all sucker bad enough if you cut the roots; you can plow them to death a good deal easier than kill them any other way. I would advise people who have plums to do their work with cultivators.

Mr. Dempsey.—Did you ever try any of Rivers Damsons?

Mr. Willard.—Yes, I have the whole list of them now; they are succeeding first rate.

A Member.—How far apart do you plant them?

Mr. Willard.—Our plan originally was 16 feet each way, but now we get our rows 16 feet apart and ten feet in the row; you can handle them better, but it wants high culture. I would not advise anyone to do it unless he has the manure.

A Member.—Do you spray your trees for curculio?

Mr. Willard.—As I remarked to-day if it were not for curculio I would not raise plums. God put us here to fight something, and we might as well fight these pests as anything else. So far as spraying is concerned, if I were to spray I would use Paris green. We experimented this year with London purple, to our sorrow, for it cost us about $500 to learn that London purple was better somewhere else than on plum trees, or perhaps any other trees. It is soluble, and no matter how careful you may be you may touch some of the very sensitive plum foliage. We have used Paris green, but I don't want to hold the nozzle all day myself, and I cannot trust men to do it; they fool away their time, and put on so much that they injure the foliage of the trees.

SALOME APPLE AND RUSSIAN APRICOT.

Q.—I would like to know whether the Salome apple is in any way better worth planting than the Baldwin, and also if the Russian apricot is worth planting.

President Lyon.—It does not show any fine qualities beyond being hardy. It is hardy enough for central or northern Illinois, but beyond that it has been found to fail. Its quality is not good and is not particularly attractive. It is claimed to be a good producer, and might do very well for a market apple, but there are so many more desirable apples that I question whether it is worth planting at all.

Mr. Willard.—I have not the greatest confidence in the Russian apricot although we grow them, but we have to do so in our business; we have to grow what people want and demand. I have very great doubts of its value, and would not recommend it.

SEEDLING FRUITS.

Q.—Should not the Association appoint one competent man as an expert, to examine and report upon all new seedlings fruits in the Province that may be sent to him?

Mr. Beall.—I think it would be an excellent idea.

Mr. Bucke.—Anyone who heard the address of Prof. Saunders of last night will remember that he said he would be very glad to receive at the Experimental Farm any new fruits or trees, and I think he is a very competent person.

President Lyon.—The trouble with us has been that there are a great many people who will not take the trouble to inform themselves of what is being done, and are always ready and waiting to be imposed on by travelling tree pedlars who will tell them anything.

Mr. Dempsey.—I fall in with the idea, and I think no better man than our secretary could be selected, but I think he would like the assistance of Mr. Saunders and some others in some instances. I move that Mr. Woolverton be appointed as one of the committee to receive fruits as suggested.

The President.—Mr. Woolverton has been acting in that capacity, and you have received some of his reports through the *Horticulturist*, and if only one man is appointed I think he is the proper man. It would be well enough, as Mr. Dempsey says, that he should have one or two others associated with him with whom he might confer in special cases.

Mr. Dempsey.—I move in addition that Prof. Saunders, the ex-President, Mr. Allan and the President, Mr. Smith be appointed on the committee. Carried.

RAILWAY FREIGHTS.

The question was asked, "Is it wise to interview the railway companies regarding a special fruit train service, on the ground that the express companies are no longer competent to carry the ever increasing shipments of fruit in a proper manner?

Mr. T. H. Race said in reply that last summer he had got from the secretary of the Association three baskets of choice peaches, and that when they had arrived they had all been broken into. On complaining to the company, it was stated that this was no unusual occurrence. He then threatened the company with prosecution, and also to complain through the Fruit Growers' Association to the Legislature, asking for legislation to protect the public from such pilfering. The agent sent the complaint to headquarters At the same time Mr. Race enquired whether others in the town had similar complaints to make, and found that it was a common occurrence to have fruit packages pilfered on the train. In about two weeks a reply from headquarters came, giving the agent written authority to settle Mr. Race's claim and hush up the matter; but this he was unwilling to do until there was some guarantee of safer transportation.

The following letter, from the Grand Trunk Railway Company, was handed in and read by the Secretary:

> As regards cars being specially fitted with shelves for holding the baskets to prevent the fruit being bruised by the baskets when piled on top of each other. This has been done to some extent by the G. T. R. Co., but it takes so long for the cars to return,—say from Montreal—that practically it is impossible to provide enough of such cars, the season being so short, and they cannot be used for other freight on the return journey, it must be apparent the cost to the Railway Co. would be too great, excepting in the case of short distances, such as between the Niagara district and Toronto where the cars can return daily and therefore a few of them can do a large amount of work. The circumstances here are very different, the distances being so great. However this difficulty of damage by bruising has been solved to a great extent by the new style of basket manufactured in Walkerville, as several tiers can be piled on top of each other without injury to the fruit. On behalf of the G. T. R. Co. I may say that the importance of rapid and cheap transit is fully recognised.
>
> THOS. DOW.

The following letter also, from the Grand Trunk Railway Company, was handed in read by the secretary:

> In regard to shipping facilities for grapes and small fruits generally so far as the Grand Trunk Railway is concerned: The possibilities of this district for the cultivation of fruits generally have been recognised, and for several years efforts have been made to encourage those engaged in the forwarding of this traffic viz. by allowing cars to go direct to their destination, even when loaded with but a small quantity of fruit, rather than load the same car for several stations. There has been no hesitation in forwarding three tons direct at any time, but even as low as 1,500 ℔ have been sent. As a rule there is no delay in reaching the larger places in good time, as there is always other freight that can be used to fill up a car. But the difficulty arises with small lots, more especially when for places off the main line. Such consignements are apt to be delayed more or less at junction points, but three days should be the maximum time in transit in any case. We have been able to give quick despatch to Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and London shipments, cars going direct, and those interested may rest assured that no effort will be spared to co-operate with shippers in reaching the markets as speedily as possible.

HEDGES FOR SOUTHERN ONTARIO.

The PRESIDENT.—Mr. McNeill will now address us on the subject, "What kind of hedges are best suited for Southern Ontario."

Mr. MCNEILL —Hedges are of particular interest to fruit men; as you are well aware they serve the purpose of a wind-break and a protection from the inroads of animals and as an ornament. I think these three purposes are served by hedges. I was converted to hedges by a short visit to England, and I think Canada will never be really beautiful until it has its hedgerows. As a matter of protection against animals I am not altogether so sure that they are a success. I am afraid that in the case of cows the unsightly wire fence is ahead of it, and I do not see how it is possible to grow a hedge for less than a wire fence can be constructed for. In the case of the wire fence you have the protection at once, while in the case of the hedge you must wait a number of years. So merely for protection I do not think the hedge is a live question for many years to come. There is another aspect, however, of particular interest to fruit growers—the wind-break; it is conceded that the wind-break is of material advantage to the fruit grower, and it is from that and the æsthetic standpoint that it must stand or fall with them, for on the score of cost it cannot compete with the wire fence. Twenty-five years ago I helped my father to plant a white willow hedge. We took long pieces of willow limbs and dug a narrow trench and put our willow sticks down five or six inches apart, and had no trouble whatever in getting them to grow. My father left that neighborhood a year or two afterwards, but I saw that hedge about five years ago, and it was a perfect solid wall of vegetation, through which a mouse could hardly crawl. But I think it was costly as far as the occupation of ground was concerned, and white willow must pass out of consideration altogether. My father and I experimented with the common thorn.

The special thorn I am speaking of is called the Cockspur thorn, which is more easily described to the ordinary individual as a species having a perfectly smooth leaf and being thickly set with thorns. After several failures in our experiments with this we got both the method of growth and the plant that answered the purpose as a hedge plant. Our error in growing it was in allowing it to grow too high before cutting it off, and as a consequence in one or two years there were bare spaces below, but after we had some experience we found that we must get a strong bottom growth after which there is no difficulty in getting a perfectly impenetrable hedge, and a hedge that will last for ever. The advantages of this thorn are these: First, it is a perfectly hardy plant; you cannot kill it by any ordinary method. It will stand dry weather, cold weather, or wet land to any degree found in land fit for cultivation; it will stand browsing which only improves it, and, in every way, it makes a splendid hedge. Its growth, however, is too slow to satisfy most people, and it has one other fatal defect I am afraid. So far we have always been able to get our supply of the plant from a river bottom flat, but if the plant is ever to become a hedge plant it must be propagated in some other way, and I do not know how it can be cheaply propagated. I was informed by Prof. Saunders that the seeds are exceedingly slow of germination, and if that is the case it is a serious defect, but I think it is worth while to experiment with root cuttings, from which some of the same family are very readily developed. Our experience is simply that we take these plants from a river bottom and plant them out, and in about four years they make a hedge that will turn anything and that gives little or no trouble in the way of trimming or pruning. The hedge in question is so close that nothing can make its way through it, but mice or small birds. The birds make their nests in it, and it is a most excellent protection for them, and if for nothing else I think hedges should be grown for the protection of the birds which are such friends of the fruit grower.

FRUIT AS FOOD.

At the evening session a paper was read by Mr. L. Woolverton, Secretary of the Association, on this subject, as follows:

One of the best ways of increasing the selling price of our fruits is to educate the public into a freer use of them. Fruits are too often looked upon as mere luxuries, agreeable to the taste but useless when nourishing food is required. We find the citizens buying meat and potatoes regularly, but the fruits are only purchased occasionally as a special treat. When the family go from the city to the country in summer, the mother is in constant anxiety about the amount of fruit her children consume, and is surprised when the dreadful results anticipated do not follow. This craving which children have for ripe fruit is one proof of my first point, viz.: (1) The free use of ripe fruits at our meals tends to health and longevity. No doubt there are many persons present who can verify this position from actual experience. I have heard men say that in the autumn, when harvesting grapes and eating freely of the fruit, they have noticed an increase of weight of from five to fifteen pounds. So well acknowleged has the healthfulness of the grape been that, in France and Germany, patients are treated with what is called the "grape cure" for many diseases due to overfeeding. A French physician says that nothing does more to rid him of his patients than the daily use of fruits; and another says that since the apple has been more freely used in Paris, there has been a decrease of dyspepsia and of bilious affections. We all know with what avidity the fevered patient sucks the cooling juice of the ripe cherry. I have in a previous paper, referred to the healthfulness of the currant in dispelling headaches and reinvigorating the system.

Not only on the score of health, but also on that of economy, we can speak a word for the use of fruit. Meat is one of the most expensive articles of diet, and in summer time not the most wholesome. Indeed, some physicians trace autumnal diarrhea to the use of meat in the hot weather, giving rise to alkaloids which are purgative in their effects. The fruit often gets the blame for what is due after all to the meat. A grain and fruit diet, according to an eminent English physician, is in summer more healthful and less expensive than a meat diet.

Fruit contains the elements necessary for the nourishment of the body, as will be seen from the following table showing the composition of the strawberry, viz.:

Water	87	per cent.
Sugar	4	" "
Free acid	$1\frac{1}{4}$	" "
Nitrogen	$0\frac{1}{4}$	" "
Insoluble matter ($\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of which is ash)	7	" "

Who objects to being convinced of the healthfulness and economy of the strawberry in summer as contrasted with a meat diet? Prof. Faraday says of apples :

> Let every family in autumn lay in from two to ten or more barrels, and it will be to them the most economical investment in the whole range of culinary supplies. A raw mellow apple is digested in an hour and a half, while boiled cabbage requires five hours. The most healthful dessert that can be placed on the table is baked apple. If taken freely at breakfast with coarse bread and without meat or flesh of any kind, it has an admirable effect on the general system, often removing constipation, correcting acidities, and cooling off febrile conditions more effectually than the most approved medicines. If families could be induced to substitute the apple—sound, ripe and luscious—for the pies, cakes, candies and other sweetmeats with which children are too often stuffed, there would be a diminution of doctors' bills, sufficient in a single year to lay up a stock of this delicious fruit for a season's use.

The moral of all this is : Let every farmer plant a fruit garden with such a selection of varieties as will furnish him with a constant succession of fresh fruits for his family, and let every townsman make arrangements for a constant supply of fresh fruit from the fruit market.

The second point I want to emphasize is this : (2) Apples form one of the most valuable articles which can be given horses and cows in connection with their daily allowance of food. In point of nourishment alone they are equally valuable with carrots for horses and with turnips for cows, and more valuable than mangels pound for pound. On page 95 of the Report for 1887 will be found a table prepared by Prof. L. B. Arnold, in which he shows that ripe apples have a feeding value equal to one-third the value of hay, about 16 cents per 100 lbs, or 8 cents a bushel. I believe that this is far too low an estimate and in this I am supported by a Mr. E. H. Hutchinson, an American farmer, who says :

> For the general purpose horse of the farmer, I know from actual experience that apples are valuable food. I have had horses that were in very low condition, from worms, entirely freed from this trouble when running among apple trees, where they eat all they want. I believe that a horse not at hard work would do as well on four quarts of oats and a peck of apples as on a peck of oats per day. If this statement is true, it would give apples a feeding value of about 20 cents a bushel.

It will be observed that we have here a practical farmer giving apples about two and a half times the value which Prof. Arnold has allowed to them, viz.: 20 cents per bushel, or 40 cents per 100 lbs. Now if this can be proved it will open up a new way of disposing of a large portion of our apple crop, and increase the value of the farmer's orchard. If apples can be shown to be worth 20 cents a bushel as food for stock, surely we need not fear over-production or market gluts. And if weight of testimony is of any use, here is another from a writer in *Orchard and Garden.* He says :

> When some of my pear trees littered the ground with their ripe, mellow fruit, I fed them to my cows. A peck of pears, with two quarts of meal and bran for a noonday feed increased the milk and butter one-fourth, and when the apples were ripe and cheap in the market, the horses, cows, pigs and fowls had all they wanted.

Here are two quotations from the *Michigan Farmer.* Mr. Charles Dann says :

> I have fed apples for twenty years quite extensively. During the past three years I have been feeding twelve cows with them. As soon as the apples attain any size and drop from the trees, I have them picked up and thrown in the pasture. Some days the stock get as much as ten bushels and I can always see an increase of milk. The apples are of different varieties, but not very sour. Cut down all trees which produce apples that will not do to eat. I am feeding two bushels of Baldwins at one time to my cows and get an $8\frac{1}{2}$ quart can of milk extra from the fruit.

> I have been interested in discussing the value of apples for stock. I had last winter 600 bushels of apples and began by feeding them to my team, giving them at noon instead of grain, and with apparent gain to the horses. If the team was hard at work it probably would not answer. I had a pen of fatting hogs to which I had been feeding a bushel of apples for their noon feed. I had no means of making accurate tests, but think they did equally well. I also gave them to my cows, a peck at one feeding, with the result of increasing the yield both of milk and cream. I have also fed them all winter to pigs which I am keeping over. I am convinced that to feed apples to stock is as profitable and much more satisfactory than to sell them to be made into cider with the possibility if not the probability that its use will lead to the use of stronger intoxicants.—*E. A. Bradley.*

And to accumulate evidence here is a quotation from a writer in the New York *Tribune :*

> A few years ago one of our largest apple growers had a large lot of culls left over. He was offered 10 cents a bushel for them, delivered to an evaporating and cider-making concern five or six miles away. Instead of selling them at that price he bought hogs to eat them. I am at this time unable to recall the details of the experiment, but whatever other feed was given them was accurately weighed and measured, and the gross cost at market prices and all other expenses, except the labor of feeding the apples, were duly charged up against the hogs till they were killed and marketed. The result was found that the apples had netted him 32 cents a bushel. The only case of ill result was where a large herd of cows were turned into an orchard of several hundred trees and permitted to gorge themselves without restraint. Like any other food, apples should be fed with much discretion, beginning with small rations and increasing them gradually.

For several years I have myself been experimenting in this direction, and must say that I am more than satisfied with the results. Last winter I fed a team of horses about seventy-five bushels of cull apples which were unfit for shipping. They were fed with cut hay or cornstalks, and chop stuff made of peas and oats ; and a part of the time of corn and oats. The ration was made up about as follows : One bushel of cut hay or cornstalks, one peck apples and one quart chop stuff. This was given the team twice a day when idle, and three times a day when at work, with about 8 or 9 lb. of hay at night. The result is that the team came through the winter in a far better condition for work than ever before. There was no need of condition powders with that team. The old coat of hair was shed early in the spring, and the new one was remarkably sleek and smooth ; and everyone exclaimed on seeing them, "In what fine condition those horses are." I tried the same diet on a two year old heifer, giving her the same ration twice a day. That beast is now as fine a one as can be seen for miles around, fat and sleek and healthy. I have therefore given up growing turnips and carrots for stock, for I find in my waste apples food as valuable for their nutritious qualities as roots, and more valuable for their condimental qualities.

Having, then, such numerous ways of disposing of our fruit crops the encouragement becomes greater for growing them. We can evaporate or feed to stock all second grade apples and pears, and thus relieve our markets of a class of apples which glut them with rubbish, and anger the busy housewife. Thus also we shall be able to cull closer our fruit for shipping, and only put up for export the choicest grades, which will bring the very highest prices ; and secure for our Canadian apples the reputation which their excellence deserves of the very finest in the world.

Prof. J. H. Panton of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, then gave his lecture on "Fertilization of Plants," a most interesting and valuable address, illustrated by a chart of colored engravings. This has been published in the Report for 1888.

The evening was enlivened by some excellent music, contributed at intervals by the Detroit Medical College Glee Club, together with solos from Messrs. A. D. Bowlby and W. Paterson.

Resolutions of appreciation of the kind and courteous treatment by the town of Windsor, of thanks to the press, and to the Glee Club were most heartily passed by the Association.

The Mayor of Windsor, and others, replied in suitable terms, and the meeting was closed with "God save the Queen."

THE SUMMER MEETING.

The summer meeting was held in the Town Hall, Old Niagara, on Tuesday evening, July 8th and Wednesday, July 9th, 1890.

The President, A. M. Smith, Esq., called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, when an address of welcome was read by Mr. R. Courneen, President of the Niagara Fruit Growers' Association.

The President replied to the address in fitting terms, and declared the meeting open for discussion, suggesting that the Venerable Archdeacon McMurray, of Niagara, should address the audience.

INTRODUCTORY DISCUSSION.

Archdeacon **McMurray.**—I was very much delighted when I heard that the present meeting of the Fruit Grower's Association was to be held in this town, having long thought that one of its meetings ought to be held here. I have vary carefully followed the various meetings of the Association in different parts of the province by means of its publications, of which I am a constant reader, and which I think should be taken and read by every person at all interested in the growing of fruit or in horticulture. I am delighted that you should have met here, and anything I can do or say in furtherance of your objects I shall do most cheerfully. A most interesting paper was recently read before the society here by Mr. Billups, on the curculio, of which he exhibited numerous specimens. I should like to hear that paper repeated during the course of the present meeting. The curculio is an enemy we have to strive manfully against and I am afraid will attack our peaches as well as plums. I think we may learn something practical during this meeting regarding gooseberries. I have some fine gooseberries, but almost all mildew as the trees get older, and the only thing I can see to do is to keep plantations coming on. After a tree is six or seven years old it is almost certain to mildew.

GOOSEBERRY MILDEW AND APPLE SPOT.

The **Secretary.**— Regarding the gooseberry mildew to which the Ven. Archdeacon has referred, I may say that I have been studying very carefully the reports of the United States Experimental Stations, at which a series of careful experiments have been in progress connected with mildew and other fungoid diseases, and I believe that means will be found of stopping mildew without having recourse to cutting down the bushes or destroying them. Experiments are being made with copper solutions, which are found successful in combatting fungi, and one of them, which is being very successfully applied to apple spot, I hope may also prove useful for mildew, that is the ammoniacal carbonate of copper. It is prepared in this way : an ounce of copper carbonate precipitate is dissolved in a quart of ammonia and diluted with twenty-five gallons of water. I think we should keep careful track of these remedies and try them ourselves. I am this year trying this ammoniacal solution of carbonate of copper for apple spot and I think I observe some benefit from it already, although I did not begin so early in the season as I ought to have done. It should be applied before the buds open at all for apple scab, and also, of course very early for mildew, because these fungi live through the winter in some way and the action of these copper solutions is preventive rather than curative. The reason I did not apply it as early as would have been desirable was that our local druggist did not keep it in stock, it being an article not in demand at present and it was not until after a good deal of urging that he wrote to a wholesale druggist and succeeded in procuring it.

Mr. Bucke.—That is for the apple spot.

The Secretary.—Yes. Hypo-sulphite of soda has been recommended and has been used by some with success, but it is not nearly so effective as this carbonate of copper. The only difficulty with the carbonate of copper is that the ammonia renders it soluble, and we have to spray our trees with Paris green as well, which makes extra work. If some way could be devised of using the copper carbonate and Paris green together it would save labor, but unless the ammonia can be dispensed with it cannot be done, because it makes the Paris green too injurious to the foliage.

Mr. Craig.—At the Experimental Farm some work was tried in the same line with the Paris green and the carbonate of copper without ammonia to see if there was any beneficial effect, and with carbonate of copper alone and in suspension. I find that in water it will remain in suspension as well as Paris green, so it is possible it may be used without ammonia as a solvent. If, as the secretary has suggested, we can get a combined insecticide and fungicide it will be a very valuable acquisition. The carbonate of copper costs about sixty cents per pound in the precipitated form. Large trees will take from one to three gallons to do them fairly, that is of the mixture with Paris green.

Mr. Bucke.—That amount of the stuff would make a very large quantity of the mixture.

Mr. Craig.—Yes. We have used a different strength from that mentioned by Mr. Woolverton ; I have used it from one to three ounces and at the rate of twenty-two gallons. I do not think there is any doubt we will be able to get some results which can be followed up next year.

The Secretary.—As this is an interesting topic I do not think it out of place to follow it up. I would like to add that I have been applying it to the pear as well. This year the Flemish Beautys are horrible, covered with scabs and curling up in every shape on the side in which the scab has affected them and are certainly going to be utterly worthless. Of course it was too late with them ; I could not get it in time to apply early enough, but I really think I see some results from its application after the scab made its appearance. I have tried it on pear trees standing side by side, applying it to one and not touching the next and I think I can see a difference. I have not tried the sulphate of copper alone.

Mr. Craig.—I was very much surprised to find that applied in the proportions given at Washington it injured the leaves.

Archdeacon McMurray.—Would it not be well also to give us the proportions in which Paris green and other chemicals should be applied.

The Secretary.—The quantity of Paris green that it is safe to apply is about three ounces to fifty gallons of water. I think that is quite as strong as we dare use it, and about two ounces of the carbonate of copper to fifty gollons, mixed with the other. If you use the carbonate of copper without the ammonia, it, being a powder, can be used with the Paris green.

Mr. Beall.—You mean adding one powder to the other with the one quantity of water—fifty gallons ?

The Secretary.—Yes. The two of them in solution with water. Take a barrel that holds fifty gallons and put in three ounces of Paris green and two ounces of the copper. Even with that strength I have often found that I have injured the foliage, but that, I think, is because I stopped too long at a tree and sprayed it too heavily, for I think too much can be put on in that way.

Mr. A. C. Billups.—What effect has the Paris green upon the leaves ?

The Secretary.—They look as if burned, and then drop.

Mr. Billups.—Have you noticed that the carbonate of copper has any effect upon the curculio when used without the Paris green ?

The Secretary.—I do not know whether it would or not, not having experimented in that line.

A MEMBER.—Do you find any difference between the solution made with ammonia and the suspended solution?

The SECRETARY.—I have not experimented long enough to be able to say.

Mr. BEALL.—The rev. gentleman here, spoke of cutting up a large number of bushes; I hope he destroyed them.

Archdeacon McMURRAY.—I destroyed them.

Mr. MORRIS.—It is my opinion that mildew in gooseberries is caused by cold nights and warm days. This season we have been comparatively feee from cold nights, which, I think has had a good deal to do with it.

Mr. BEALL.—I may say we had cold nights and hot days similar to other years; there has been only a very slight difference in the maximum temperature of this and other years.

Mr. T. H. RACE (Mitchell).—My theory is, and I will always adhere to it, that nature's methods are more perfect than those of man, and if nature is not obstructed in her operations she generally attains perfection. I attribute my success in gooseberry culture to a free circulation of air, plenty of sunlight and the application of ashes to the soil. I have had no mildew for years, but you will not find another garden in the town in which I live in which there is not mildew. When I say ashes of course I mean hardwood ashes. I have about 200 bushes of Whitesmith, and I have Crown Bob and Industry, which are my leading varieties, and I defy any man to come into my place and find a single case of mildew. The Whitesmith I have seven years, the Industry four years and the Crown Bob two years. I apply ashes very heavily, which is the only fertiliser I give them. There is just one other thing on which I would like to ask an opinion. Five years ago I had a row of Whitesmith gooseberries, about 30 in a row. I wanted to manure them very heavily and I wheeled out fresh manure from the horse stables and dug it in very heavily about half the length of the row, and the remainder I manured very heavily from the cow stable. A few weeks afterward I noticed a rank, fungous growth on the ground manured from the horse stable and the bushes immediately above that mildewed, while there was no indication of mildew at all on that part manured from the cow stable.

Archdeacon McMURRAY.—What quantity of ashes do you apply?

Mr. RACE.—My Whitesmiths are planted five feet apart in a row, and I started with ashes by putting a pailful of ashes between every two bushes. That was a pretty heavy application but I saw good results from it, and every year after I applied about half that quantity.

Mr. MORDEN.—My theory is that the fresh horse manure injured the roots of the plants spoken of by Mr. Race and therefore the fungus could take effect the more readily upon them. Manure from a horse stable, applied in large quantities, will injure almost any tree or plant except corn, which will stand a good quantity. As an illustration of this, I put a hot-bed within ten feet of a large black cherry tree, at least ten inches in diameter and it was within twenty feet of a mountain ash and that hot-bed killed them both. I have wheeled out stable manure and laid it on an open space where some gooseberry bushes got broken down and I found that the bushes on each side were materially injured by nothing else than the heating of the manure.

Mr. RACE.—The condition that induces mildew is in the plant?

Mr. MORDEN.—Yes. I believe a healthy plant has a greater resisting power than a feeble one.

Archdeacon McMURRAY.—I thought the condition which induced mildew was a humid atmosphere.

Mr. MORDEN.—Yes; but what I mean is this, that a healthy plant has greater powers of resistance; it will not be attacked so quickly nor to the same extent as a sickly plant would be. A plant in which a rank and rapid growth is induced is not in a healthy state.

Mr. RACE.—I think the horse manure produces mildew by a condition in the atmosphere arising from gases of some kind.

Mr. MORRIS.—I think Mr. Morden is right, and that too much manure will induce an unhealthy growth; but ashes, on the other hand, while it produces a strong growth produces healthy wood. I have had a good deal of experience in the use of ashes and I think their use makes a strong, healthy bush, able to withstand the attacks of mildew. I know that a pear tree with ashes is not nearly so liable to blight as one with manure.

Mr. BUCKE.—I think if Mr. Race had applied the manure in a rotten state the result would have been different. I have never yet succeeded in killing gooseberries with old, rotten manure.

THE CURCULIO.

Archdeacon MCMURRAY.—Regarding the curculio, I was very anxious to know how long it would remain after the fruit falls from the tree, how long it would be before the young curculio makes its appearance. I asked the question and was told not more than four or five days. I had no idea it would come out so quickly as that; I thought a fortnight or three weeks.

Mr. BILLUPS.—In reference to the curculio leaving plums, I find that under various circumstances they leave at different times. I have noticed that in mild, warm, still days the plum does not generally fall until relieved. In that case the curculio leaves sooner than if the plum had been blown off by a storm, in which case it remains for some time. I would like to know if anyone who has studied the matter can tell definitely the average time the larva takes, after the plum has fallen, before it enters the ground.

The SECRETARY.—I do not think anyone present can answer that.

Mr. BILLUPS.—I think it is one of the few things Prof. Saunders has failed to mention. I think if farmers would only take the trouble to gather the fallen plums at intervals of two or three days and destroying them it would do much good not only with plums but with cherries. I have found in several instances this summer that over 90 per cent. of the cherries have been bitten by the curculio.

The SECRETARY.—I have been experimenting with hellebore in water and spraying cherry and plum trees, part of them with it and part with Paris green, and I am certain I had better results with the hellebore than with the Paris green, that is from one season's experience. The proportions were the same as we used for the currant worm. The cherry trees upon which I tried it are free from curculio, but unfortunately they are rotting badly.

Mr. BILLUPS.—The use of Paris green is very unsatisfactory indeed. I have never seen any experiments with hellebore, but I do not think it could well be less satisfactory than Paris green. The dose of Paris green people here use is a teaspoonful to five quart pails. I think that it is a very heavy dose, and though, in my experience it has not injured the foliage at all it is not at all satisfactory.

The SECRETARY.—I think one reason is that it is not used early enough.

Mr. BILLUPS.—I may say also that I think it is not applied late enough.

Archdeacon MCMURRAY.—Is there any way of reaching the curculio after it has fallen and reached the ground? Would not some alkali thrown around as far as the limbs extend be of some benefit?

Mr. BILLUPS.—I do not think it would have any effect; as so soon as the chrysalis has reached the open in the spring the curculio gives off a perfect insect, ready for work. I do not know that it eats very much; once the curculio comes from the chrysalis its only object in life is to lay its eggs and then it dies. I do not think that any alkaline poison around the ground would have any effect. Indeed I may say I do not know that Paris green itself actually kills the curculio; I think it possibly finds there something unpleasant on the plum and therefore leaves it. I believe that sprinkling with some kind of ashes or cinders would be almost as efficacious as Paris green. I think Paris green acts more as a mechanical barrier than as a poison. I mean that the curculio reaches the plum and finds it is covered with a rough substance and leaves it. I do not believe it eats the poison and suffers thereby, but I believe it merely leaves the tree.

The SECRETARY.—Do you not think it eats the leaves that are poisoned ?

Mr. BILLUPS. do not think so.

The SECRETARY.—It has been found by confining the curculio in a box that it will eat plum leaves.

Mr. BILLUPS.—I have found the curculio eating paper, sawdust and many other things too; they are very fond of destroying things.

A MEMBER.—What do you think they feed on ?

Mr. BILLUPS.—I think the curculio has very little need of feeding ; I think all the feeding is done in the larval state. They will live six or eight months without eating.

The MEMBER.—Well, I do not agree with that. Can you account for the numerous holes in the plum leaves ?

Mr. BILLUPS.—I think the insects are trying to find a place to lay their eggs.

Mr. PETTIT.—Have you noticed any difference in different grades of Paris green with regard to its dissolving in water ?

Mr. BILLUPS.—No ; I did not know that Paris green would dissolve at all ; I thought it was merely a suspended solution.

The SECRETARY.—You are correct in that, but perhaps the gentleman may mean that some grades are heavier than others.

A MEMBER.—With some the water will remain clear and with others the water is green. With some grades the particles are large and with others small.

Mr. BILLUPS.—That is because of some glutinous matter in the Paris green which sets together the grains, and that glutinous matter would not be dissolved by cold water, but I do not think that either hot or cold water will give a chemical solution of Paris green.

A MEMBER.—How do you account for potato bugs being poisoned ?

Mr. BILLUPS.—If you notice the leaf of the plum tree or potato you will notice a well defined mark of the Paris green. In a chemical solution it is combined with the water, in a suspensory solution the water evaporates. The only object of mixing Paris green with water is to secure its even distribution over a large area. If it is necessary to have a chemical solution the use of ammonia is requisite.

The PRESIDENT.—We have a gentleman here, Mr. Morden, who knows something of chemistry : perhaps he can tell us something about this matter.

Mr. MORDEN.—It is generally understood that Paris green is not soluble in water. This year I used Paris green for the currant worm for which I had previously applied hellebore. I dissolved the paris green in ammonia and applied it at the rate of a teaspoonful of Paris green to five gallons of water, just half the strength. I have been in the habit of applying it in the suspended state and I had good result. In the suspended solution it settles in drops on the surface of the leaf, and a considerable portion of the Paris green settles in that particular drop, just as in a pail of water, and it consequently cannot be as effective, because the insect may traverse a considerable portion of the leaf before it reaches that part. I am so much satisfied with the results that next year I am going to apply no hellebore at all, but the ammoniacal solution of Paris green.

Mr. CRAIG.—I fancy the reason you find greater effect from the ammoniacal solution is owing to the fact that more of the Paris green is brought into contact with the leaves than there would be in a suspended solution.

Mr. MORDEN.—Ammonia is one of the best tests of Paris green we have. Pure Paris green will dissolve without sediment, but there is no pure Paris green on the market. I would not object to a small quantity of sediment, but I do not think there should be over one-tenth.

MR. BUCKE.—How do you mix the two together?

MR. MORDEN.—I take a little Paris green and pour it in a flat vessel, moistening it with water before putting in the ammonia, because there is sometimes a little mucilaginous matter at the bottom and you can then get a better solution with the ammonia. The solution is a bluish green.

MR. BEALL.—I intended this spring to have used the ammoniacal solution spoken of for mildew on gooseberry bushes, with which I have been a good deal troubled and had I done so I should have no doubt said it succeeded admirably, because this year I have not had one particle of mildew in any variety; but I made only one very slight application of Paris green. The point I want to make is that we should not jump at conclusions too soon after making an experiment; it is something which requires a long experience and extended observation and the results should be ascertained very carefully and accurately.

THE APPLE SCAB.

The following paper on this subject was afterwards contributed by Mr. D. W. Beadle, of St. Catharines:

Much loss has been sustained by the injuries caused by this fungus to many of our most popular apples, notably to the Snow apple, Northern Spy, Early Harvest, and others. The late John Croil stated that the loss to him was so serious as to amount to thousands of dollars. In former volumes of the Canadian Horticulturist attention was drawn to some experiments made with hypo-sulphite of soda which gave promise of our finding in that fungicide a remedy. Since then experiments have been made with other substances known to possess fungus destroying properties. An account is given in the bulletin of the Agricultural Experiment Station, of the State of Michigan, for April, 1890, of some experiments made there by Mr. L. R. Taft, the horticulturist, the substance of which cannot fail to be deeply interesting to all of our orchardists.

Twelve trees of the Northern Spy were chosen as the subjects of these experiments. The fungicides used were the following: (1) Potassium sulphide, but which of the sulphides is not stated; (2) sodium hyposulphite; (3) a sulphur solution; (4) copper carbonate and ammonia; (5) modified eau celeste, composed of copper sulphate, carbonate of soda and ammonia. Copper sulphate is popularly known as blue vitriol. Two trees each were sprayed with one of these five fungicides, and two were not sprayed at all. The spraying was done with the little climax pump made by the Nixon Nozzle and Machine Co., Drayton, Ohio. Care was taken to cover every leaf and fruit with a fine mist-like spray, using about three gallons to each tree. The time occupied was about ten minutes to a tree, but the report states that with a large Nixon or field pump not over three minutes would be needed for spraying a tree. The applications were first made on the 24th of May, 1889, and the second on June 6th, at which date there was no appearance of scab on the fruit, nor of injury to the foliage from any of the fungicides. On June 12th a third application was made, and at this time there was no appearance of scab or of injury from the use of the chemicals. The fourth spraying was given on the 25th of June, and now the scab was visible on both the fruit and leaves of all the trees, also the leaves of the two trees sprayed with sodium hyposulphite were turning brown at the edges. July 6th the trees were sprayed a fifth time. At this and subsequent applications of the sodium hyposulphite the strength was reduced by the addition of two more gallons of water, and no further injury to the foliage was perceived. A sixth spraying was given July 24th when a slight increase was noticed in the size of the spots, and but very few new scab spots could be found. The seventh and last application was made August 1st, at which time no new spots were forming, and the spots that had formed were not spreading.

There were frequent rains during the period covered by these experiments. Rain fell on May 29th and continued at intervals until June 4th, falling again on the night of June 6th and continuing lightly for the two following days, with frequent showers up to June 25th There was no rain from that date until the 14th of July, but a steady rain set in on that day, lasting through the 15th, succeeded by several heavy showers between that and August 1st. All of the solutions except the two containing copper, Nos. 4 and 5, were easily washed off.

Early in October the apples were gathered and assorted into three classes, those entirely free from scab, those slightly, and the badly scabby. The apples in each class were then counted and weighed, with the following result: The trees sprayed with potassium sulphide yielded 1,944 apples free from scab, weighing 441½ ℔; 5,659 were slightly scabby, weighing 1,171¾ ℔; 15 were bady scabby, weighing 2 ℔; that is 25.5 per cent. were free, 74.3 per cent. slightly scabby, and 0.2 per cent. badly scabby. With sodium hypo-sulphite 1,715 were free, weighing 419¾ ℔; 5,484 slightly scabby, weighing 1,218¾ ℔; 65 badly scabby, weighing 10½ ℔; or 23.6 per cent. free, 75.4 per cent. slightly, and 0.89 per cent. badly scabby. With the sulphur solution 1,010 were free, weighing 278 ℔; 4,643 slightly, weighing 1,146¾ ℔; 65 badly scabby, weighing 10½ ℔; which is 17.6 free, 81.2 slightly, and 1.1 per cent. badly scabby. Copper carbonate with ammonia give 4,289 free, weighing 1,107¼ ℔; 4,067 slightly scabby, weighing 913½ ℔; 13 badly, weighing 2 ℔; which is 51.2 per cent. free, 48.6 slightly, and 0.16 per cent. badly scabby. The two sprayed with modified eau celeste yielded 3,983 free, weighing 1,174 ℔; 1,178 slightly, weighing 519½ ℔; 11 badly, weighing 2 ℔; or 68.8 per cent. free, 31.0 per cent. slightly, and 0.2 per cent. badly scabby. A marked difference is seen in the product of the two trees not sprayed, of which only 365 apples, weighing 101 ℔ were free from scab; 2,498, weighing 681¾ ℔ were slightly, and 51, weighing 13½ ℔ were badly scabby; that is, only 12.5 per cent. were clean, 85.7 per cent. were slightly scabby, and 1.8 per cent. badly.

The chemicals used were bought at the drug store in small quantities, costing as follows: Potassium sulphide 40 cents per ℔, sodium hyposulphite 6 cents, copper carbonate 60 cents, copper sulphate 10 cents, sodium carbonate 5 cents, and ammonia 35 cents a quart. At these prices the cost of five applications per tree, including labor, was for potassium sulphide 20c., sodium hyposulphite 12½c., copper carbonate and ammonia 25c., modified eau celeste 30c.

The experimenter is of the opinion that if the spring and early summer should be comparatively dry three applications at intervals of four weeks of either of the copper mixtures will be sufficient. If the spring should be cold and wet five sprayings at intervals of every three weeks will be required. When the trees are sprayed just after the blossoms fall for the codlin moth, the fungicide may be added to the solution of Paris green, thereby saving all extra labor in the first application. When large orchards are to be sprayed the chemicals can be purchased at wholesale, thereby effecting a considerable saving in cost of material.

It will be seen that the copper mixtures are by for the most efficacious, therefore passing the others by, we give the formula for preparing these as recommended by Mr. Taft in his very interesting and valuable report.

Copper carbonate and ammonia. Mix three ounces of copper carbonate with one quart of ammonia, and as soon as all action has ceased dilute with water to twenty-eight gallons.

Modified eau celeste. Dissolve two pounds of copper sulphate in hot water; in another vessel dissolve two pounds and a half of carbonate of soda. When both are fully dissolved mix the solutions together. Before using add a pint and a half of ammonia and then dilute to thirty or thirty-two gallons with water.

It will be noticed that the best results were obtained with this last mentioned mixture, and there seems to be good reason to believe that in the case of varieties subject to the scab fully fifty per cent. will be added to the value of the crop by its use.

I am just in receipt of reply from Prof. Taft. He thinks that the ammonia if added to the Paris green just before using would dissolve the arsenic to only a slight extent. He adds however that he feels like recommending the following formula for the first two applications, viz., dissolve in hot water 2 pounds of sulphate of copper. In another vessel dissolve 2 ℔ of carbonate of soda; mix in a tub; after all action has ceased dilute to 32 gallons. There would be no danger of dissolving the arsenic by adding this to the Paris green. He believes, however, that the copper solution alone will have sufficient poisoning effect to destroy the codlin worm. If that be the case, the Paris green can be omitted altogether. In the last two or three applications he would add the ammonia to the copper and soda as prescribed in the formula given in my paper. (See report 1890). He further says that if this copper mixture is applied early enough and occasionally repeated, it will prevent both mildews of the grape. With reference to the curculio he says, "From what I have seen of the use of hellebore I consider it fully as effectual" as the arsenites.

POINTS IN PEACH GROWING IN THE NIAGARA DISTRICT.

The Secretary, Mr. L. Woolverton, of Grimsby, read the following paper on this subject:

After the good success which has been the fortune of peach growers in this immediate neighborhood of late and the failures which have been our lot in other sections of the Niagara peninsula, it ill becomes a Grimsby man to come here to speak upon this subject. I will not inflict upon you a lengthy paper but only mention a few points which may lead on to a discussion of this subject.

After some twenty years of experience in peach growing, during which time the failures far outnumber the successes, I am still of the opinion that it pays us in this region to grow peaches for profit. Even if we only get one good crop in five years, and that is no worse than our luck sometimes has been, the peach is still worthy of a place on our fruit farms. A good yield will sometimes pay the owner as much as $200 per acre, and this gives an average of $40 per acre for five years, supposing he is that unfortunate, while at the same time he is supported by the chance of better things.

Careful attention to a few points will go a good way toward making peach growing profitable. One is, of course a wise selection of varieties. Our president recommended, at our last winter meeting, the following as his choice of six for profit: Alexander, Early Rivers, Hales, Crawford's Early, Wager, Bowslaugh's Late. These are excellent; but I am becoming more and more discouraged with the Early Crawford. This season, for instance, when I have a fair show of others in the orchard there are no Crawfords. Last year it was the same, and indeed this so often happens that it has become almost the rule. Now when we get this peach it is so fine that we feel as if we wanted to grow no other, but we do not get it and we must choose between no fruit or fruit of a less desirable quality. Our American friends, at the last meeting of the N. Y. State Horticultural Society, stated that two varieties lately tested by them had been found to be reliable bearers, viz.: Hynes' Surprise, and Horton Rivers. The latter is a seedling of the Early Rivers and possesses many of the excellencies of that very desirable variety. We have also some seedlings of Canadian origin which seem to promise well; as, for instance, one originating at Chatham, with a Mr. Scott, one at St. Catharines with our president, and the one mentioned above, which originated at Grimsby with Mr. Bowslaugh.

I have tried many other kinds besides the above mentioned but nearly all have some fault. I will mention among them the following, viz.: Early Purple, Early York, Royal George, Sweet Water, Honest John, Early Barnard, Early Beatrice, Early Louise, Oldmixon, Jacques Rareripe, Late Crawford, Morris White, Lemon Cling and Smock

In addition to these, I have now under testing, among others, the following: Troth's Early, Christiana, Salway, Steven's Rareripe, Wheatland, Willet's, Conkling, Cooledge's Favorite, Foster, Hill's Chili, Lord Palmerston, May's Choice, Mountain Rose, Richmond, Salway, Schumaker, Pineapple, Globe and Centennial.

While I hope that of these latter I may find some of sufficient value to be placed on a list of the six best kinds when I report next to you, I am loth to leave out one or two in the former list, as *e.g.* the Oldmixon, one of the grandest old varieties, both in quality and appearance that I have cultivated; but it is tender, and worse than all it seems to be peculiarly subject to the yellows. The Smock, too, is a variety that I have highly valued as a late variety, but I believe its place will be better supplied by the Steven's Rareripe.

Another very important point in peach growing is the selection of a suitable site and congenial soil, for the peach is very hard to please in this respect. It demands, for best results, a well drained sand loam or gravelly soil. I have tried orchards on sand, clay loam, sandy loam, both high and low, but my best orchard is on an elevated piece of ground of about five acres in extent. On other parts the trees have been short-lived and unsatisfactory, especially on the clay loam.

I am in favor of rather close planting of the peach trees on account of their liability to die of yellows at an early age. If our trees lived, now as they did in the days of our fathers, when it was not uncommon to meet with orchards twenty-five or thirty years planted, then a distance of twenty feet would be needed: but as it is I am inclined to plant at about twelve feet apart.

The method of pruning has much to do with deciding the distance of planting. If the limbs are allowed to grow to any length, spreading out like bare poles, with foliage and fruit far out towards the ends, certainly close planting would not answer. But this method of pruning is out of date in Canada, even trees so treated die early, and are not so productive as when properly shortened in. Of late years I have become more and more convinced of the great importance of the shortening in system of pruning the peach tree, and every year practice it to a greater extent. The idea is simply to cut back the new growth about one-half every spring; and in case of neglected orchards which have already become straggling, to cut back the old wood severely; and in this way an abundant supply of young wood is kept up which is productive of better fruit and a greater abundance of it. An orchard so treated will also live longer and be more attractive in appearance.

The peach orchard must have thorough cultivation, especially in the early part of the season. I usually plow twice in the early part of the season, and then cease cultivation, in order that the wood may mature well before the cold weather.

The peach has its share of enemies and diseases, chief among which are the curl, the curculio, the borer and the yellows. For the curl I know of no remedy. It is not often severe, but sometimes with the diseased leaves the fruit also drops. I have little difficulty with the borer. I always heap up my trees with earth in the spring and when Mr. Egeria exitiosa, as the entomologists call him, attempts to get a place in the tender part at the collar of the tree he finds he is blocked out by the earth. The Yellows is still as great a mystery as ever, notwithstanding the enormous expense incurred by the Department of Agriculture of the U. S. in trying to understand it. I have looked carefully through the report on the subject faithfully and elaborately prepared by Prof. Erwin Smith, but can find no better method of eradicating this scourge than the one which you and I have been faithfully employing for years past, and that is, rooting out every case as soon as discovered.

Prof. Burrill, of Champagne, Ill., the discoverer of the microbes which cause the pear to blight, called on me last year. He showed me through his powerful microscope the microbe accompanying the yellows, but he said that its mode of operation was still a mystery, and he could not yet say whether it was the cause of the disease or an accompaniment of the unhealthy conditions.

Packages and packing are important in the handling of a crop. The old bushel crate has entirely passed out of use with us in Canada. The half bushel and basket has given place to a twelve quart basket, and now the question is whether this is not too large. I intend to use, for choice samples during the growing season, the ten-pound grape basket, putting only the finest in this package and the ordinary in a larger package; but I shall weary you, gentlemen, if I go into details in matters concerning which you have as much experience as I have.

I only hope that the difficulties in respect to hardy varieties of merit and of insect enemies and fungus diseases may be so far overcome that peach culture in this favored peninsula may take the place it should among our most profitable industries.

Archdeacon McMurray.—Are you troubled any with borers? A number of years ago I planted seventy trees from Ohio, and those worms destroyed all my trees.

The Secretary.—I have been troubled with them, but not so much of late. I presume that the trees you got from Ohio had the borers in them, and as you did not notice them and did not get them out they destroyed the trees. If the borer is in the orchard the only way is to go with a knife, and wherever you see any castings or wax oozing from the root you may be sure there is a borer, and by removing a little earth you will soon find a hollow place in the bark, and can easily find the larva of this borer and destroy it. This should be done every summer. But I have been very successful with the method I have described in the paper; that is, by going over my peach orchard early in June and heaping up the trees with earth. It takes very little time and where the orchard has been plowed up it is very little trouble to heap a mound of earth around every tree, and that will effectually keep out the borer, because the moth deposits the egg at the collar of the tree. If it deposits it higher the bark is too dry and it is not likely the borer will hatch out, and if it does it will not do any great mischief. I leave these mounds there during the summer: the moth deposits its eggs during June, July and August, and it is during those months the protection is needed.

Mr. Nichol.—Is that a distinct insect from the apple borer?

The Secretary.—Yes. The peach borer, I believe, will live sometimes two years, but generally only one; it will remain in the tree from one to two years before it transforms into a chrysalis. The parent of a peach borer is a moth; the apple tree borer is a beetle.

Mr. Morris.—I quite agree with the paper read by the secretary, with the exception of what he says as to varieties. I do not think he has mentioned the most profitable ones at all, that is Wager and Mountain Rose. I agree with him as far as the Early Crawfords are concerned. I have planted five thousand of them in my time, but would not now plant another. I do not think, as the secretary has said, that too much can be said in favor of early cultivation; the only orchards having any fruit this year, that I have seen, are those which have been early cultivated.

Mr. Service.—Which is the most successful, the yellow or the white?

The Secretary.—I think, as a rule, I have got more fruit from the white fleshed, but with the exception of one variety, the Wager, I have not tried it sufficiently long to say much about it. Last year it was a most abundant bearer.

Mr. Nichol.—I have found coal ashes very valuable, not only for the borer; it is an excellent mulch for young fruit trees, and is a protection against drouth and mice. I have applied it heavily, and although there is no fertilising matter in it I have seen no bad effects from it.

Mr. Morris.—I would ask the secretary if he does not think trees with long trunks are more subject to disease and borers than short stemmed ones?

The Secretary.—I do not know whether it has any effect as far as the borer is concerned, but I am strongly in favor of low-headed peach trees and keeping them down pretty low. I believe in low trees in the first place, and I keep them down afterwards by constantly cutting them back. I think a very great mistake is made in the method of pruning peach trees all through this section of the country. It is not only the trunk, but all the limbs from the trunk are bare for so many feet; you have just tufts of branches away out at the ends of these limbs, and as a result there is very little new growth from such pruning, and the trees very soon die of old age. I know that is the great fault of the growers at Grimsby. I do not think the trees are so productive as when kept down. The object of the borer, of course, is to get into the root, and as long as we have heap of earth or anything to prevent his finding his way to the root of the tree I do not think would much matter about the height of the tree.

Mr. Billups.—Do you think the mound of earth prevents them?

The Secretary.—It prevents their reaching the spot they want to get to.

Mr. BILLUPS.—Don't you think it has often an opposite effect—that it harbors them?

The SECRETARY.—You must be careful to take out any borers before you put the earth around about the trees. If they have been exposed during the season the borer ought to be dug out in the autumn or early spring and the trees then banked up and left so during June, July and August, when the moth is flying around seeking a place to deposit it eggs.

A MEMBER.—How do you cultivate low-headed trees?

The SECRETARY.—I manage to get quite near them. I suppose the trunk will be two and a half or three feet from the ground, and then by keeping them well cut back the branches get bushy and you can get pretty close to them, especially if your harness is adapted for the work.

Mr. BILLUPS.—Is it an established fact that the moth of the borer places the eggs upon the stem of the tree or in the earth surrounding the tree. In the little experience I have had I have generally found the borer a little below the surface of the ground. The moth certainly cannot find its way under the ground to deposit its eggs.

The SECRETARY.—I think, though I won't say positively, that it is deposited in the tender bark near the surface of the earth, where the root begins, but I have noticed that when the larva becomes full grown it emerges from the tree and transforms in the castings outside.

FRUIT CULTURE IN THE NIAGARA DISTRICT.

The PRESIDENT.—I find on the programe for discussion the following question: "Is fruit culture on the increase or the decrease in the Niagara District, and is fruit growing more profitable than grain and root crops, taking into consideration the large amount of labor, attention and fertilisers required for the fruit crop, the insect enemies, off years of bearing, etc?"

Mr. COURNEEN.—There is no doubt that fruit culture is on the increase.

Mr. BALL.—Last year there was more fruit shipped from the township of Niagara than from the next two counties to it.

Archdeacon McMURRAY.—There have been tens of thousand of peach trees put out this spring within three or four miles of this place.

The PRESIDENT.—The fact that it is on the increase may be taken as an indication that it is more profitable, but the question is whether it is more profitable when the amount of labor expended and the losses of one kind or other are taken into consideration.

Mr. BALL.—A few years ago all you could get for land here was $50 per acre, but now no person would think of asking less than $100 per acre or over for land suited for fruit culture.

Mr. MORRIS.—The planting of fruit is very much on the increase every year.

Mr. NELLES.—I think it pays. We have a very fair crop every year. This is the first year we have missed having an average crop, and this spring we felt sure of having an immense crop.

The SECRETARY.—What do you reckon is the average profit of an acre of peaches?

Mr. NELLES.—I have not figured it down that fine.

Mr. MORRIS.—We have an orchard of four acres of peaches, all the varieties we can get hold of, and one year we had $1,500 off that four acres. If the peaches had all been of one profitable variety we would have made three times as much as that, for many of the varieties did not pay anything at all. That orchard is about five years old. It is true that it has not since produced anything so good, but I think this year it is going to do fully as well.

Archdeacon McMurray.—I am told that $1,500 off four acres, clearing $1,200 profit, is what Mr. Carnochan did. I myself had one tree from which we took eighteen baskets, besides four that were destroyed.

The Secretary.—I think we ought also to look at the other side. I have planted several orchards, from some of which I have never had a crop ; that is the reverse of the shield. My cousin, on the next farm, certainly did reap one enormous crop from ten acres of peaches, from which he got $3,000, but he never got another like it ; I think it was the first and the last real good crop. I do not think, on the average, peach culture pays any better than any other kind of fruit growing. I think it is hardly wise to let these glowing statements go out without some little qualification.

THE SUITABILITY OF ORNAMENTAL TREES.

At the opening of the meeting on Wednesday morning Mr. D. Nichol, of Cataraqui, read the following paper :

In the eastern and northern parts of Ontario there are annually expended thousands of dollars for ornamental as well as for fruit trees, which to the purchaser are worthless. I think most of you are quite familiar with this fact. No doubt this subject has often been discussed at previous meetings of this kind, but still the evil continues increasingly. Travelling tree agents, as a class, are not men of practical experience, consequently they cannot be supposed to possess a correct knowledge of the requirements of the dwellers in the various localities. In this locality you can grow many trees which cannot be successfully grown in by far the greater part of Ontario. Each succeeding generation of farmers in the colder districts goes through the same expensive experience, and the probability is that so long as only about one in fifty read a horticultural or an agricultural journal, so long will they continue to be imposed upon, unless some means can be devised for preventing the imposition.

I do not pretend to have discovered a remedy, but would merely enunciate some ideas gleaned from observation and a long practical experience which may lead to a discussion that may perchance be profitable to some.

According to the programme I am also to speak of some mistakes which are made concerning ornamental trees. I will not undertake to tell you all the mistakes I have made myself because some mistakes I have made in this matter were so stupid I would be ashamed to tell you of them ; so I will briefly notice only a few things, without using any technical names.

Although the catalpa, tulip-tree, Kentucky coffee-tree, the magnolias, the cypress, ailanthus, laburnum, enonymus, buttonwood, persimmon and sassafras are not suitable for our northern climate, there is certainly no lack of variety of beautiful trees which can be relied on as being hardy enough and in every way suitable for any inhabited part of Ontario. Among evergreens we have the hemlock spruce, which for gracefulness of habit and richness in color of foliage is not excelled by any foreign variety that I know of. I often wonder why it is so seldom planted and grown as an ornamental tree. Perhaps by some it may be considered too common, but that is a mistake, for, according to present indications, it will soon become one of the most uncommon trees in this country. We have also the Norway spruce, the black, white and blue spruce, the balsam fir, arborvitæs in great variety, red cedar and the retinispora, the Austrian pine, Scotch pine, Weymouth pine and a lot of other pines, which, when grown as single specimens with plenty of room make beautiful ornamental trees. Then among deciduous trees, besides all the glorious maples, elms, ashes and mountain ashes, we have the basswood, European larch, European white birch, American canoe birch, purple birch and the cut-leafed weeping birch. Trees of all these kinds, when properly grown as single specimens, are admirable.

One prevailing error in regard to this matter is planting trees too closely together wherever they are planted. Not long ago I saw growing on a lawn in front of a house three beautiful trees of considerable size ; one each of the purple beech, cut-leaf maple and weeping birch. They were only twelve feet apart and beginning to crowd each other, consequently in about three more years the two outer ones will be lop sided and the middle one a spindling scrub. I have seen thousands of fine trees ruined in the same way. Indeed it is only in rare instances they are given sufficient room to display their natural beauty. I speak only of ornamental trees and will not encroach on forestry, at least, on this occasion.

Another objectionable practice is that of clipping or trimming evergreen trees into various fanciful shapes. When trees are grown for ornament and given plenty of room they usually take a natural and graceful form, which is always more pleasing to those who have acquired a correct taste than any distortion that may be given by pruning. I have known some otherwise beautiful landscapes sadly marred by the stiff appearance of some barbered trees.

Another common mistake is made in giving preference to all foreign species belonging to the same genera as some of our native trees. The European larch is of more graceful habit than our native tamarack, and the white birch, with its weeping varieties, is certainly more beautiful than any of our common birches; but the European linden is not by any means preferable to our basswood as an ornamental tree, neither is the English elm for beauty or for shade to be compared with some of the varieties of our own white elm. Particularly is this noticeable on some of the streets in Toronto where the different species are growing on opposite sides of the street. The horse chestnut is a magnificent tree when grown to perfection, but in my district it is too short-lived; even if it lives for 30 or 40 years it loses its beauty when branches begin to die.

There is perhaps no tree more unsuitable for ornamentation than the silver poplar, (Chinese abele,) yet about many farm houses it is the only tree planted. When once planted it is there to stay, for it continuously sends up suckers enough to destroy every other kind of tree near by. The down it throws off, after flowering, is an abomination. The Lombardy poplar is admired by some, but it deserves no place on ornamental grounds. Whoever will plant poplars let them plant the aspen; it possesses some beauty, but it would be folly to plant it unless for the sake of variety.

When asked which of all trees I prefer for the ornamentation of a lawn I invariably recommend the cut-leafed weeping birch. I have lost many fine specimens of it through the depredations of the sap-sucker, (yellow-bellied woodpecker) yet if I had but room for one ornamental tree I would plant this one. Next I would prefer the purple birch, Weiss' cut-leafed maple, European larch, red cedar, blue spruce and Norway spruce; after that the European mountain ash, the Imperial cut-leafed alder, the basswood and the dogwood. On extensive grounds I would of course plant a large variety and would include the yellow locust. The only objection to it is its tendency to send up suckers. The sweet perfume from its flowers in the month of June entitles it to a place on the pleasure grounds.

The wild black cherry is seldom planted as an ornamental tree although it is remarkably suitable for the purpose. It is beautiful in flower as well as in fruit. I have never seen it affected by the black knot, but have found it to be one of the most enduring.

The hickories, as a class, are of slow growth while young, but their foliage is exceedingly beautiful. In exposed positions they endure and thrive well, while many other kinds would be injured. The ash-leafed maple is quite as hardy but it requires a richer and moister soil. For a large growing, wide spreading tree for shade the common birch is unsurpassed. The white ash, when grown as a single specimen with plenty of room, is a noble tree, well suited for an extensive landscape.

Many others might be added, but I fear I have already occupied too much of your valuable time. I have mentioned nearly all the most beautiful of our native species, at least a sufficient number to make any country home as cheerful and beautiful as the most refined taste could desire. I believe one of the chief reasons why so many farmer's homes look desolate is because the owners have become discouraged through the imposition of unscrupulous vendors who have urged the purchase and planting of trees utterly unsuitable for locality and conditions. Nurserymen who allow their agents to sell unsuitable trees are also blamable and they make a mistake, because success with suitable trees would certainly lead to increased demand. I have been selling trees for 35 years and by selling some which I only supposed to be suitable have been frequently required to make retribution or be branded as a rogue. It requires an ordinary lifetime for a man to learn by experience the suitability of trees which are not indigenous to this country; hence the necessity of being guided by the experience of others. If buyers would take the trouble to inform themselves as to what trees are suitable for their locality and order direct from experienced and reliable nurserymen they would obviate disappointment and the provocation of being swindled.

Mr. Morris.—I agree with what has been read in the paper. Regarding the pruning of evergreens, I think they can be sometimes benefited by the use of the knife, not distorting or trimming them into fancy shapes, but shortening a limb here and there where it is required. Ironwood can be made into one of the prettiest of ornamental trees that grows, and it will grow so thick a bird can hardly go through it.

The President.—One or two nurserymen in Rochester make a specialty of ironwood, I think, and even advocate it as a hardy plant.

The Secretary.—I think it would be well to hear from Mr. Gilchrist, of Toronto, who is somewhat interested in the varieties of trees adapted for planting in southern Ontario for small ornamental grounds.

Mr. Gilchrist.—The question has been somewhat sprung upon me, as I did not know what was to be the programme until I saw it this morning. I think I can endorse all that Mr. Nichol has said as to pruning; it is time we had learned to stop it. It may be all right for a man to go to a barber to get shaved, but I do not think the use of the knife improves the appearance of our ornamental trees. Almost everywhere in Toronto it is the same, the natural beauty of the tree is destroyed by pruning. I think we in this society should advocate the leaving of trees in their natural shape and beauty. What is the use of planting a great variety of trees and pruning them all into one shape? There are two kinds of beauty, the symmetrical and the irregular. and we find the trees having the second character, such as birch or elm, the most admired by refined people. I think the blue spruce is the best spruce. It has proved quite hardy at Guelph; and when spruces are selected they have the most beautiful colors. Some are as green as the Norway spruce, while others are almost white. It will not stand the knife, which destroys its symmetrical form. There are four or five varieties of the cornus which are very beautiful, both in the fruit and the flower, and the foliage is always beautiful. I think all the cornuses might be utilised, and also the witch-hazel (*Hamamelis*), which has fine large leaves; it is not a large shrub, but one of the finest we have. But I prefer the American elm to any other tree except the cut-leaved birch. The latter is spoiled by being planted among other trees; it should be planted alone, where it has room to develop, and so that it can be seen from every aspect. The cut-leaved maple is also a very nice tree, but not superior to the cut-leaved birch. Some European trees have better forms than the American; for instance, the birch and some others that might be used to advantage, but I quite agree as to the lindens. Our American linden is another very fine tree, as is also the soft maple where it has room to develop. I think it is very much finer than the hard maple. The horse-chestnut has been planted too closely in Toronto. It is a tree which has seen its best days. In the northern part of the country it has never succeeded, and the money spent on it might better have been spent on native trees. It is very disappointing to pay out $1 per tree for chestnut trees and never have them grow twenty feet high. I know that thousands of dollars have been spent on that tree in the northern part of Ontario. Nurserymen should try to send out trees suitable for the localities they are going to, and should not employ ignorant agents. The time is coming when they will have to be enlightened on these points; there is no use in planting peaches in Muskoka, and it is just the same with planting horse-chestnut trees.

The Secretary.—Are there any other trees planted around Toronto that you think are worthless?

Mr. Gilchrist.—The catalpa does pretty well. It kills back when young, but when it gets older it is a straggling, irregular tree. There are one or two in Guelph about twelve feet high, in sheltered positions. I do not think it is a tree that should be recommended for planting, however. The Association ought to take up the matter, and make out lists of the ornamental trees adapted for different districts. There would be no difficulty at all in doing so, and it would save thousands of dollars to farmers. We have such a variety of climates that a very short distance makes a great difference in trees ; those which may do very well here do not do as well in Toronto or Guelph.

Mr. Morris.—In regard to pruning, I think most shrubs, if left unpruned, become as unsightly as old currant bushes. Early blooming shrubs can be trimmed immediately after blooming, and the new growth will bloom the following season ; I think that is the way they should be treated. Many, like althea, will grow into a good shrub without pruning, and of course I do not think they should be cut. I think Mr. Gilchrist is mistaken when he says that spruce cannot be pruned—

Mr. Gilchrist.—I think they can be pruned but not improved.

Mr. Morris.—I differ from you there, again. The proper time to prune Norway spruce is about the 2nd of June. That is for this section. It would be later for the north. Just before they finish making their growth and begin to form the buds, by clipping the sides the buds will form further back. We have a hedge of it that grows about six inches every year, and we prune it the same as any other hedge, and it gets thicker every year ; it is so thick that birds can hardly enter it. Of course I agree with Mr. Gilchrist as to ornamental trees, that they should be cut in only just a little. I would say that all evergreens require a good deal of manure. If they get plenty of food of that kind they will resist the winds on one side a great deal, and for trees that are already in that shape I do not know any other course than to trim off the other side and try to force the growth on that side also. Do the trimming about the latter end of June.

Mr. Craig.—I might say that the blue spruce grows very well at Ottawa ; the principal trouble is a fungus that appears on the leaves about the 10th of June, and which is very bad now. The leaves are beginning to drop, and it disfigures the tree. This fungus seems to be the principal difficulty, and for it I am now trying the copper solution. Of the cornuses I think one of the most ornamental is the cornus sericea. Another that has not been mentioned is the tamarisk amarensis, which in Ottawa, however, is not quite hardy. Of the viburnums, probably the old English one is the best. Poplars I do not like, on account of the seeds and its sprouting habits. There is one of the American poplars that does not sprout, but I do not think it succeeds in this part of the country. Catalpa speciosa is not satisfactory at all ; it will die the third or fourth year, and I do not think it is worth growing for an ornamental tree. Another tree which I think may be added to the list of hardy ornamental trees is the European larch. Of course it is not an evergreen, but it puts on beautiful foliage in the spring.

HUMBUGS IN HORTICULTURE.

The President announced that Mr. T. H. Race, of Mitchell, Ont., would read a paper on Humbugs in Horticulture.

Mr. Race.—I have no paper prepared on the subject. I have met many humbugs in my time, and the list is a numerous one, but at the head of it I place the nursery jobber humbug. By that name I wish to indicate the man who claims to be a nurseryman, but who yet has not a foot of ground in the world, nor a single tree to his name. It has been stated here, and often elsewhere, that farmers are a class of people who take a delight in being humbugged ; that they are better satisfied when they are being humbugged than when they are getting a fair deal. But even granting that to be so, the object of this Association is to extend and increase fruit-growing in this province, and I think for that reason it is our duty to protect the farmer from being humbugged, and to educate him up to a point where he will cease to feel any delight in the humbugging process. Our first object, as I have just said, is to extend the growth of fruit and its cultivation throughout the province ; to awaken an interest among farmers as a class in this industry. My experience is that it is not very easy to awaken such an interest in their minds. At present the farmer looks upon his orchard as the most unprofitable part of his farm ; sometimes, indeed, he looks upon it with a certain amount of disgust. He has paid for what he supposed was a certain kind of trees, but after a number of years has discovered that he did not get what he paid for at all, and that his orchard is filled up with a large number of Talman sweets or some even cheaper variety, and, there being no sale for those varieties, his orchard is neglected. I am not a protectionist, but I feel so keenly in this matter that if I were asked to construct a tariff for this province I would have to introduce that principle of protection first of all on fruit trees, on which I would place so high a duty that it would strike the nursery jobber, one that would be prohibitory on his goods. I find that nearly all these so-called nursery jobbers who have been humbugging the farmers, get their supplies from the other side. I have no fault to find with American grown trees, but the nursery jobber will buy his trees where he can get them cheapest, and the nurseryman to whom he goes to purchase them, knowing that he is responsible to the jobber only, and not to the jobber's customers, and that he has to put these trees in at a very low rate, is not likely to give him his best. As a result the nursery jobber fills the orchards of our farmers with the very cheapest trees that are to be had ; it is as a rule the leavings of the nurseryman's other customers that find their way into the hands of the nursery jobber. Therefore the farmer who buys from the nursery jobber runs the risk of getting just whatever the nurseryman has at his disposal at the time the jobber sends his order, and owing in a great degree to this the experience of the farmer is that seven out of every ten trees are a failure. I think that proportion will hold good throughout Canada, for it is based on inquiries I made last fall. When I was talking in this strain before the farmers in many places, I was fallen foul of by these very agents, and I have had some pretty sharp passages at arms with them. Farmers would ask me what nurseryman I would recommend. Now that is not a very pleasant question to deal with, but I always tell them I am not advertising any nurseryman, and mention the names of one or two of our prominent nurseries. Then they want to know how to deal with them to be sure of getting the right varieties, and at reasonable prices. In reply to that I recommend them through their farmers' institutes to make up lists of what they want in fruit trees, and then send their secretary, or some other live man in whom they have confidence, to deal directly with the nurseryman. By this plan I tell them they can get 25 per cent. off the regular list prices, which will pay the expense of sending a man to deal direct. Another question I am asked is, how they are to know these men who represent themselves as nurserymen and not jobbers, and how they can protect themselves. In answer I say that when a farmer wants to build a house, barn or stable, he does not wait until some carpenter comes along and persuades him he needs such a building and takes his order for the material, but he makes up his mind during the winter and begins to make inquiries where he can buy the material best and cheapest, and by whom he can get the work done most economically. If he will treat the matter of an orchard in the same way, and proceed to inquire carefully where he can best get the requisite trees, we will hear less complaints of the kind that are so prevalent among those who wait to be taken in by the first man who calls on them with a plausible tongue. I find it necessary to take this line in going out among farmers to talk to them of fruit-growing, for they have been so persistently humbugged that—although people will tell you they like being humbugged—you cannot arouse in them any interest in fruit-growing unless you point out some more satisfactory mode of dealing than the one the evils of which they have experienced in the past. But the nursery jobber is only one of the humbugs with whom we have to deal, for we frequently find humbugs in connection with reliable nurserymen among our own countrymen. Some of the regular nurseryman will send out as a sort of inducement a "catchpenny," as the saying is, and many of these have had the effect of souring farmers against the fruit industry. Not many years ago quite a number of Russian mulberries were brought into the county of Perth. I felt that the importation was a humbug when it first came in. Many persons inquired my views in regard to it, and I would tell them I did not know much about it, but would not recommend them to buy It proved a regular humbug. The next was the Russian apricot, which in the northern sections of this province is no doubt a humbug. Now, all these things have the effect of putting a damper on whatever interest may be felt in fruit culture, and do inestimable damage to the fruit-growing industry. I do not know how we are going to combat that kind of thing unless we can educate the farmers up to refusing things until they have been thoroughly tested by the Experimental Farms, where I think all these things should be tested before they are recommended for adoption. This Association has made a move in the way of increasing the interest in fruit culture by sending out representatives to the farmers' institutes. It is no use sending these men out to induce farmers to live and die in the very happy recollection of being humbugged. We want to attain some better results than that. There is another humbug which I will speak of now, which I did not mention before; that is the man who goes out and sells trees on the "home-grown tree" argument. There are lots of little nurserymen throughout the province who go out into the country among the farmers and persuade them to buy the home-grown tree. These men may have an acre or two, but they will turn over a book and show the farmer many thousand trees they have sold as being home-grown trees. Now if a man has only an acre of land and is selling thousands of trees he does not grow them on that ground, and he is just as bad as the nursery jobber.

Mr. Cavers.—I represent the Galt nurseries. We send out many agents and we distinctly tell them we do not grow all the stock that we sell. Of course when our men are out canvassing we do not know what they tell customers. The more tender varieties of stock we could not grow as well as they could be grown elsewhere. We know that as the result of our experience, and we tell our agents to tell our customers that we can supply them with better stock of the tender varieties by not attempting to grow them ourselves. We do not know exactly what our men tell our customers but we distinctly inform them that all the stock they get is not necessarily grown in our own nurseries. We find that by growing only those varieties we can guarantee, we are able to give better satisfaction than if all were home grown. In the Galt district we cannot grow all that is called for. Now, what are we to do? Are we to be called jobbers and ruled out of the business because we do not have all home grown? And suppose a nurseryman is growing all this stock himself, is that a guarantee that the stock supplied a customer is what he says it is? The customer has to depend upon the reliability of the men he is dealing with in every case. We make it a rule to send nothing out of our nursery that is not exactly what it is labelled. Sometimes we substitute, but when we do we put on just what it is so that the customer may refuse it if he likes. If ever a tree goes out with a wrong label it is a mistake. Something has been said here about nurserymen sending out trees that are not suited to the sections of country they are ordered for. Nurserymen have to send out what is ordered, and in some cases where, knowing that what is ordered is not adapted to the climate, something else has been substituted because it was more suitable, the cry is at once raised that there was some dishonest ulterior motive in the substitution. Now, what are we to do for that? In discussing this question of humbugs it would not be amiss, perhaps, to take a look at it from the nurseryman's point of view. We always endeavor to do things perfectly upon the square, but you see the difficulties we have to contend with.

Mr. Denton.—My own impression is that the further south you go the more delicacy you will find in a tree for certain parts of Canada, and my disposition would be to encourage more of our home selection. Referring to this question of humbugs which is under discussion it is very sad to go through my district, especially Lobo, and see so many orchards which men have planted and brought into bearing, and then found it was the commonest fruit grown, instead of being choice varieties such as these men paid for and expected to get from their trees. It is very hard in the face of that to induce men to enter more largely into fruit culture, but I think if they will take the list published in the "Horticulturist" it will overcome the difficulty presented. We all know that men who have stuff to sell will sell it if they can. I believe the gentleman who has spoken is perfectly honest, but are his men going to be so strictly bound down when their living depends on the exteut of their sales? I think not. The farmers generally are ignorant of what is best for them to plant, and I think it is the duty of this Association, as has been said by my friend Mr. Race, to go forth and educate them, and in ten years from this time there will be a great change.

Mr. A. H. Pettit.—I look upon this discussion as a mere waste of time. If we wait until the humbugs are all done away with we shall wait until the millenium.

The Secretary.—I think it is a mistake to make any personal references whatever in a farmer's institute: I do not think we ought to disparage any local nurseryman by name in any of our meetings, nor do I think we should advertise any of our reliable nurserymen by name although we have every confidence in them. We should recommend those varieties that are desirable for planting and be unsparing in our condemnation of those which are worthless; but I do not think we ought to make any personal references one way or the other by name of either Canadian or American nurserymen. In regard to the Russian apricot, which has been spoken of, I believe it was sent out by nurserymen both in the States and Canada with perfect confidence, because it had not been tested. It has been found that a large number of these Russian apricots, introduced by the Mennonites from Russia, were seedlings grown from the fruit of trees that fruited in the southern part of Russia, down near the Black Sea, and I am told by a correspondent in Russia that that section of the country will grow tender fruit such as we cannot pretend to grow here: fruit such as is grown in California. Russia is a word which covers a very wide territory and the southern portion of it is a very mild climate. I believe, however, that there are some varieties of Russian apricots which have been tested at the Iowa Agricultural College that have been found hardy, and I am told by Russian friends that there is a variety of apricot, known there as Ansjustin's, which is more hardy than any of the varieties we have tried.

Mr. McMichael.—The gentleman from Galt has said that they sometimes, under some circumstances, take the liberty of substituting. I remember a number of years ago giving an order for a considerable number of pear trees, and in filling it the nurseryman substituted some varieties and said he had not what was ordered in stock. All the substitutes with us were found to be totally worthless when they came into bearing.

Mr. Morton.—One humbug in connection with this matter and connected with the Canadian nurseryman is the humbug of the agents nurserymen employ. The nurseryman, according to what was stated by the secretary a minute ago, is no better than the farmer, because, if the apricot was introduced in the way he says, it proves to me that no person of any common sense would send ont a thing in perfect confidence because it had not been tested; I cannot see that it at all follows.

The Secretary.—He might not have known that it was a fraud.

Mr. Morton.—I think a person who introduces a thing, recommending it as likely to prove beneficial when he does not know anything at all about it is the next thing to the man who will recommend that which he knows positively to be worthless. A person has no right to recommend a thing of which he does not know anything. However I do not wonder at their adopting that course when I find that in appointing agents they follow a similar plan. Their agents have not been tested, and consequently, as in the case of the apricot, they have every confidence in them. Of course it is well known that some firms have had experiences the reverse of pleasant with their agents. In my own section several instances have come under my notice of orders having been duplicated by agents or raised on the face of them. I must say in justice to the nurserymen that in no case have they refused to do what was right in the matter, according to my opinion. In a great many instances the agent does not know anything about the business. I have had experience with several. One man, who came to me to sell me grapes—I pretended not to know anything about them—recommended the Niagara as of better quality and earlier than the Champion. I asked him what quality the Champion was and he said he was not quite sure of the color but he knew it was a sour grape. Now I think it is folly to send out an agent like that. It is to the advantage of the firms themselves to see that the men who represent them understand their business and are straight and honest, because on their shoulders must fall any slip made by the agent.

Mr. Wellington.—It is not often I take part in a discussion that lays me open to the charge of talking "shop," and I am very sorry the present discussion has assumed the form it seems to have assumed. I fully appreciate the remarks made by Mr. Morton, but perhaps if that gentleman had twenty years experience in the handling and management of agents he would be better qualified to offer advice calculated to enable me to overcome the difficulties encountered in running agents. There is much to be said against agents and nurserymen and there is also much to be said against cunning fruit growers and farmers, and when we touch upon humbugs we touch upon a very wide subject; one which might occupy a great deal more time than we have at our present disposal. In the discussion of humbugs I might tell you of many little frauds which we hear of as being committed by farmers in bringing their goods to market. All these things are very disagreeable when raked up before a class of people who live in glass houses and who therefore should not throw stones. The fruit tree agent has been of service, even with all his humbugging, because the experience people have had with him has made them more careful. The matter rests entirely with the people themselves. As nurserymen we have many difficulties to contend with and we try to meet them squarely and to deal with them in the most effective way suggested by our experience, and there is more honesty in the business than we are generally given credit for. Regarding the Russian apricot, we gave it a very fair test as to hardiness; as to the quality of the fruit we were aware we could not depend on its being uniform, but as an ornamental tree sent out singly it was no humbug. These things have to be experimented on and tested by the fruit grower as well as the nurseryman. They were introduced in the first place from Russia and they were tested by a firm who bore a very good character in Nebraska to begin with, and I do not think they will prove a humbug altogether. The same firm introduced the Russian olive, in regard to which we have been very conservative—we would not put them out at all. Prof. Saunders tells me, however, that they are a perfect success, and he thinks they are perfectly hardy at Ottawa. It is a novelty as a fruit that will never amount to anything, but as an ornamental shrub it will be a success. Still it will be denounced by some as a fraud and a humbug. We should look at these things and consider before making sweeping accusations against any class of persons.

Mr. RACE.—I am in thorough accord with the secretary in his remarks. I do not think it is a good principle to mention names either in a favorable or reverse manner and I have always, where I could avoid doing so, refrained from it; but it is not a very easy thing to do when you start out to talk to farmers about fruit growing, they will crowd you until you almost have to do it to satisfy them. At Meaford I took the platform at seven o'clock and the farmers, who are very keenly interested in fruit growing, kept me until ten o'clock plying me with questions. There were quite a number of agents present, but the farmers cornered me up so that I was forced to mention some of these names. As long as we have in our own country reliable nurserymen able to supply the demand I think we should recommend them, and advise our institutes to send men to buy from them what they want, direct from the nursery.

COMMITTEES, REPORTS AND QUESTION DRAWER.

After considerable criticism and several changes in values of the apples, the fruit list for Ontario was finally adopted by the Association. The list, as finally adopted, appears at the end of this Report, for convenience of reference.

FRUIT COMMITTEE.

The SECRETARY.—I think the present is a very suitable time for me to suggest the appointment of one or two committees. In the first place we have a little fruit on the table, and we must ask the President to appoint a committee to inspect it carefully and report on it. I had a couple of baskets of strawberries sent me three or four days or a week ago, with a request that I should bring them before the Fruit Committee of our association. Unfortunately they were in no condition to present when I came away from home. They were of a new strawberry which originated near Brantford, called Prince of Orange, or Williams' improved, so called from the originator, Mr. Williams. They were sent me by David Greig of Oainsville. The berries are certainly extra large and fine, and he tells me that they have created quite a sensation in that section, and are quite the rage among the strawberry growers, who are all trying to get them. He believes it is the coming strawberry for that section of the country, if not for the province. I am very sorry I was not able to bring the samples with me.

The President.—I shall appoint Mr. Nichol, Mr. Pafford and Mr. Dempsey as a committee on the fruit exhibited here.

OBITUARIES.

The Secretary.—I have now, Mr. President, to make an announcement that I am sure you will all be very sorry to hear. I have here a communication containing an announcement of the death of Mr. John Croil of Aultsville, which was sent to me about a week ago. Mr. Croil, who was sixty-five years of age, died at his residence on the 28th of June. This loss is in connection with our own society, and we have also to deplore the loss sustained by the Montreal Society in the death of their Vice-President, Mr. Charles Gibb, to whom we are all so largely indebted, and whom we so often welcomed in our own meetings. I think it is desirable that a committee should be appointed to draft resolutions of condolence and sympathy in regard to the loss of these esteemed deceased friends.

The President.—I appoint Messrs. Race, Beall and Craig.

Mr. Beall asking to be excused, Mr. A. McD. Allan was appointed on the committee with the other gentlemen named.

MARKETING FRUITS:

The President.—One of the questions set down for discussion by the Association at the present meeting is, "What is the best method of selling small fruits in our city local markets?" We will hear what our Secretary has to say on that point.

The Secretary.—There is a great prejudice against the sale of fruit by auction, and perhaps there may be some reason in it. It has been tried to a certain extent in the city of Toronto, not perhaps with the most encouaging results, but I am of the opinion that if it was undertaken by reliable persons, and carried on in a systematic, business-like manner, it would be to our advantage to have fruit sold there in that way. There would certainly be no opportunity for growers to be cheated as to the proper sales made, because it would all be done in a public way. Fruit is a commodity which must be sold at once, whether by auction or by private sale, and if the public once became aware that auction sales of fruit were being held regularly I think the highest prices would be realised in that way; certainly the fruit should bring us a fair value if sold in that way. Some days, no doubt, there might be a loss, but on the average I believe an open sale, regularly conducted, would result to our advantage. The question was suggested by Mr. Allan, I think, who desires to get the opinions of the growers in this part of the province, and that is my opinion as one of them.

Mr. McD. Allan.—I did not expect to speak to this question, which I suggested merely for the purpose of eliciting information and the opinions of the growers themselves, based on their experience in selling both by auction and in the ordinary manner. If the system of selling fruit by auction is adopted the auctioneer, in the first place, should be a person well versed in fruit, and having a thorough knowledge of its value. He stands between the buyer and the seller, and he should be a man who will not either knowingly or unknowingly do an injustice on one side or the other. He should know the value of each grade of fruit before him, and what it ought to realise. At the same time he should protect the purchasers, that is, he must not misrepresent anything, but give them the fruit required for their particular custom or trade. It seems to me that if he understands his business thoroughly, and is willing and able to conduct the sales properly, the plan must be a success, and I am of opinion that upon the whole the auction system would be the most advantageous for all interested.

The **President**.—Is it not the system most prevalent in the markets of the old country ?

Mr. **Allan**.—Yes, almost entirely. Everything of that sort is sold by commission houses at auction. I think in Toronto the auction system would be most advantageous both for the buyer and the seller.

Mr. **Wellington**.—I think the auction system, properly conducted, is the right way of disposing of fruit. It would be well for fruit-growers to understand that Mr. James Lumbers was the gentleman who inaugurated the auction system, which he worked up for a younger brother, and so long as the business remained in his hands everyone who had any dealings with him got full and correct returns. He informs me that some of the fruit-growers were themselves to blame for the ultimate failure of the system, inasmuch as they made contracts with storekeepers in Toronto for their crop up to a certain date, and sent the best of their fruit direct to the stores and the poorer fruit to auction. This fact, coupled with the opposition offered by the storekeepers, who were making money faster under the old system and did not wish for the change, was in the main the cause of the failure of the auction system. Another cause was the want of proper quarters, and of proper facilities for handling fruit direct from the railway stations and steamboat wharves. These drawbacks combined were, I think, the cause of the failure of the auction system. In the hands of a good man I think it would eventually succeed, but in the first instance opposition would be encountered from the storekeepers in Toronto, who would do all they could to discredit the auction system in the eyes of the public. If the fruit-growers were to establish and support an auction system I believe they would in the end obtain better results in selling their fruits. The store keeper is the one who gets the profit on the fruit; the growers have suffered very severely. Many times I have seen strawberries sold at some of our large establishments, where they have a good class of custom, at twenty cents when I knew that the average returns to the grower were not more than five or six cents; the shopkeeper gets fancy prices for the good fruit, and very fair prices for the rest. Now, to make the auction system a success, there must be a combination among the growers and they must support the auctioneer. The first step is to get a good responsible firm or individual to handle the fruit at that auction and then give him hearty support and keep the fruit away from the shopkeepers; that is, do not sell to them direct and then they will have to buy it at the auction and pay its value for it.

The **Secretary**.—I have noticed in shipping that a great many of these commission houses to whom we ship not only sell on commission but speculate on their own account, and of course when there is a glut in the market it is not until they have disposed of their own that they offer our fruits, and as a natural consequence we get the worst of it. I have had some very sorry experience of that kind with perishable fruit and got almost nothing at all for it, though shipped in good, sound condition. It was not until after what the fruit dealers had in stock was sold, at good prices, that it was offered. In one instance I know that they had bought on contract a large number of Bartlett pears when the market was high. The market rapidly went down and pears I had sent were not sold until the prices were down to the very lowest notch. That is what makes me feel a little dissatisfied with the present method. If we had an assurance that a house would act solely in our interests we would have more confidence in getting fair treatment, but as things are now we do not feel that we are being fairly dealt with.

Mr. **Wellington**.—That is the basis of my statement. Some pears are sold direct and others shipped on consignment, and the latter have to take their chances while the others are placed on the market when prices are high. Of course the commission men will take care to protect themselves first.

Mr. **Pettit**.—We have now what Mr. Woolverton was speaking of—agents in every city. I think we have six agencies in the largest towns and cities in the Dominion.

Mr. **Bucke**.—What is the objection to that system. I should think they would get the best returns from their own agents.

Mr. **Morton**.—I suppose public competition has an effect on the purchaser. Men will often pay a great deal more for an article at auction than they would by private contract. That is my experience of auction sales in other lines.

PACKAGES.

The PRESIDENT.—The next question is "Should Raspberries be sold in pint baskets?"

The SECRETARY.—I have had no experience in pint baskets for raspberries, but I have noticed that in the New York market raspberries are sold in pints and as small measures as thirds or half pints. That seems a good deal of wood for a very small amount of fruit, but I think that in a quart box too many raspberries are put together; they pack very close and you get more than a quart of raspberries in a quart measure it seems to me. If the basket were not quite so deep it would be an advantage, and for that reason I think the pint would be better.

Mr. CRAIG.—The pint basket is growing in favor in Chicago and other western markets.

Mr. MORTON.—I am in favor of a shallow basket as ripe raspberries break down more easily than strawberries, and even in the latter with some varieties we are bothered in the same way.

Mr. RACE.—The fact that one has no guarantee of fruit reaching its destination in good condition has a bad effect upon the demand. It is impossible in any of our smaller towns to get a basket of peaches delivered. I had some experience in that way last year when getting peaches from the secretary. Could there not be some light cover devised that would protect us from pilfering?

The SECRETARY.—I do not think that applies so much to crates in which we ship small fruits as to peaches, which we cover with leno.

Mr. RACE.—I know we would get many more plums and peaches if we knew we could get such packages as I suggest. As it is we know there is a very great risk, as the express companies tell us it is difficult to deliver a consignment in good shape to a private individual, because it is supposed that the latter is not so likely to complain as a large dealer. As soon as I let them know I was a director of this Association they stopped the pilfering at once.

Mr. BUCKE.—The best way would be to ship by weight and if there is any difference when they are delivered let the express company bear the damage.

A MEMBER.—I sent some peaches from Winona to a friend in Hamilton last fall and the next morning when he got them there were two of the worst looking baskets of trash you ever saw.

Mr. RACE.—There would be a large increase in the demand for fruit from my locality if there was any assurance that fruit shipped to us by express would be delivered in anything like proper condition.

A MEMBER.—If the baskets were fixed in the way you suggest would the consumers pay extra for the fruit—the extra cost?

Mr. RACE.—The additional expense would be very small; you would only have to add a little more to the price of the fruit, and I know the people up north would be willing to pay a little more if there was any assurance of the fruit reaching them in good condition.

The SECRETARY.—A wooden cover could be had for about a cent a basket, which could be wired down, in addition to the leno covering.

Mr. CLINE.—I have had fruit stolen even from baskets with wooden covers wired on.

Mr. WELLINGTON.—There is no doubt this is a matter which should be taken up and some measures adopted to remedy it. I am in the habit of having sent to me in Toronto from my own place some choice specimens and I do not think that in any case has the package ever reached me in the condition in which it was dispatched. Some of the best clusters of grapes would be taken out of a basket and the same applies to peaches. A man who wants two baskets must have three sent him to make sure he will get the quantity he desires.

The SECRETARY.—I was at Caledonia station the other day and saw a lot of strawberries that were being shipped in from Buffalo, which were there an hour waiting to be transferred, and the boys and everyone else were helping themselves through the openings. Now, what are we going to do about it?

Mr. WELLINGTON.—We ought to take some concerted action.

Mr. RACE.—I wrote a letter to the express agent telling him I intended to bring the matter up at the next meeting of this Association with a view to having a deputation sent to the government to see if some legislation could not be enacted whereby we could recover damages for this kind of thing. I said that at the present time there was no law that I could put in operation without going to too much trouble and expense. That letter was sent to the head office and I saw the letter sent to the agent in reply to it. It was, to go and see this man and settle his claim at once and have the agitation checked. So it is evident they do not care about having any agitation of that kind. I think their fear of such a thing is the very best proof that we should make a move in that direction.

A MEMBER.—I think the difficulty in making private consignments might be got over by having some kind of package in place of the open baskets. Of course that would not do for the open market, where dealers like to have them covered with material that gives a good appearance, but I think peaches shipped to private individuals might be sent in crates, which could be had at a trifling expense.

Mr. ALLAN.—That would only be an inducement to the Express companies to throw them about. We had a thorough illustration of that at the time of the Colonial Exhibition, when our stuff was sent over in boxes.

Mr. RACE.—I propose that a deputation be appointed from this Association to wait upon whatever government has power in the matter and to see what can be done.

The SECRETARY.—I think we might get something done. I move that a committee be appointed to interview the government in regard to the matter and see if some legislation bearing upon the question cannot be devised. I suggest Messrs. Race, Allen and Cline as members of the committee.

Mr. MORTON.—I apprehend very great difficulties in any scheme such as is asked for. There are only two remedies against the company, a civil one or a criminal one. I very much doubt our getting legislation pointing to a criminal liability, and as for a civil liability it might be said that we have already the same remedy as any other individual. The difficulty at the present time is to prove that the fruit was stolen. The Company, in a case of this kind, would stand on strict legal ground and everything would have to be proved—that the fruit was in perfect condition when shipped, that the damage took place on the way, etc. I have grave doubts as to whether the government would interfere in the matter, but of course it will do no harm to point out the evil.

Mr. CLINE.—I knew a shipper who took a receipt for every package and he did not have any trouble; there were no missing baskets, or, if there were, they were paid for; but it is a good deal of trouble if you are not at the station early enough for the agent to look at it and see that the packages are all right.

Mr. MORTON.—If that is the case then the shippers are more to blame than the express company. By neglecting to get that receipt he is simply putting a premium on dishonesty. I think the shipper should avail himself of every existing means of avoiding the effects of dishonesty, and when he has done that and still suffers it will be soon enough for him to complain.

Mr. WELLINGTON.—That is all very well as to the packages, but it does not apply to the abstraction of a few of the best bunches of grapes from a basket. I do not know what the present legislation is, but I think something might be framed to make the punishment of this pilfering a little more easy than it is. I think the case is a proper one to be investigated by a committee.

The Association then adjourned to meet again in the evening.

THE CURCULIO.

The PRESIDENT.—Mr. Billups will now read to us his paper on the Curculio.

Mr. BILLUPS.—I have not had at my disposal sufficient time in which to prepare such a paper as I would have desired to read before this Association, but I will endeavor in a few words to give a brief outline of the curculio family. I may say, in the first place, that the curculio is distinguished from other coleoptera by having the head prolonged in all cases into a snout of greater or less extent; in some cases that snout extends three or four times the length of the whole insect, while in others it is scarcely noticeable. The curculio in fact is a very hard family to define; it is hard to say where the true curculio begins and ends. I have upon the table here a fair representation of all the different genera of the curculio known throughout the globe. I think it would perhaps be well to give a brief outline of the life history of the insect, and in doing so I do not think I shall be far wrong in taking the familiar plum curculio as an example, it being I believe a fairly typical species of the great family Curculionidæ. So infinitely small are many members of this family that it is difficult to give to one unaccustomed to them any idea of the differences which exist in the different genera, but to the eye of one accustomed to handling such small insects the difference is vast. In the diagram before you you see in No. 1 the larva of the curculio No. 2 shows the next stage, the chrysalis, and No. 3 the perfect insect. I have in a bottle here the egg of the plum curculio. This curculio bites and destroys a great variety of fruit; the cherry, the plum, the peach, and I believe in some instances the grape. It lays its eggs early in the spring upon the plum. The female commences by working a small puncture in the skin of the plum, as represented in No. 4, and deposits the egg, and makes a semi-circular bite around the spot on which the egg has been laid. This causes the skin of the plum to wither and dry up, and affords food for the young grub. When first hatched I have generally noticed that this grub, after spending a short time in the exact locality of its hatching place, moves in a circuitous manner around the skin of the plum, and finally ends up very near the stem. This causes the plum to weaken and rot around the stem, and either by its own weight or by the first windstorm it is caused to fall to the ground. The larva, which during the time the plum rotted had a sufficient period in which to gather strength, after a certain lapse of time disappears into the ground and changes to the chrysalis state, No. 2. I am sorry to say I have no specimens of the chrysalis, but I have a number of specimens of the larvæ in different stages of advancement. Now, as regards the methods of destroying the curculio, which I suppose is the most important thing to this meeting, as far as my experience goes the only true way to get rid of them is to gather up the fallen plums. I think it is almost impossible to do anything by waging war against the perfect insect, as the perfect insect eats very little. Nearly all the feeding in insects of every order, I may say, takes place when it is in the larval state. The object of the full grown insect is chiefly to find a resting place for its egg, and that done its usefulness is over, and it dies. I think the plum curculio lays from thirty to as high as fifty eggs. Of course that means if there are twenty or thirty curculios on one tree that not much of the fruit is going to escape. The curculios are all vegetable feeders, some of them live upon the seeds of plants, some upon the stems, and a great many upon the fruit. It is generally supposed there are only a few injurious curculios, which I suppose is owing to the want of taking sufficient interest in the masses of vegetation by which we are surrounded, but there are very few plants in this or any other country but what have their own special curculio. I think there is no just idea formed of the vast number of curculios that exist upon the earth. The best catalogue we have, the Munich catalogue, which is five years old, enumerates 10,000 distinct species, but I think that in the past two or three years there have been some hundred or more specimens discovered new to America. I think Prof. Brodie, of Toronto--I am not certain in making this statement—told me he had fifteen or twenty undetermined species that he had found in Canada. If that is correct, and every entomologist has done as much as he has, though he has not made a specialty of curculionidæ—if they have all taken five or six undescribed specimens, there must have been an immense swelling of that Munich catalogue. I have here one of the larger curculio, which attacks the sugar cane. It is one of about the largest size that exists. From the facts I have given it will easily be seen that it is a family of very small and insignificant beetles that we have been dealing with, but although small, the amount of damage it does is larger than that done by any other family of beetles. Now, in the case of the larger wood-boring beetles they do not do damage, but good, and if it were not for them in a short time we should have no forests. That seems rather a wild statement to make, but looked at carefully it is a very true one. In the immense forests of Brazil, Mexico and southern countries, numbers of trees have been blown down by storms, and if there were nothing to assist the process of decay there would be such a tangled mass of fallen trees that nothing else could grow on the space covered by them. But the wood-boring beetle steps in and deposits its eggs on the bark of the tree, and in a very short time the whole mass of timber is perforated thoroughly by these immense bettles, places for moisture are formed, and in a very short space of time the tree decays and is reduced to dust, which, mingling with the earth, induces new vegetable life. I do not think, however—certainly I have never observed it—that any of the curculionidæ do the least good. I do not know that there is one good point about the family curculionidæ at all ; the only beetle I know of that has been made of any use to mankind is one of the larger curculio, the grubs of which are eaten by the natives of some countries, and deemed very delicious. Generally then they are injurious, and being such a small beetle it escapes the eyes of many insectivorous birds, and at any rate it is a very hard, unpalatable thing. I think they are the hardest shelled beetles in existence, taking a small, hard steel needle to pierce them. There is one thing in connection with this subject that needs alteration ; there has been little or no individual research either in this country or in England. We find in the reports of the entomological societies of Canada and other countries that the same facts are being brought before us dozens of times, and these facts are the result of the researches of men who lived a number of years ago, and, after all, many of the papers written by able men are but recapitulations of the work done by others. Now, this is not the case in other branches of entomology, and I think it a pity it should be allowed to be so with Curculionidæ. To give one instance of the small amount of interest and study that has been devoted to curculionidæ in Canada, I may state this: During my stay in England I visited some twenty of its best museums. In the South Kensington branch of the British museum, which contains the best entomological collection in the world, our Curculionidæ were represented fairly. In the Oxford museum, the second finest in the world, there were barely one hundred specimens of our Canadian Curculionidæ. In other countries the Curculionidæ were better represented in their larger and more showy insects, but there were only about one hundred specimens out of our five hundred species. It is my wish, if I can secure help from any entomologist in Canada, to send over this fall a fairly representative collection of our Curculionidæ, and I only hope I shall be able to get that help. I cannot do very much myself, being unable to move from one locality to another, and I hope I shall have help from everyone who is able to give it, and if such persons will only try to assist me in getting specimens I shall be doubly obliged. I think it is only right that the Dominion should be better represented than it is at present in England.

Mr. MORDEN.—Does the ordinary plum curculio attack cherries and pears, or is it a different variety.

Mr. BILLUPS.—The ordinary plum curculio this year destroyed nearly ninety per cent. of the crop of a cherry tree. The tree was unsprayed and not protected in any way, being one I left in that way as an experiment. This tree was situated some two hundred yards from any plum tree.

Mr. MORDEN.—What about pears?

Mr. BILLUPS.—I have specimens in a bottle here ; I think there were about thirty pears on the tree, and none had less than one, and some three or four bites of the plum curculio.

The SECRETARY.—It also affects the apple?

Mr. BILLUPS.—Yes, that is a pretty well known fact, but I have not made any experiments.

The PRESIDENT.—And the peach?

Mr. BILLUPS.—Yes, it attacks the peach. I do not think it will ever become sufficiently dangerous to the peach to excite much alarm.

A MEMBER.—Too much wool?

Mr. BILLUPS.—Yes, too much wool. If a curculio finds any dirt or dust on a plum it is working on it will generally leave it for a clean one.

The SECRETARY.—You think the application of some other dust than Paris green would work almost as well?

Mr. BILLUPS.—I may be making a rash statement, but I believe if trees were dusted with powdered ashes it would be just as efficacious as Paris green.

The SECRETARY.—I have a row of cherry trees on the roadside, where it is dusty, and I seldom find them affected by the larva of the plum curculio; that would corroborate your theory.

Mr. BILLUPS.—Yes; I am very glad to hear that statement. So far it has been my theory, unsupported, but I do not think I am wrong in saying it. I may not be entirely right, but I am right to a great extent. I believe that Paris green acts more as a mechanical agent than as a poison. I think when we take into account the small amount of food necessary for a curculio, and the limited space it touches upon the plum, it will be evident that it can get but a very small dose of the poison.

Mr. McMICHAEL.—Does the larva of the curculio resemble the larva of the codlin moth in its habits?

Mr. BILLUPS.—No; it stays in captivity until it is fully ready to enter the earth.

Mr. McMICHAEL.—Paris green has no effect upon the larvæ?

Mr. BILLUPS.—No, not the least, because it never sees daylight until it is ready to enter the ground; all the work is done in the skin of the plum.

A MEMBER.—In regard to the curculio not liking peaches, there cannot be any dust on my peaches, for they seem to take them very freely; I found two rows in which I do not believe there was a single peach that had not been bitten two or three times.

Mr. BILLUPS.—I am much interested in learning that fact; it only shows more clearly that the curculio is one of the worst enemies the fruit grower has to contend with. It would seem that the plum curculio attacks almost any kind of fruit.

The SECRETARY.—About what length of time do you find that the beetle continues its operations?

Mr. BILLUPS.—As soon as the plum blossom falls it begins, and the day before yesterday, July 7th, I found a curculio in the act of laying its egg, which shows very clearly that it is incessant. I very carefully watched the tree, and I am satisfied my statements are correct. I have seen them on the plum, searching around for a place and have seen it force in its beak and withdraw it, and prepare to lay its egg. I think that is a thing that Mr. Saunders does not mention in his book—the length of time the curculio operates.

Mr. MORDEN.—I think it ordinarily does its work in about ten days.

Mr. BILLUPS.—Well, the injurious work is probably done at that early stage, because after the fruit is well developed the curculio is comparatively harmless to the fruit, though it spoils the look of it. I have had pears, for instance, bitten three or four times; it does not actually kill the pear, but it makes a little rough place. Some people think that the better fruit is not attacked, but I do not think that is so. It is because the better fruit is taken more care of and sprayed more frequently. I think they are just as likely to attack the better plums as the blue common plum.

A MEMBER.—Is there any parasite of the curculio?

Mr. BILLUPS.—Yes; but at present my experiments are in such early stages that I am not prepared to make any distinct statement on the subject. I may say, however that there are to my certain knowledge two or three distinct parasites of the curculio. The question arises whether we can so foster and encourage the parasite that in time it will become stronger than the curculio, and eventually wipe it from the face of the earth altogether. I am trying a few experiments on a small scale to find out. Another curious thing about the curculios is that they seem to come suddenly and to disappear suddenly Four years ago the corn weevil was very scarce in this locality, and the next year it appeared in vast numbers. I found it on the white oak, the red oak and on quercus robur; on three oaks. That in itself was a rather remarkable thing, as entomologists have hitherto noticed it only on the white or the red oak, I am not sure which, while I found it distinctly on three oaks. This year I have found traces of none, except one perfect insect I found on the 24th May, and the year before there were none. They seemed to appear one year and disappear entirely the next. In this Prof. Brodie's notes agree exactly with my own.

PEAR BLIGHT

The President called upon Mr. McMichael, of Waterford, to speak on his experience with pear blight.

Mr. McMichael.—This is a subject in which I am very much interested, sadly interested this year and last year. I think it is now about twenty-five years since I began pear culture, and during that time we have had three recurrences of the pear blight. We would have about three years during which the blight was bad, and then perhaps five or six years freedom from it. We have also found that during the time it was bad in the pears it was also equally bad on the apple trees. In my pear orchards, where the blight has been worst, usually there has been an apple tree badly affected, and from that it spread very much worse to the pear trees. Where we have taken those trees out we have very much sooner got rid of the blight. Last spring—I may say that previous to that we had not been troubled for a number of years—I commenced cutting on it about the middle of July, and I have reason to regret that I did not commence a month sooner. This year, in an orchard of about 150 pear trees that have been planted out nearly twenty years, the trees had suffered a number of years with a fungus which caused the wood to become very brittle and hard, and this spring, I think on the 9th of June, I commenced working in them, and the points of attack would average from fifty to seventy-five or a hundred in each tree. They were in the twigs, and under the twigs. With one hand I broke the twig out; and with the other, with a paint brush filled with linseed oil, I went very thoroughly over the orchard, and I have done so four or five times since, and in scarcely an instance where this was taken out did the blight reappear. A few days after that I went into another orchard of trees, set out about eight years, which were remarkably thrifty, the growth long and the limbs just curling over and the tree full of bloom, but in those trees I found it very difficult to cope with the blight. The great difficulty is down on the limbs; these little twigs blighted, and in three or four days the bark would be colored, but by going over them every other day, just as the leaves began to turn, the art of taking these twigs off with a knife and painting over with linseed oil, I was enabled to save the limb. I had been led to believe, by the treatise of Prof. Burrill, that all the virus entered through the bark, or where it was punctured, but in this orchard in nearly every instance it entered through the ends of these little matured leaves or the blossom, and, where these are cut out, just a little paring around it stops it. The bark being punctured the virus might easily enter again, but the oil has a tendency to keep that out by closing the pores. If that orchard of eight hundred thrifty trees had been left until now without taking those diseased portions off, I might as well have burned every tree, but the present indications are that we shall be able to save it. One of the mistakes I made was in not cutting low enough; you have to cut three or four inches below any coloring of the bark, or the blight continues. In the other orchard, where the limbs are hard, there was no difficulty in staying the blight.

A Member.—Is painting without cutting any good?

Mr. McMichael.—It is no good unless you cut below the blight.

Mr. Morden.—Did anyone ever paint before the leaves came out?

Mr. McMichael.—I did for a number of years, with the body and the limbs, and there was no trouble. I thought oil was a preventive; but my impression now is that the virus enters mostly through the leaves, so of course it would not do any good. But it is a very great benefit to prevent the virus entering; you see in cutting off the limbs that that is the place where the virus can enter. It is very difficult to avoid making some little breaks in other limbs, and the painting with oil over them prevents the blight entering.

Mr. Cline.—Did you ever try leaving the blight on the tree and letting it spread?

Mr. McMichael.—No.

Mr. Cline.—I have tried it and it never has gone any further.

Mr. McMichael.—In our locality there are lots of trees entirely dead.

Mr. Cline.—It just killed the top limbs down four or five feet. They were pretty tall trees and I never cut them off.

Mr. McMichael.—Going from our place to Brantford wherever the trees were left they are all dead, but where part was cut out it saved the trees.

The Secretary.—Mr. McMichael has the impression that Prof. Burrill states that the pear blight only enters through the bark.

Mr. McMichael.—Yes.

The Secretary.—Professor Burrill told me last year that the point through which the blight most commonly enters is through the blossoms and the young growth at the end of the branches. It may have been a previous statement of his that Mr. McMichael saw, but I thought it best in justice to the Professor to mention it. His latest investigations seem to have convinced him that it is chiefly through the blossoms that the spores of the pear blight fungus find their entrance into the tree. Therefore just after blossoming time, as soon as we discover the least indications of blight in the blossoms or the leaves about it, we should carefully go over our orchards and in that way we may be able to save the trees.

Mr. McMichael.—My observation is that it enters more through the leaves than the blossoms, and in four or five days the tree is destroyed if these are not taken off.

A Member.—Is there any difference as between trees that are cultivated and those which stand in sod?

Mr. McMichael.—It seems at the first output of the leaves that it is as bad in trees that are not thrifty, but it continues very much longer in the thrifty trees. It is also my observation that where trees have been manured with barnyard manure they are very much more liable to it than where ashes havs been used.

APPLE PACKING.

The President.—I have no doubt there are many here who are interested in apple packing. Mr. A. McD. Allan will now address us on "Repacking apples in Britain: drawbacks and advantages; why repack, and how."

Mr. Allan.—This is a question I suggested for the purpose of drawing out certain information which I am interested in getting. I suppose you are all aware that I am intimately connected with the Imperial Produce Company of Toronto, a company which is engaged in handling all kinds of Canadian produce in the British markets, and it is my wish to make special experiments in a great many lines in the interests of the fruit growers of Canada. This question of repacking occurred to me four years ago when I was over in Britain at the Colonial Exhibition. A great many cargoes of the apples that are packed and shipped from Ontario and other parts of Canada to Britain arrive there in very poor condition. This arises from many different causes. In the first place some of the apples are not fit to be packed or put in the barrels—apples with particles of rot upon them or fungus spotting. They are very apt to heat from some cause, and the result is that rotting takes place and the barrel of apples is more or less damaged. It is rather the exception to find a cargo that comes out entirely in fine order; there is more or less damage, which those who ship over there will have seen mentioned in the returns mostly as "slaqk, wet." It occurred to me, and I carried the idea into execution, to take a cargo of that sort, open it up, and repack it. Of course there are a great many objections to repacking. I would not advocate repacking a good barrel of apples, as a rule, because there are more or less bruised specimens in it, and you would really lose a considerable number of the apples by the repacking; that is there are a considerable number you cannot call first class specimens fit to repack in a smaller package. But in the case of a damaged cargo I have known instances where it would be impossible to do otherwise than lose money for the shipper by placing them on the market in the shape they were in. There would be no way of disposing of them in the condition in which they were landed and making money of them for the shipper. Then the question is what can be done? I find in the majority of cases of that sort that there is a large quantity of really good apples, for which, by repacking them in a smaller package, I could realise fancy prices. For well culled, uniformly sized, finely colored fruit an extra price can always be realised in the British market, and by observing that I have been able to bring the shipper out money in pocket when he would probably have been at a heavy loss otherwise. Now, I would like to hear from those who have had personal experience in this matter of repacking what objections there are to that method. Our company has the idea of going into it if it is found to be in the interest of the fruit growers in Canada. We have all the accommodation and necessary arrangements made to do so and at a comparatively nominal cost to the shipper or grower. My own belief is that it is going to be largely a matter of experiment for I have met very few persons who have any actual experience in it. You must look for a loss in repacking; but under any circumstances, with such cargoes there is more or less loss at any rate. I would prefer selling the fruit in the original package if it was in anything like the proper condition, but, as I have said before, such cargoes are rare.

The SECRETARY.—You spoke of putting the apples in a smaller package. What description of package?

Mr. ALLAN.—I trade the barrels off for boxes and baskets; anything I can get. There is little or no difficulty in making a trade of that sort and I certainly found it advantageous to sell in small packages. I see but one disadvantage in getting second-hand packages. They judge fruit in the British market by the package in which it is. If they see a fine, well got up package they want to see what's inside it and they conclude at once that a man who has packed in that way cannot afford to put a poor article in the package. Every one is keen to get hold of such packages and they will always pay more than enough to cover the extra cost of packing.

A MEMBER.—Would you ship half barrels?

Mr. ALLAN.—Yes; I think so. We used to sell pears by the barrel, but pear growers have learned that there is more money in selling them by the basket. You can make a good deal more money by selling them in the smaller package even in our own markets.

Mr. NICHOL.—What do you think of box crates holding a bushel and a half of apples?

Mr. ALLAN.—I believe there would be more money than in shipping in the ordinary way in barrels and they would not cost any more. For one firm we are making a specialty this year by putting up apples in crates, so many boxes to a crate. The boxes are supplied with a pasteboard division the same as egg boxes and an apple in each division, packed just as eggs are. They are putting up fine Wealthy and Fameuse apples that way.

Mr. NICHOL.—I think they would be more careful with a box than a barrel, which is rolled, would they not?

Mr. Allan.—Yes; though they are getting into a better system of handling now. On the other side barrels are handled much more carefully than here. The only objection to a square package is that you cannot pack as tightly or well to keep them from moving. I would not advise the putting up of anything except very choice fruit in the small packages, nor in any package for that matter, because it takes as much labor and costs as much money to pack and send across a poor lot of apples as it does for the best.

Mr. Nichol.—Have you tried rolling them up in tissue paper?

Mr. Allan.—I did try that a good many years ago and on that occasion it came out well, but to what extent that could be profitably carried I do not know. You will find a good deal of fruit handled that way in Covent Garden. Something of that kind could be done with extra fine specimens in repacking. I am strongly impressed from the little experience I had three years ago that repacking of these poor cargoes might be resorted to advantageously. Boys and girls can be hired to do the work at merely nominal wages and the only trouble is the loss of the poor and bruised fruit.

The Secretary.—I would like to ask you about early apples. Do you think it would be possible to get any of our early apples over?

Mr. Allan.—Yes, certainly. I think the Duchess would go but it must be picked on the green side. You could scarcely try Red Astrachan. All early apples must be kept in a cool atmosphere. I do not see the slightest difficulty in taking those soft fruits across in a cold air compartment, and I believe we could get higher prices for those early fruits than we can expect for our winter varieties.

The Secretary.—Do you think it would be possible to get pears over to England; Bartlett pears that are picked green?

Mr. Allan.—I think there would be no difficulty in getting them over with the same vessel arrangements. As to how it would pay that would depend altogether on the state of the American crop. If the British and European crop was short it might be expected to pay well. I would not advise the shipment of our pears to the English market except under those circumstances.

Mr. Dempsey.—Does the pear crop often fail in the channel islands?

Mr. Allan.—I do not think so. If we could educate the English taste up to appreciate the fine flavor of our pears we might do better, but they have not got to that point yet. They are coming to it gradually, however. They now eat our apples, while a few years ago they thought they were no good except for cooking.

HOW TO MAKE THE BEST OF TEN ACRES IN FRUIT CULTURE.

Mr. Morden.—The first requisite is the right man, and that man must have the qualifications of a solid business man. To make money in fruit growing requires business talent and it is a great mistake to imagine that a person lacking in business ability will ever make a successful fruit cultivator. Next to that business ability he requires a knowledge of the business he is engaged in. I will not dwell upon this, although it is a current idea among city people that every man is a born farmer and fruit grower. If you want to find a man who thinks he knows all about agriculture and fruit growing it will be necesary for you to go in search of him in the centre of some densely populated city. The men who have followed this business all their lives know very little about it. Although, as I have said, this is a very common idea it is a mistake. The fruit grower needs a practical knowledge of his business in addition to business qualifications. He also requires pluck and must be willing to work and fight weeds eight months of the year. He must hate weeds with an undying hatred and manifest that hatred every day of the week except Sunday. Having got the right man the next thing is to locate him in the right place. In the first place I would locate that man near some source of fertilisers. It is necessary to put him near some town or village of considerable size, because to get the best results out of ten acres requires no inconsiderable application of fertilisers. I would also have him near a local market. It is rather a difficult thing to make a fortune out of growing fruit and shipping it exclusively to distant markets. I have myself a very deeply rooted aversion to wearing out my life in the behalf of express companies and carriers and commission men. Yet that is about the history of our business. The carrying companies and commission men have been making money fast and we have been getting very little. By being located near a local market we can very largely get rid of that trouble, but it is seldom that a local market alone is sufficient for us and it is therefore also desirable to be near a good shipping point, one at which there is competition, more than one way of reaching the outside market. From this point, for instance, you have as a rule only the steamboat to connect you with Toronto. At the Falls we have a variety of ways: we commonly send our fruit into Toronto, just past your door, as cheap or even cheaper than you send yours at the present time. We ship very largely through St. Catharines and Port Dalhousie and we get it to Toronto just as cheap as the people of Port Dalhousie. Then we have as alternatives this route and the Great Western railway line. It is a great advantage to have a variety of ways of reaching the market. Now, having the right man in the right place, which is near some town or village, you must have for the next thing the right kind of soil, which is a very essential thing. It is quite possible in a small plot where the soil is not right to make it right, but it would be rather a large contract to undertake to make ten acres, not naturally adapted to the requirements of the fruit grower, suitable for them. I think it was Henry Ward Beecher who said he never respected a mountain so much as he did after he had attempted to make one, and I would not advise any one to try and make ten acres of hard clay or very poor sand or swamp into a fruit farm, because you have to compete with men who have suitable soils for the profit of the business, and to do so with any hope of success you must start on even terms with them. If you start with a bad soil the chances are that the business will be a failure as a matter of profit, and, as it is evident that the produce of ten acres of land in fruit culture would be more than a single family would consume it is as a matter of profit we are considering this question. Now we have the right man in the right place with the right soil and he goes to work. Another one thing is this, and in this I have failed though I generally try to practice what I preach: if you are not able to fertilise ten acres properly sell five and fertilise the other five. Fruit growing requires a great deal of manure, and it is my experience that a great many of the artificial fertilisers are a failure; indeed I have never yet been able to get ten dollars back from a ten dollar expenditure in that line. The preparation of ground for fruit culture is a different thing from preparing it for the ordinary crops. If you wished to secure a good ordinary farm crop of oats or barley you would probably not cultivate very deeply, but with fruit the ground requires to be more deeply and thoroughly worked because the fruit will occupy the same ground year after year, even in the case of strawberries probably two or three years, and I have never yet been able to turn in manure so deeply that these plants would not find it, so you need not be at all alarmed about cultivating too deeply. The soil should be very deeply cultivated and thoroughly worked, and all the weeds eradicated as far as possible before planting. In planting raspberries, gooseberries and currants, plant in squares so that you can cultivate crosswise. Raspberries you put five to six feet asunder and about four feet in the row, so you can cultivate both ways. With gooseberries and currants you may plant closer, it will depend on the richness of the soil; but as far as possible get cross cultivation by which you will find the expense of cultivation very much reduced and the results will be better. In some cases of course you plant in rows. At the outset you can plant a vegetable crop between your gooseberries, currants and raspberries, or grapes. In grapes I am favorable to the idea of making the rows somewhat wider asunder, by which you can get through readily with a waggon with manure, and you can utilise the space between by getting a crop early in the season, because some vegetables will be allowable in the case we are speaking of now. In regard to the varieties of fruit to be planted that will depend very much on the kind of soil you have. If your soil is entirely sandy you cannot plant so largely of some varieties as you otherwise could. With a sandy soil my crop of currants would be less and my raspberries greater. One of the things that the possessor of ten acres would be very likely to plant at the outset is strawberries. I would not advise, however, that any one should do what I have frequently seen done, to plant these with a row of grapes, because there would be a good deal of difficulty in taking the strawberries out later on. I do not fancy planting them in the rows. To make a success of planting strawberries the soil requires to be made very rich. Another crop is gooseberries. From currants I have been able to make almost as much per acre as from any other fruit I have ever grown. No matter how cold the weather you are almost sure of a crop of currants, although this year I have a very poor one; but we never get a total failure and generally get good crops when we give them careful attention and fight against the worms, which we must do. Just here I may say that I met with a difficulty this year. Hellebore has been the remedy all along, but the hellebore I got this year is so very mild that the currant worms will be killing the bushes next year. I have planted and grown raspberries very largely and make as much money with them as with any fruit. I plant so as to cultivate both ways and I use cultivators with knives. The sucker question is no matter of difficulty with me. I have been able to get very large returns from raspberries. I find that although you may get more strawberries to the acre, raspberries will give you ten or twelve cents a basket as readily as strawberries will six, and I have always realised readily with raspberries. One reason perhaps is that I compete with our American friends in their own markets. Nearly all the raspberries I grow are sold in the United States. In that I have the local market I have just been contending for, and in operating the local market I have followed the plan of taking orders from private families, which I can very readily do where I am known; and I get the retail prices and my baskets back. I have no baskets or crates lost or stolen. I can pick my berries at three o'clock in the afternoon and at six o'clock in the evening I am home with the money in my pocket. Blackberries can be sold at good prices and are grown with profit at a few points, but I would not recommend generally the culture of them even on this Niagara peninsula. I have never made a great success of them, but some men have, so it is not for me to say because I have failed with a certain fruit that no one else will make a success with it, and I find that other people in other places do succeed. Quinces can be grown on a ten acre plot; they can be planted closely, as I stated before, and other things can be grown between while they are young. I would grow plums also, especially if I had some clay. I have an immense crop on my trees and I never fail in having a crop of some kind, although mine is sandy soil on which we have to fight the curculio. I would also grow pears in a limited area like this. Plums, pears and quinces can be grown where your space is limited because by giving the care and cultivation I have spoken of a great deal can be accomplished in a small space where the land is rich. Now, in dealing with ten acres you must remember that you are to be confined to that area and you must not at once plant the entire area with fruit because the fruit must be renewed from time to time. One of the secrets of success in small fruit cultivation is the renewing of your cultivation very frequently; with raspberries and gooseberries perhaps once in seven years, and oftener in the case of strawberries, and it is always desirable to have some space reserved for that purpose which may be used otherwise in the meantime. Anyone who would succeed in the growing of small fruits must be prepared to do an immense amount of cultivation as compared with the ordinary farmer who puts in his crop of corn or potatoes aud cultivates it once or twice. I find it necessary to cultivate my ground twelve or fifteen times a year, and to hoe nearly as often, though hoeing is not necessary so often, because if the ground is rich the shading of fruits will prevent the growth of weeds. We can keep weeds down very easily where the land is in thorough cultivation.

The SECRETARY.—Which would you rather have: ten acres of fruit planted and cultivated in the manner you have described or a hundred acres of ordinary farm without any fruit?

Mr. MORDEN.—Well, of late years farming has been rather a poor business and it would hardly be fair to make a comparison. It would be a mistake to think that you would get from ten acres of fruit the same profit as from one hundred acres of ordinary farm land with one-tenth of the expenditure, but in farming one hundred acres there is a considerable investment for implements and buildings, and it is difficult to get your interest out of it. If you bring that down to ten acres of course there are a great many advantages. You may do with a less expenditure for buildings, etc., and there will probably be less hard, heavy labor, but you must not run away with the idea that you can do that without expense. The fertilisation, planting and caring for ten acres of fruit so as to get a profit is going to take considerable. I think it would be well in a hundred acre farm to devote ten acres to fruit; but if I lived ten or fifteen miles from any market I would be sorry to drop ninety acres of it and devote the remaining ten to fruit.

Mr. Billups.—I have tried pyrethrum and have found it ahead of hellebore and it is not poisonous in any way as the hellebore is.

Mr. Bucke.—Why do you not use Paris green?

Mr. Morden.—I use it early in the season. The currant worms make their appearance early in the season and sometimes I give them a little.

The Secretary.—I have very little trouble with the currant worm. I use the hellebore in the powder, shaking it on the bushes just when the currant worm first appears, which is quite early. We find him near the base of the bushes and I blow it down among them and give them a good dusting. Early in the year you have very little dusting to do and it is very effective.

CULTIVATION OF THE PEAR.

Mr. Dempsey.—It would not be possible for me at this late hour to go into any extended remarks upon the pear. As to its culture I would select for it first of all a soil a little on the clayey side and I would prefer a northern exposure, ascending slightly to the north. I find that our trees situated in that way are less liable to blight. They mature wood earlier in the fall and consequently they are more hardy. I grow some of my finest pears on what was formerly a brickyard. I have had people walk through it and pick up a little of the soil and say, "Oh, my! if I had a soil like this I could grow pears too." But it is one of the stiffest clays we have in any part of the country and the secret is it was always dry. We have heard considerable about blight taking our pears and apples. Now, I would simply endorse what we have heard to-night on that point and let it go just there. I am satisfied the blight comes first through the leaves and if neglected in a short time it becomes past cure.

Mr. McMichael.—My experience as to a northern or southern exposure varies a little from Mr. Dempsey's; I should recommend as a result of my experience a southern rather than a northern exposure.

Mr. Morden.—I have succeeded with some pears in a soft soil, though I believe a hard soil is right. The specimens were not as good as those from a harder soil.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF FRUIT COMMITTEE—SUMMER MEETING.

The Committee on Fruits report:

That they have examined the gooseberry Pearl and can recommend it as a most prolific bearer, and the samples exhibited show no indications of mildew and larger ones shown are a good sample, and are presumably a variety of the Whitesmith and well worthy of cultivation. We also have noticed the King Conn, which for appearance does not compare favorably with larger varieties, also a sample of the Industry, which is now become a favorite variety. We have also noticed some excellent samples of currants, the Fay and Versailles, &c. (Sent from Experimental Farm, Ottawa.) No. 369 is a berry of fine size, superior flavor and highly commented on. No. 169 is of fair flavor, medium sized, and worthy of cultivation. No. 175 is too long gathered to retain its flavor; seems very productive. No. 362 is a large berry, good flavor, will rank No. 1. The strawberry Pearl is a marvel for size and beauty, highly flavored and wonderfully productive, also some seedling strawberries. The sample No. 189 is productive and worthy of further trial. No. 307 is of good flavor and worthy of further trial.

THE ONTARIO FRUIT LIST.—APPLES.

The Committee on the Ontario Fruit List reported as follows:

Your two committees appointed at the last summer meeting at Seaforth to prepare catalogues of all fruit commonly grown in this province in such a manner as to show (1) a list of the varieties grown in the province; (2) lists showing the varieties best suited to the climate, elevation, soil, etc., for every district or locality, and (3) that any and all such lists be so prepared or constructed as to enable judges at competition exhibitions of fruits to intelligently estimate the true comparative value of any fruit on exhibition and thereby secure uniformity and fairness in judging fruit at all such exhibitions, beg leave to report:

That upon a careful consideration of the subject it was found that the duties of the two committees were so inextricably mixed as to make it necessary for them to work conjointly.

The catalogue of apples herewith submitted is therefore the work of your joint committee, and is the extent of their work to the present time. This report is therefore a report of progress.

The first decision arrived at by your joint committee was to leave out the headings usual in such a catalogue, such as Size, Color, Hardiness and Productiveness. The first two, Size and Color (to which might have been added Shape), are omitted because any such description to be of value should be sufficient for identification of a variety, but has not yet been done by our best pomological writers. The headings Hardiness and Productiveness are also omitted because they are applicable throughout the province to but a very few varieties, yet many of the varieties grown are both hardy and productive in many places.

You will observe that your Committees have adopted four general headings, viz:—Season, Quality, Commercial Value, and Total Value. Quality and Commercial Value are however sub-divided: quality into Dessert and Cooking, which embraces about all the properties of Quality; and Commercial Value into Home Market and Foreign Market, which gives the nearest approach we may make to the commercial value of any fruit.

The plan of rating adopted is to suppose all varieties to be perfect specimens. Then, the best varieties under each of these four heads are rated at 10 and all the more or less inferior varieties by some figure less than 10.

It frequently happens, however, even with the best varieties, that imperfect samples are exhibited. In such cases all values given in the catalogue must be reduced one or more points each for lack of color, under size, unevenness of size on plate, wormy, scabby or ill-shapen specimens, lacking stem or calyx, polished fruits *i. e.* having bloom wiped off, or for any other thing which tends to change the natural appearance of the fruit.

The column Total Value is for use when prizes are offered for fruit without designating the purpose for which such fruit may be required.

All of which is respectly submitted.

Signed,
THOS. BEALL, Chairman.
ALEX. McD. ALLAN,
P. L. DEMPSEY,
P. C. BUCKE.

WINDSOR, 10th December, 1889.

This catalogue was sent to the Minister of Agriculture in July, 1890, accompanied by the following letter from the Secretary. From the Department printed copies were sent out to all Secretaries of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in Ontario.

To the Honorable CHARLES DRURY, *Minister of Agriculture :*

SIR,—The Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario has had under consideration the subject of "How to attain greater uniformity and fairness in the awards of Prizes at Fairs." The great disparity in these awards has been a matter of public comment. This has been especially noticed in cases of collections of fruits where the rating of the values of the varieties has been left entirely to judges, some of whom are incompetent, and know very little of the comparative merits of the varieties placed before them. Even in cases of single plates, many of the judges employed are in a quandary as to whether an apple, for instance, should be classed among the fall or winter varieties.

The present system of appointing three judges in the fruit department of our Agricultural Fairs is also thought to be a mistake, for, even if one of the three is an expert, the final judgment will often be reversed in deference to the opinion of the other two.

Now, in order to secure uniformity and fairness in the awards and prizes for fruits at fairs, the first important consideration seems to be the appointment of fruit experts who will not award prizes for winter apples to autumn varieties, or allow one variety to pass for another because of their inability to identify them. If three expert judges cannot be had it appears to our Association that it would be far better to engage one expert, throwing upon him the whole responsibily and remunerating him accordingly, as is done in the judging at the poultry shows. Such a judge might also be required to give a list of points upon which his judgment in each case was based.

It is evident that the educational value of our fairs depends very largely upon the correctness of the judgments given, and it is therefore exceedingly desirable that the work of the judges should be based upon some one standard, for even experts will differ with regard to the value of the various kinds of fruits, and their judgments cannot therefore be expected to be uniform.

To aid the directors of the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of Ontario in attaining so important an object as has been indicated above, the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association has undertaken the preparation of a Fruit Catalogue for the Province, beginning with the following one of apples, to which, in the near future, is to be added catalogues of other fruits prepared in a similar way.

The Catalogue is not intended in any respect to be a guide for planters, as this has been dealt with in other lists which will appear in the next annual report of the Association, and because fruits which might be of general excellence might be ill adapted to certain localities.

In order to the better understanding the Catalogue a few explanations will be necessary. It will be observed that the usual headings found in such a catalogue, such as "Size," "Color," "Hardiness" and "Productiveness," have been omitted, the first two because any such description to be of value should be sufficiently full and accurate to serve for the identification of the varieties, and the other two because there are very few varieties which are uniformly hardy and productive throughout the Province. Four general headings have been adopted, viz., "Season," "Quality," "Commercial Value" and "Total Value."

In the plan of rating, all varieties are supposed to be perfect specimens; then the best varieties under each of three or four heads are rated at ten, and all the more or less inferior varieties by some figure less than ten. It frequently happens, however, even with the best varieties, that imperfect samples are exhibited. In such cases all values given in the Catalogue must be reduced one or more points each, for (1) lack of color, [2] undersize, [3] unevenness of size on plate, [4] wormy, scabby or ill-shapen specimens, [5] lack of stem or calyx, [6] polished fruits, *i. e.*, having bloom wiped off, or for any other thing which tends to change the natural appearance of the fruit.

The column "Total Value" is for use when prizes are offered for fruits without designating the purpose for which such fruits may be required,

The committee to whom the preparation of this list was entrusted consisted of the following gentlemen, viz.: Messrs. Thomas Beall of Lindsay, Alexander McD. Allan of Goderich, P. C. Dempsey of Trenton, and P. E. Bucke of Ottawa, but before publication their work was submitted to a general meeting of the Association, where it was carefully amended and the desirability of its circulation among the secretaries of Agricultural and Horticultural Fairs agreed upon.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

LINUS WOOLVERTON,
Secretary.

GRIMSBY, July, 1890.

CATALOGUE OF APPLES FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECURING GREATER UNIFORMITY AND FAIRNESS IN JUDGING AT EXHIBITIONS.

Name.	Season.	Quality.		Commercial value.		Total value.
		Dessert.	Cooking.	Home market.	Foreign market.	
Alexander	A	0	9	9	10	28
American Golden Russet	W	9	8	8	9	34
American Summer Pearmain	S	3	1	2	0	6
Arnold's Beauty	W	5	2	2	3	12
American Pippin	W	5	8	3	5	21
Adam's Pearmain	W	8	8	7	7	30
Autumn Strawberry	A	5	1	2	5	13
Bailey Sweet	W	2	8	1	3	14
Baldwin	W	2	5	7	8	22
Beauty of Kent	A	0	8	8	7	23
Ben Davis	W	0	1	8	9	19
Benoni	S	10	0	1	0	11
Belmont	W	3	6	4	6	19
Blenheim Pippin	W	6	7	9	10	32
Blue Pearmain	W	6	6	8	8	28
Bottle Greening	W	6	7	2	4	19
Bourassa	W	5	4	3	6	18
Cabashea	W	2	7	8	9	26
Canada Baldwin	W	6	8	8	9	31
Canada Reinite	W	4	8	5	7	24
Cayuga Red Streak	A	2	8	7	8	25
Chenango Strawberry	A	8	3	7	0	18
Colvert	A	1	9	7	8	25
Cornish Gilliflower	W	1	0	1	2	4
Cox's Orange Pippin	A	9	3	7	10	29
Cranberry Pippin	W	7	8	8	8	31
Cellini	W	2	8	7	6	23
Domine	W	5	7	6	7	25
Drap d'Or	A	2	6	3	5	16
Detroit Black	A	0	4	2	4	10
Duchess of Oldenburgh	S	2	10	10	10	32
Dyer	A	7	5	3		
Early Harvest	S	9	3	9	0	21
Early Joe	S	8	3	3	0	14
Early Strawberry	S	8	2	7	0	17
Edgar's Red Streak	W	5	7	7	8	27
Ella	W	2	4	3	5	14
Esopus Spitzenburg	W	9	7	9	10	35
Fallawater	W	7	8	8	9	32
Fall Janeting	A	3	7	7	7	24
Fall Orange	A	4	7	6	3	20
Fall Pippin	A	6	8	7	7	28
Flushing Spitzenburgh	W	6	6	6	7	25
Fameuse	A	9	5	9	8	31
Fall Queen (see Haas)						
Gloria Mundi	W	0	8	6	8	22
Golden Russet (English)	W	8	7	8	9	32
Golden Sweet,	A	2	4	1	0	7
Grand Sultan	A	2	7	7		
Gravenstein	A	9	9	10	10	38
Green Newton Pippin	W	9	4	6	8	27
Grimes' Golden	W	9	2	6	7	24

NOTE.—In the first column the letter S denotes summer, A autumn and W winter.

CATALOGUE OF APPLES.—*Continued.*

Name.	Season.	Quality.		Commercial value.		Total.
		Dessert.	Cooking.	Home market.	Foreign market.	value.
Haas (see Fall Queen)	A	5	7	7	6	25
Hawley	S	6	5	5	0	16
Hawthornden	A	2	8	7	7	24
Holland Pippin	A	6	8	7	7	28
Hubbardston Nonsuch	W	7	8	8	8	31
Hurlbut	W	5	5	4	6	20
Irish Peach	S					
Jeffries	A	7	6	6	7	26
Jersey Sweeting	A	1	3	1	0	5
Jonathan	W	9	7	7	8	31
Kentish Fillbasket	A	0	8	8	8	24
Keswick Codlin	A	1	9	6	7	23
King of Tompkins County	W	8	10	10	10	38
Lady	W	9	0	1	9	19
Late Strawberry	A	7	5	5	7	24
Lawyer	W	5	7	4	5	21
Lord Suffield	A	3	8	6	7	24
Lord Duncan	A	2	9	7	6	24
London Pippin	W		8			
Lowell	A	5	7	4		
Lord Burleigh	A	2	9	5	0	16
La Rue	W	1	9	10	5	25
Maiden's Blush	A	3	7	7	8	25
Mann	W	4	7	6	8	25
Magog Red Streak	W	3	7	5	7	22
McIntosh Red	W	6	7	7	8	28
Melon	W	8	8	7	8	31
Minister	A	4	6	6	5	21
Monmouth Pippin	W	6	8	6	7	27
Mother	A	8	7	6	6	27
Munson Sweet	A	1	3	2	0	6
Newton Spitzenburg	A	7	8	6	7	28
Northern Spy	W	8	10	10	10	38
Newton Pippin	W	9	9	7	10	35
Ontario	W	9	10	10	10	39
Peck's Pleasant	W	7	7	6	8	28
Pennock	W	5	7	7	8	27
Pewaukee	W	4	8	8	8	28
Peach	A					
Phœnix	W	4	7	7	8	26
Pomme Grise	W	9		5	7	21
Pomme Grise d'Or	W	10		6	8	24
Porter	A	5	4	5	3	17
Priestly	W	4	5	6	7	22
Primate	S	7	6	6	0	19
Prenzea	A	9	9	5	5	28
Princess Louise	W	10	7	8	8	33
Pumpkin Sweet	A	0	4	1	0	5
Pumpkin Russet	A	1	6	4	5	16
Pomme Royale (see Dyer)						
Rambo	A	5	1	2	5	13
Rawles Janet	W	4	5	3	5	17
Red Astrachan	S	5	7	8	0	20
Red Belle fleur	A	2	4	2	0	8
Red Canada	W	6	6	7	8	27
Red Cathead	A	6	8	7	7	28
Red Russet	W	5	6	7	7	25
Red Bietigheimer	A					

CATALOGUE OF APPLES.—*Continued.*

Name.	Season.	Quality.		Commercial value.		Total value.
		Dessert	Cooking.	Home market.	Foreign market.	
Rhode Island Greening	W	8	10	8	8	34
Ribston Pippin	W	10	8	8	10	36
Roxbury Russet	W	6	8	8	9	31
Scarlet Pearmain	A	5	6	5	6	22
Shiawasse Beauty	A	7	6	6	0	19
Smith's Cider	W	1	4	0	1	6
Smokehouse	A	3	6	4	6	19
Sops of Wine	S	2	5	2	0	9
St. Lawrence	A	7	8	8	8	31
Stump	A	5	6	5	0	16
Summer Rose	S	6	6	4	0	16
Swaar	W	7	2	1	4	14
Swazie Pomme Grise (see Pomme Grise d'Or)						
Stark	W	2	2	7	8	19
Snow (see Fameuse)						
Talman Sweet		2	7	5	6	20
Tetofsky	W	1	5	1	0	7
Trenton	S	10	9	9	9	33
Twenty Ounce (see Cayuga Red Streak)	A					
Vandevere	A	6	5	4	6	21
Wagener	W	8	7	6	7	28
Wallbridge (see Edgar's Red Streak)						
Wealthy	W	8	6	9	9	32
Westfield Seek-no-Further	W	7	7	7	8	29
White Astrachan	S	1	2	1	0	4
William's Favorite	W	5	7	5	6	23
Wine Sap	W	7	0	1	3	11
Wine	W	7	7	8	8	30
Yellow Belle-fleur	W	8	7	5	5	25
Yellow Transparent	S	6	7	6	0	19

REPORT

OF

THE HON. THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER

ON THE WORKING OF THE

TAVERN AND SHOP LICENSES ACTS

FOR THE YEAR

1890.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST
1891.

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LICENSE REPORT.

Provincial Treasrurer's Office,
License Branch,
Toronto, January, 1891.

To the Honourable Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour :

I have the honour to submit the Fifteenth Annual Report, and accompanying Schedules, respecting the operation of the Liquor License Laws.

Number of Licenses.

Schedule A is a comparative statement of the number of Licenses of the various denominations issued, and of the number extended, transferred or removed in each of the License Districts of the Province, during the past three license years, and may be thus summarized :

YEARS.	LICENSES.									Extensions, Transfers, and Removals of Licenses.			
	Tavern.				Shop.	Wholesale.	Vessel.		Total.	Extensions.	Transfers.	Removals.	Total.
	Yearly.		Six Months.										
	Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.			Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					
1887-8..........	1450	46	22	2	325	28	9	4	1886	123	250	31	404
1888-9..........	2019	47	34	6	336	26	9	8	2485	46	365	39	449
1889-90.........	2992	81	40	9	445	27	8	7	3609	46	534	56	636

Provincial Revenue.

The same Schedule shews the revenue derived by the Province from Licenses and Fines to have been, for

1887–8	$201,542 45
1888–9	232,511 55
1889–90	307,281 02

Licenses in Counties and Cities.

Schedule B is a statement of the number of Licenses issued in the several Counties and Cities during the past fifteen years.

Licenses in Minor Municipalities.

Schedule C gives, in detail, as regards each City, Town, Incorporated Village, and Township, and the Unorganized Territory of the Province, the number of Licenses (other than Vessel Licenses) and of extensions, transfers and removals granted during the past three years.

Total Collections.

This Schedule also gives the amounts collected on account of Licenses and Fines (including the sums imposed by municipal by-laws), the totals of which (with the duties derived from Vessel Licenses) were as follows:—

1887–8	$393,950 17
1888–9	470,855 50
1889–90	680,560 55

Municipal Revenue.

The payments to the Municipalities are shewn by the same Schedule to have been in—

1887–8	$156,979 89
1888–9	190,297 79
1889–90	297,353 45

The increase in the number of Licenses issued and in the revenue collected and distributed between the Municipalities and the Province is attributable for the most part to the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act throughout the Province, licenses having been issued in all the counties in accordance with the provisions of the Liquor License Act.

Fines.

The fines collected during the past year, as shown by Schedule D, amounted to $21,073.20 as compared with $18,454.63 in 1888–9.

SALARIES OF INSPECTORS—EXPENSES OF COMMISSIONERS.

The payments during the past year under these heads are set out in the same Schedule and shew a considerable increase as compared with the previous year, owing to the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act throughout the Province.

COMMITMENTS FOR DRUNKENNESS.

Schedule E shews the number of prisoners committed for drunkenness during the years from 1876 to 1890 inclusive. The number committed during the year 1890 as compared with 1889 shows a decrease of 224.

THE INSPECTORS OF LICENSES.

The names and post office addresses of the Inspectors of Licenses are set out in Schedule F.

SPECIAL INSPECTION OF LICENSE DISTRICTS.

The Special inspections of the License Districts, and the examination of the work of the license officials therein, from time to time, have been continued during the past year.

Respectfully submitted.

R. HARCOURT,
Provincial Treasurer.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE A.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, BY LICENSE DISTRICTS, shewing the number of (Provincial) such licenses extended, transferred or removed, and the amount of revenue license years 1887-8, 1888-9

License District.	Tavern Licenses Issued.												Tavern Licenses Extended.			Shop Licenses Issued.			Shop Licenses Extended.		
	Yearly Licenses.						Six Months Licenses.														
	Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.			Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.											
	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
Addington			37																		
Algoma	26	22	28					5					2			4	5	5			
Brant, North			17															2			
Brant, South			9																		
Brantford	18	18	18													5	5	5			
Brockville and Leeds			40			1			3			1						10			
Bruce, Centre		26	28					1									3	3			
Bruce, North		32	31																		
Bruce, South		38	43		1												3	3			
Cardwell	10	39	40					3	1								2	2			
Carleton			26															1			
Cornwall		23	26		1	1											3	4			
Dufferin		24	27														2	2			
Dundas		25	26															1			
Durham, East			23															1			
Durham, West			12			1												3			
Elgin, East			25			4			1									1			
Elgin, West			39															7			
Essex, North	49	50	55			1	3	2	2					3	1	13	8	10			
Essex, South	34	31	38	1	1	1	1	2								2	2	2	1		
Frontenac			22			1						1									
Glengarry		29	32												3		4	4			
Grenville			32															3			
Grey, Centre	25	27	27	4	2	1							1. B & W			1	1	1			
Grey, North	26	25	25	3	3	1		1	1							6	3	3			
Grey, South	28	27	30													7	3	2		1	
Haldimand	33	32	31	7	2	3		1								2	2	2			
Haliburton	6	6	7																		
Halton		28	28																		
Hamilton	103	109	90	4	2				1	1		1	5		19	40	37	38	5		
Hastings, East	30	28	29										1	1		2	3	3			
Hastings, North	28	25	28	1	2											4	4	4			
Hastings, West	43	41	41				2						3	5		7	6	5	1		
Huron, East		26	26																		
Huron, South		41	39			3		1									6	5			
Huron, West		41	41								1	1					5	3			
Kent, East			34															1			
Kent, West			38															5			
Kingston	42	43	39	1	1	1									2	20	15	15	1	1	
Lambton, East			25															4			
Lambton, West			39			1												5			
Lanark, North			20															2			
Lanark, South			19															4			
Lennox			15						1						1			3			
Lincoln			23			4			2									3			
London	51	51	52	3	6	6							5 & 1 B. W.			19	14	13	1		
Manitoulin		13	17															2			

* One wholesale

SCHEDULE A.

Tavern, Shop, Wholesale Six Months' and Vessel Licenses issued, and the number of received by the Province therefrom, including the proportion of Fines, in the and 1889-90 respectively.

Wholesale Licenses Issued.			Vessel Licenses Issued.						Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Totals.			Proportion of Duties for Provincial Licenses Fees for Transfers and Removals, and Fines received by the Province.			REMARKS.
			Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.			Transfers.			Removals.									
1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	
																		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	1633 02	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	5	..	..	..	37	34	38	1187 22	2182 46	2514 50	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	1193 33	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	270 00	
3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	6	..	..	..	30	31	32	3357 75	3321 79	3320 43	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	3390 40	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	..	..	..	34	37	..	2043 43	2060 33	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	12	..	..	..	..	39	43	..	2046 63	1880 00	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	19	..	1	..	..	55	65	..	2515 63	2918 23	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	9	..	1	..	13	48	52	545 94	2472 93	2375 65	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	28	..	..	1197 85	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	2	..	..	30	36	..	1919 94	2113 86	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	12	..	..	..	..	31	41	..	1806 03	1868 56	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	27	31	..	1422 88	1485 06	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	2220 95	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	25	..	..	887 69	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	36	..	..	1749 12	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	3	..	..	55	..	..	4486 33	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	14	..	..	..	73	70	83	4741 14	4355 54	4838 04	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	4	2	..	..	45	44	45	2210 76	2219 12	2535 64	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	1032 48	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	35	42	..	1676 51	1919 50	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	2438 23	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	5	..	..	1	35	35	35	1233 18	1550 67	1484 75	
..	..	..	1	..	..	2	4	1	4	3	4	..	..	..	42	39	35	2956 20	2662 34	2417 64	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	1	..	..	38	33	34	2026 52	1747 29	1816 93	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	1	1	..	..	50	42	37	2164 23	2043 25	1903 25	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	7	8	8	242 23	243 50	301 64	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	34	31	..	1841 64	1936 46	
4	*2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	44	23	4	7	4	192	202	179	27852 98	27432 34	25051 58	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	3	..	..	..	41	37	35	1567 24	1562 11	1785 77	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	3	..	..	..	36	39	35	1713 13	1554 81	1671 70	
2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	12	14	1	2	1	78	69	63	6019 89	5637 41	5209 35	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	2	..	29	31	..	1257 10	1300 92	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	..	1	..	..	58	54	..	2932 40	2839 71	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	..	..	..	..	57	48	..	3597 76	3346 03	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	2482 47	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	..	5001 05	
1	1	1	6	5	4	..	2	3	1	1	3	2	..	1	74	69	69	9461 98	8911 77	8526 18	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	2066 42	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	..	5219 84	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	1517 07	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	1828 86	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	1330 27	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	2	..	..	47	..	..	2417 10	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	5	9	1	2	1	94	79	82	13665 46	12373 40	12280 10	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	16	19	..	596 98	949 85	

license extended.

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement shewing the number of (Provincial)

License District.	Tavern Licenses Issued. Yearly Licenses. Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.			Six Months' Licenses. Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.			Tavern Licenses Extended.			Shop Licenses. Issued.			Shop Licenses Extended.		
	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
Middlesex, East	....	....	24	..		3		..	..	..		..	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	...
Middlesex, North	....	....	22	..	..	5		..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....
Middlesex, West	....	....	25	..	..	3	..		..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
Mono	9	9	13	3	2	5	1	1	1	..	1	.	..	...	....	2	2	1	....	..	....
Muskoka	3	8	15	..	1	4	.	3	3	..	3	3	...	....	....	....	1	2	....	..	....
Nipissing	24	23	23	..			..	..	..	..			....	....	1	5	4	4	....	...	....
Norfolk, North	....	17	18	..	3	3	..	..	..	..			....	....	...	....	3	3	....	....	....
Norfolk, South	...	14	17	..	3	3	..	1	..		1	1	.	....	...	....	1	...	....	....	....
Northumberland, East	....	..	20	..			..	..	1	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....
Northumberland, West	....	....	24	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....
Ontario, North	...	...	24	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	....	...	....	. .	....	5	....	....	....
Ontario, South	...	....	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	...	2	....	....	...
Ottawa	75	76	80	..		..	1	1	1	..	..	..	....	1	....	68	54	56	1	....	4
Oxford, North	....	....	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
Oxford, South	....	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	...	....
Parry Sound	17	25	25	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peel	42	44	42	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	2	4	3	3	....	1	....
Perth, North	58	58	58	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	1	....	8	5	5	....	....	....
Perth, South	36	37	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	5	5	4	....	....	....
Peterborough, East	....	...	15	..	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
Peterborough, West	....	..	26	.		1			1	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....
Prescott	46	44	42	..	.	.	2	2	1	..	..	..	....	...	2	1	1	1	...	....	....
Prince Edward	28	16	15	1	2	1	3	2	1	..			....	1	....	2	2	2	1	....	....
Rainy River	8	11	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	2	3	3	....	....	....
Renfrew, North	...	22	23	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	3	5	....	....	....
Renfrew, South	....	33	31	..		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	9	11	....	....	....
Russell	32	32	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	....	....
St. Catharines	21	22	23	2	4	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	....	....	7	7	6	....	..	1
Simcoe, Centre	....	22	22	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	....	....	...	....	4	4	..	....	....
Simcoe, East	....	32	32	..			..	..	1	..	..	..	....	....	...	....	4	5	....	.	....
Simcoe, West	....	36	39	..					..	..	..	..	....	...	1	....	7	7	....	....	....
Stormont	...	27	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	.	...	1	1	...	....	....
Thunder Bay	44	37	33	..		.	2	1		..	..	..	2	...	....	5	8	7	1	..	..
Toronto	149	150	152	1	..	..		1	1	..	..	..	69	15	2	50	50	50	7	1	6
Victoria, East	.		18	..			..	..	1	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..		....	....	....
Victoria, West	.	.	28							..	..	..	....	....	....	....	.	2	..	....	....
Waterloo, North	46	47	47				..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	7	5	5	..	...	....
Waterloo, South	41	43	44				..	..	..	..	..	..	2	...	...	5	4	5	....	..	....
Welland	71	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	2	2	6	6	9	..	..	1	5	4	..	10	8	9	...	1	..
Wellington, East	...	.	[illegible]				..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	2	..	..	....
Wellington, North	.	.	31				..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	...	....	....	5	..	....	...
Wellington, West			51				..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	...	3	...	....	....
Wentworth, North	27	[illegible]	26	1	2	2							....	1	...	3	2	2	1	....	....
Wentworth, South	23	20	21	.									....	3	....	2	2	1	..	....	....
York, East	[illegible]	[illegible]	30						1	1				.	1	1	1	...	...	....	....
York, North	41	41	41	3	2	3			1	..	..		..	..	.	1	1	1	1	...	
York, West	51	51	57								.		1	1	.	5	.	.	...	1	..
Total	[illegible]	2019	[illegible]	40	47	41	22	34	40	2	6	9	102	36	35	325	[illegible]	115	21	9	11

Muskoka and Parry Sound divided in 1887-8. Algoma and Manitoulin divided in 1888-9.

Tavern, Shop, Wholesale, Six Months' and Vessel Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

Wholesale Licenses Issued.			Vessel Licenses Issued.						Licenses Transfered and Removed.						Totals.			Proportion of Duties for Provincial Licenses, Fees for Transfers and Removals, and Fines received by the Province.			Remarks.
			Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.			Transfers.			Removals.									
1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8. $ c.	1888-9. $ c.	1889-90. $ c.	
											2						29			1142 89	
											5						37			1826 97	
											4						35			1941 36	
									2	1	5				17	16	25	755 65	749 17	881 04	
										1	2				3	17	29	230 00	945 82	1380 43	
									3	2					32	29	28	1333 23	1241 92	1279 24	
										4	6			1		27	31		1487 42	1552 07	
										4	2					24	23		841 27	861 90	
											2						29			1673 55	
											4						35			2114 50	
											5						40			1765 66	
											3						40			2538 69	
1	2	1				1	1	1	21	14	12	7	2	12	175	151	167	26670 05	24280 41	25347 69	
		1									9						41			2314 45	
											5			1			33			1934 17	
									5	4	2			1	23	28	30	1074 57	1289 31	1410 71	
									6	10	7				56	61	55	2673 71	2693 91	2632 38	
									12	12	6	2	1		81	78	70	6045 95	5541 61	5545 98	
									5	4	8				46	46	48	2731 09	2735 13	2678 57	
											3						21			893 77	
								1			2						39			3112 87	
									8	7	8		1		57	55	54	2517 22	2374 55	2280 53	
			2	2	2					2	3				29	27	24	1838 79	1471 58	1484 94	
1	1	*							2	1	3	1			14	16	19	548 82	883 48	720 72	
											1					25	29		1652 78	1808 34	
										6	8			1		48	52		2476 90	2553 49	
									6	4	7				38	36	59	1590 34	1569 93	2565 35	
									3	2	2			1	37	36	37	3829 36	3942 61	3901 73	
										7	8					34	36		1771 43	1762 96	
										7	5		1	1		44	44		2664 67	2647 41	
										7	7					50	54		2877 27	3206 96	
										6	4		1			35	31		1209 90	1154 87	
1									6	4	2	2		1	63	50	43	4234 00	3522 68	3026 38	
13	12	14		2	2	1	1	1	13	27	34	4	11	15	307	273	277	41886 25	39024 00	39493 49	
											6			3			28			1125 21	
											8			1			39			2166 67	
	1	1							7	6	4				60	59	57	3584 78	3732 94	3687 18	
															48	47	49	3091 55	3135 31	3271 92	
									15	16	17	1	3		113	106	106	6272 42	5637 87	5838 32	
											5						36			2104 31	
											8						41			2942 19	
											11						48			2576 52	
									4	4	4	1			37	34	34	1983 45	1675 97	1689 62	
									3	6	7		2		28	33	29	1079 50	1013 23	980 58	
									6	6	4				36	37	36	1504 88	1578 87	1617 90	
									9	6	11	1			58	50	57	2704 18	2647 85	2649 25	
									4	3	6				47	39	43	2416 81	1914 07	2181 35	
28	26	27	9	9	8	4	8	7	250	365	534	31	39	56	2290	2935	4246	201542 45	232511 55	307281 02	

* Wholesale extended.

SCHEDULE B.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, by COUNTIES AND CITIES, showing the number of (Provincial) Tavern, Shop, Wholesale and Vessel Licenses issued in the several Counties of the Province, and the Cities separated from Counties, for the license years 1874-5-6-7-8-9-80-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8 9.

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	REMARKS.
Algoma (including Thunder Bay)	1874	30	14	....	3	
	1875	36	15	....	3	
	1876	18	6			
	1877	19	5			
	1878	19	5			
	1879	21	8	1		
	1880	22	6	1		
	1881	29	9	1		
	1882	35	9	1		
	1883	56	6	1		
	1884	74	12	2		
	1885	58	12	1		
	1886	62	16	1		
	1887	70	9	1	....	The licenses issued in Rainy River in 1887are not included in this schedule, there were 8 tavern, 2 shop and 1 wholesale.
	1888	83	16	1		
	1889	90	17			
Brant (not including City of Brantford)	1874	95	29			
	1875	73	22	2		
	1876	56	14	4		
	1877	....	....	7	....	Dunkin Act in force.
	1878	53	11	5		
	1879	55	14	1		
	1880	57	14	1		
	1881	55	14	1		
	1882	59	13	1		
	1883	58	11	1		
	1884	49	7			
	1885	44	7	1		
	1886	....	....	....	....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1887	....	....	....	....	do
	1888	....	....	....	....	do
	1889	26	2			
Bruce	1874	180	25			
	1875	119	22			
	1876	88	13	3		
	1877	83	12	2		
	1878	83	9	2	....	Dunkin Act in force for 10 months.
	1879	93	12			
	1880	98	14			
	1881	105	15			
	1882	109	18			
	1883	108	16			
	1884	99	15			
	1885	....	....	....	....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1886	....	....	....	....	do
	1887	....	....	....	....	do
	1888	97	6			
	1889	102	6			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	REMARKS.
Carleton (not including Ottawa)	1874	89	5			
	1875	79	8			
	1876	44	1	2		
	1877	55	3			
	1878	43	3			
	1879	43	1			
	1880	42	3			
	1881	50	3			
	1882	54	1			
	1883	58				
	1884	58	1			
	1885	55				
	1886	....	....	....	....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1887	....	....	....	....	do
	1888	....	....	....	....	do
	1889	26	1			
Dufferin	1881	33	7	....	....	New County erected 24th January, 1881.
	1882	33	5			
	1883	34	5			
	1884	34	4			
	1885	....	....	....	....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1886	....	....	....	....	do
	1887	....	....	....	....	do
	1888	21	2			
	1889	27	2			
Elgin	1874	113	25			
	1875	110	24			
	1876	66	16	2		
	1877	66	10			
	1878	69	12			
	1879	72	16			
	1880	74	12			
	1881	74	13			
	1882	74	13			
	1883	74	16			
	1884	74	12			
	1885	71	10			
	1886	....	....	....	....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1887	....	....	....	....	do
	1888	....	....	....	....	do
Not including St. Thomas.	1889	48	2			
Essex	1874	120	28	6		
	1875	101	25	6		
	1876	62	14	5	1	
	1877	69	18	1	1	
	1878	69	18	2	1	
	1879	71	18	3	1	
	1880	70	19	2	1	
	1881	74	21	2		
	1882	71	20	2		
	1883	74	19	2		
	1884	70	15	1		
	1885	77	13			
	1886	74	16			
	1887	84	15			
	1888	82	10			
	1889	95	12			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	REMARKS.
Frontenac (not including Kingston	1874	71	2			
	1875	57	29			
	1876	29	....	1		
	1877	17	....	....	....	Dunkin Act assumed to be in force until quashed, December 28th.
	1878	34				
	1879	36				
	1880	33	1			
	1881	33	1			
	1882	33	2			
	1883	36	2			
	1884	34	2			
	1885	34	1			
	1886	....	....	....	....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1887	....	....	....	....	do
	1888	....	....	....	....	do
	1889	23	....	....	....	
Grey	1874	115	20		3	
	1875	114	16		2	
	1876	77	11	5	2	
	1877	....	....	6	2	Dunkin Act in force.
	1878	72	7	4	1	Dunkin Act in force until September.
	1879	91	12	1	1	
	1880	88	17	1	2	
	1881	84	16	....	1	Melancthon and Shelburne attached to new County of Dufferin.
	1882	88	18	....	1	
	1883	95	20	....	3	
	1884	91	19	....	1	
	1885	92	18			
	1886	92	16	....	3	
	1887	86	14	....	3	
	1888	84	7	....	4	
	1889	84	6		1	
Haldimand	1874	96	16			
	1875	83	13			
	1876	45	5			
	1877	49	4			
	1878	49	4			
	1879	50	5			
	1880	47	5			
	1881	51	5			
	1882	52	5			
	1883	51	5			
	1884	47	5			
	1885	47	3			
	1886	48	4			
	1887	40	2	....	....	The licenses issued in the Monck portion of this County are not included in this schedule in 1887; they are 9 hotel and 2 shop.
	1888	43	4			
	1889	45	3			
Haliburton	1886	7	....	....	....	See Victoria, *post.*
	1887	6				
	1888	6				
	1889	7				

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	REMARKS.
Halton	1874	61	4			
	1875	58	5			
	1876	39	2	1		
	1877	38	1			
	1878	38	1			
	1879	42	1			
	1880	41	1			
	1881	41	1			
	1882	....	....	....	....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1883	....	....	....	....	do
	1884	....	....	....	....	do
	1885	....	....	....	....	do
	1886	....	....	....	....	do
	1887	....	....	....	....	do
	1888	28				
	1889	28				
Hastings	1874	117	23	1		
	1875	100	21	2		
	1876	76	11	3	1	
	1877	82	14	3	1	
	1878	89	15	3	2	
	1879	94	15	3	1	
	1880	91	16	3		
	1881	90	15	3		
	1882	95	13	3		
	1883	97	15	3		
	1884	99	15	3		
	1885	98	17	3		
	1886	104	16	2		
	1887	102	13	2		
	1888	96	13	3		
Not including Belleville...	1889	73	9			
Huron	1874	150	38			
	1875	164	37	2		
	1876	113	16	3		
	1877	124	16			
	1878	127	20			
	1879	134	21			
	1880	131	16			
	1881	128	15			
	1882	124	15			
	1883	124	15			
	1884	111	14			
	1885	....	....	....	....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1886	....	....	....	....	do
	1887	....	....	....	....	do
	1888	108	11			
	1889	109	8			
Kent.....................	1874	128	41	....	1	
	1875	118	34	....	1	
	1876	66	13	4	1	
	1877	67	15	....	1	
	1878	65	13			
	1879	67	14			
	1880	67	13			
	1881	69	13	....	1	
	1882	69	14	....	1	
	1883	70	14			
	1884	75	11			
	1885	71	8			
	1886	....	....	....	....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1887	....	....	....	....	do
	1888	....	....	....	....	do
	1889	72	6			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	REMARKS.
Lambton	1874	89	44	1		
	1875	85	33			
	1876	65	28	1		
	1877	65	25			
	1878	70	27			
	1879	72	26			
	1880	71	25			
	1881	72	22			
	1882	75	22			
	1883	73	19			
	1884	74	16	1		
	1885	70	10	1		
	1886	....	....	....	....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1887	....	....	....	....	do
	1888	....	....	....	....	do
	1889	65	9			
Lanark	1874	62	20	2		
	1875	62	14	1		
	1876	32	9	2		
	1877	32	9	....	....	Dunkin Act in force, except in Perth.
	1878	7	4			
	1879	33	6			
	1880	34	8			
	1881	36	6			
	1882	36	7			
	1883	35	7			
	1884	36	7			
	1885	37	6			
	1886	....	....	....	....	Can. Temp. Act in force
	1887	....	....	....	....	do
	1888	....	....	....	....	do
	1889	39	6			
Leeds and Grenville	1874	145	32	1		
	1875	136	23	1		
	1876	79	23	3		
	1877	101	25			
	1878	97	19			
	1879	97	18			
	1880	97	20	1		
	1881	89	18			
	1882	92	21			
	1883	94	21			
	1884	88	17			
	1885	87	17			
	1886	....	....	....	....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1887	....	....	....	....	do
	1888	....	....	....	....	do
	1889	73	13			
Lennox and Addington ...	1874	52	7		1	
	1875	46	8	....		
	1876	28	6	1		
	1877	....	....	1	....	Dunkin Act in force.
	1878	36	6			
	1879	37	5			
	1880	37	5			
	1881	41	5			
	1882	43	6			
	1883	45	6			
	1884	44	5			
	1885	42	5			
	1886	....	....	....	....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1887	....	....	....	....	do
	1888	....	....	....	....	do
	1889	52	3			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	REMARKS.
Lincoln (not including St. Catharines)	1874	94	23			
	1875	103	37			
	1876	70	31			
	1877	70	25			
	1878	69	21			
	1879	72	16			
	1880	73	12			
	1881	69	14			
	1882	73	15			
	1883	72	13			
	1884	71	11			
	1885	64	10			
	1886	....	....	....	....	Can. Temp. Act in force, except in St. Catharines.
	1887	....	....	....	....	do
	1888	....	....	....	....	do
	1889	36	3			
Middlesex (not including **London**)	1874	188	17	1		
	1875	174	33			
	1876	122	26	3		
	1877	139	23			
	1878	143	21			
	1879	141	19			
	1880	134	18			
	1881	138	18			
	1882	133	16			
	1883	130	18			
	1884	126	17			
	1885	128	16	....	1	
	1886	....	....	....	....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1887	....	....	....	....	do
	1888	....	....	....	....	do
	1889	82	8			
Muskoka and Parry Sound.	1874	9				
	1875	23				
	1876	19				
	1877	22				
	1878	29				
	1879	38	1			
	1880	41	4			
	1881	45	4			
	1882	48	5			
	1883	49	6			
	1884	48	4			
	1885	37	1			
	1886	23				
	1887	21				
	1888	32	1			
	1889	45	2			
Nipissing	1878	2	1			
	1879	3	1			
	1880	3	1			
	1881	11	8			
	1882	8	5			
	1883	9	5			
	1884	5	5			
	1885	23	6			
	1886	22	4			
	1887	24	5			
	1888	23	4			
	1889	23	4			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	REMARKS.
Norfolk	1874	73	6			
	1875	74	6			
	1876	51	4	2		
	1877	51	5	1		
	1878	55	5			
	1879	51	7			
	1880	51	6			
	1881	55	6			
	1882	56	6			
	1883	54	6			
	1884	51	4			
	1885	....	....	....	....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1886	....	....	....	....	do
	1887	....	....	....	....	do
	1888	37	4			
	1889	41	3			
Northumberland and Durham	1874	135	35	2	1	
	1875	121	32	2	1	
	1876	102	27	4	1	
	1877	103	25	2	1	
	1878	89	21	2	2	Dunkin Act in force for 10 months, except in Port Hope and Cobourg.
	1879	98	21	....	1	
	1880	100	22	....	1	
	1881	100	23	....	1	
	1882	102	23	....	1	
	1883	104	23	....	1	
	1884	101	19			
	1885	97	16			
	1886	....	....	....	....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1887	....	....	....	....	do
	1888	....	....	....	....	do
	1889	81	14			
Ontario	1874	86	35			
	1875	87	23			
	1876	60	10			
	1877	58	9			
	1878	55	8	2	....	Dunkin Act in force for 10 months.
	1879	61	9			
	1880	65	11			
	1881	66	12			
	1882	71	13			
	1883	72	12			
	1884	68	11			
	1885	67	12			
	1886	....	....	....	....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1887	....	....	....	....	do
	1888	....	....	....	....	do
	1889	64	7			
Oxford	1874	104	29			
	1875	102	25			
	1876	73	9	4		
	1877	70	10	1		
	1878	71	10			
	1879	74	12			
	1880	74	14			
	1881	73	13			
	1882	74	11			
	1883	72	9			
	1884	62	8			
	1885	....	....	....	....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1886	....	....	....	....	do
	1887	....	....	....	....	do
	1888	....	....	....	....	do
	1889	52	6	1		

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	REMARKS.
Peel	1874	91	15			
	1875	86	15			
	1876	49	10			
	1877	57	9			
	1878	60	8			
	1879	57	7			
	1880	62	7			
	1881	56	7			
	1882	57	6			
	1883	57	5			The licenses issued in the Village of Boulton and Township of Albion, in Cardwell, are not included in this schedule for 1887. They were 10 tavern.
	1884	55	4			
	1885	58	4			
	1886	55	5			
	1887	46	4			
	1888	57	3			
	1889	52	3			
Perth	1874	145	33			
	1875	135	25			
	1876	101	13	3		
	1877	105	17			
	1878	105	17			
	1879	110	18			
	1880	110	19			
	1881	106	19			
	1882	110	19			
	1883	109	17			
	1884	102	14			
	1885	93	14			
	1886	95	12			
	1887	95	13			
	1888	96	10			
Not including Stratford ..	1889	74	5			
Peterborough	1874	98	16			
	1875	72	16			
	1876	40	11	2	1	
	1877	43	11	....	1	
	1878	35	11	....	1	Dunkin Act in force, in part of West Riding, for 10 months.
	1879	42	13	....	1	
	1880	46	12	....	1	
	1881	46	14	....	1	
	1882	50	15	....	1	
	1883	50	14	....	1	
	1884	46	13	....	1	
	1885	43	12			
	1886	....	....	....	....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1887	....	....	....	....	do
	1888	....	....	....	....	do
	1889	43	10	....	1	
Prescott and Russell.....	1874	63	10			
	1875	58	11	1		
	1876	52				
	1877	46	5			
	1878	49	5			
	1879	41	5			
	1880	42	4			
	1881	50	5			
	1882	53	6			
	1883	62	7			
	1884	65	4			
	1885	65	3			
	1886	68	1			
	1887	78	1			
	1888	76	1			
	1889	94	1			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	REMARKS.
Prince Edward	1874	22	3	....	3	
	1875	23	3	....	1	
	1876	....	....	1	1	Dunkin Act in force.
	1877	....	....	....	....	do
	1878	....	....	....	....	do
	1879	23	2	....	1	
	1880	24	2	....	3	
	1881	24	3	....	1	
	1882	22	3	....	2	
	1883	23	4	....	2	
	1884	21	1	....	2	
	1885	23	2	....	2	
	1886	24	2			
	1887	21	2	....	2	
	1888	18	2	....	2	
	1889	16	2	....	2	
Renfrew	1874	100	35	....	1	
	1875	102	30	1	1	
	1876	51	20	....	1	
	1877	42	17			
	1878	31	15			
	1879	36	16			
	1880	42	21			
	1881	47	17			
	1882	48	23			
	1883	63	30			
	1884	44	20			
	1885	....	....	....	....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1886	....	....	....	....	do
	1887	....	....	....	....	do
	1888	55	12			
	1889	55	16			
Simcoe	1874	223	42			
	1875	196	35	2	2	
	1876	135	24	2	2	
	1877	137	24	1	2	
	1878	149	21	1	1	
	1879	142	20	1	1	
	1880	155	23	1	1	
	1881	144	23	1	1	Mono and Mulmur attached to new County of Dufferin.
	1882	146	23	1		
	1883	147	26			
	1884	138	24			
	1885	....	....	....	....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1886	....	....	....	....	do
	1887	....	....	....	....	do
	1888	121	17			
	1889	124	18			
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1874	122	31			
	1875	80	28			
	1876	82	22			
	1877	87	17			
	1878	94	17			
	1879	91	16			
	1880	91	18			
	1881	96	18			
	1882	95	18			
	1883	89	17			
	1884	92	15			
	1885	....	....	....	....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1886	....	....	....	....	do
	1887	....	....	....	....	do
	1888	105	8			
	1889	111	10			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	REMARKS.
Victoria	1874	78	13	1		
	1875	70	9	....	1	
	1876	55	5	1	....	
	1877	56	5	....	....	
	1878	56	6	....	....	
	1879	60	6	....	....	
	1880	59	5	....	....	
	1881	62	4	....	....	Including Haliburton.
	1882	62	3	....	1	
	1883	62	3	....	2	
	1884	58	3	....	....	
	1885	54	3	....	....	
	1886	....	....	....	....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1887	....	....	....	....	do
	1888	....	....	....	....	do
	1889	46	2			
Waterloo	1874	135	21			
	1875	136	20	3		
	1876	86	19	13		
	1877	84	17	10		
	1878	87	17			
	1879	89	15			
	1880	87	15			
	1881	88	16			
	1882	90	17			
	1883	91	15	....	1	
	1884	92	14			
	1885	90	13			
	1886	87	12			
	1887	87	12			
	1888	90	9	1		
	1889	91	10	1		
Welland	1874	145	28	3		
	1875	151	23			
	1876	73	19			
	1877	80	19			
	1878	89	21			
	1879	92	25			
	1880	87	29			
	1881	81	19			
	1882	78	20			
	1883	79	18			
	1884	82	14			Licenses issued in Monck Tp. of Wainfleet, are not included in this schedule in 1887. There were 2 tavern.
	1885	78	15			
	1886	82	12			
	1887	76	10			
	1888	70	8			
	1889	73	9			
Wellington	1874	183	52			
	1875	182	41	3		
	1876	138	29	3		
	1877	130	28	3		
	1878	134	29			
	1879	138	29			
	1880	145	30			
	1881	134	24	....	....	Orangeville, Amaranth and East Garafaxa, attached to new County of Dufferin.
	1882	128	26			
	1883	126	22			
	1884	116	19			
	1885	104	13			
	1886	....	....	....	....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1887	....	....	....	....	do
	1888	....	....	....	....	do
Not including Guelph	1889	78	5			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	REMARKS.
Wentworth (not including Hamilton)	1874	110	32	4		
	1875	107	19	2		
	1876	61	11	2		
	1877	56	10			
	1878	47	6			
	1879	63	6			
	1880	56	6			
	1881	55	6			
	1882	51	6			
	1883	52	6			
	1884	54	6			
	1885	54	6			
	1886	49	6			
	1887	51	5			
	1888	47	4			
	1889	49	3			
York (not including Toronto)	1874	148	39			
	1875	164	35			
	1876	108	16	1		
	1877	97	15			
	1878	......	....	....	....	Dunkin Act in force.
	1879	114	15	....	....	do one month (May.)
	1880	117	16			
	1881	128	21			
	1882	131	24			
	1883	132	23			
	1884	121	13			
	1885	114	12			
	1886	116	10			
	1887	109	7			
	1888	107	2			
	1889	112	1			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

City.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	Remarks.
Toronto	1874	309	184	21	16	
	1875	299	128	28	9	
	1876	216	100	39	9	
	1877	182	100	26	6	
	1878	181	92	20	10	
	1879	195	98	19	6	
	1880	204	94	18	4	
	1881	210	95	15	6	
	1882	216	100	14	7	
	1883	197	98	14	5	
	1884	217	88	13	3	
	1885	227	71	14*	2*	
	1886	224	66	13	3	
	1887	159	50	13	1	
	1888	150	50	12	3	
	1889	152	50	14	3	
Hamilton	1874	127	93	....	3	
	1875	110	72	....		
	1876	68	61	11	1	
	1877	68	55	7	2	
	1878	68	64	7	2	
	1879	68	61	8		
	1880	74	57	7		
	1881	89	55	7		
	1882	98	58	8		
	1883	105	54	8		
	1884	97	47	4		
	1885	110	48	3		
	1886	112	45	5		
	1887	107	40	4		
	1888	111	37	2		
	1889	91	38	3		
Ottawa	1874	120	77	6		
	1875	114	148	7		
	1876	75	77	7	1	
	1877	75	80	2	1	
	1878	73	77	......	1	
	1879	73	71	....	1	
	1880	75	72	....	1	
	1881	75	77	....	1	
	1882	75	76	....	1	
	1883	75	84	....	1	
	1884	75	78	....	1	
	1885	75	77	....		
	1886	75	69	1		
	1887	75	68	1	1 B. & W.	
	1888	76	54	2	1	
	1889	80	56	1	1 B. & W.	

*Dominion issues.

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

CITY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	REMARKS.
London	1874	75	40	3		
	1875	75	74	2		
	1876	57	34	5		
	1877	58	35	1		
	1878	58	37	1		
	1879	57	36	2		
	1880	45	27	2		
	1881	45	24	2		
	1882	47	26	3		
	1883	47	24	2		
	1884	48	22	2		
	1885	49	22	1		
	1886	61	21	2		
	1887	54	19	2		
	1888	57	14	1		
	1889	58	13	1		
Kingston	1874	97	25	....	1	
	1875	75	20	3	1	
	1876	53	23	6	5	
	1877	61	21	3	8	
	1878	61	21	3	8	
	1879	62	20	3	8	
	1880	62	20	3	8	
	1881	64	20	2	11	
	1882	53	22	2	9	
	1883	53	23	3	6	
	1884	39	20	2	6	
	1885	38	22	1	4	
	1886	41	22	1	6	
	1887	43	20	1	6	
	1888	44	15	1	7	
	1889	40	15	1	7	
St. Catharines	1886	29	7			
	1887	23	7			
	1888	26	7			
	1889	26	6			
Brantford	1886	19	5	3		
	1887	18	5	3		
	1888	18	5	3		
	1889	18	5	3		
St. Thomas	1889	20	6			
Stratford	1889	21	4			
Guelph	1889	16	2			
Belleville	1889	25	3	2		

SCHEDULE B.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION, shewing the total number of Provincial licenses issued in the several Counties in the Province, including the Cities, during the license years 1874-5-6-7-8-9-80-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9.

Years.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Vessel.	Total.
1874	4793	1307	52	33	6185
1875	4459	1257	78	24	5818
1876	2977	787	147	27	3938
1877	2845	739	65	27	3676
1878	2910	724	52	29	3715
1879	3199	757	42	22	4020
1880	3227	760	40	22	4049
1881	3311	764	34	24	4133
1882	3317	787	35	24	4163
1883	3363	781	36	21	4201
1884	3253	675	28	14	3970
1885	2574	525	24	9	3132
1886	1567	367	28	12	1974
1887	1496	325	28	13	1862
1888	2066	336	26	17	2445
1889	3073	445	27	15	3560

The Six Months Licenses and the Licenses *extended* do not appear in the above Schedule or recapitulation, and as a consequence the total number of Licenses issued, according to the Statement, does not correspond with the number as shown in Schedules A. and C. Beer and Wine Licenses are included with the ordinary licenses under the heads of Tavern Licenses and Vessel Licenses respectively. An *extended* License is good for a period not exceeding three months. It is not in the nature of a new License, but simply a permission, granted by the Board of Commissioners, to the holder of license expiring in April, to continue his business under the old license for the specified period, that he may be enabled to dispose of his stock on hand and quit the business without loss. Six months Licenses run from the first day of May to the thirty-first day of October, and are not valid after the latter date. They are granted in localities which are largely resorted to in summer by visitors, where the Board of Commissioners are of opinion that increased tavern accommodation for the summer months is necessary.

SCHEDULE C.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY MUNICIPALITIES, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, whether Ordinary or Beer and Wine, issued, and the number extended, transferred or removed, the gross sums deposited to the credit of the License Fund Accounts therefor, and for Fines, and the revenue paid over to the Municipal Treasurers during the license years 1887-8, 1888-9 and 1889-90 respectively.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889 90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
Addington	Newburgh	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Camden	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sheffield	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Kaladar and Anglesea	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Barrie	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Kennebec	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Olden	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Oso	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hinchinbrooke	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Palmerston and N. & S. Canonto	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Clarendon & Miller	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Algoma	Sault St. Marie	3	6	7	....	....	....	4	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
	St. Joseph	2	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Hilton	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Unorganized Territory	10	11	13	....	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Thessalon	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1887-8.	Transfers. 1888-9.	Transfers. 1889-90.	Removals. 1887-8.	Removals. 1888-9.	Removals. 1889-90.	Total. 1887-8.	Total. 1888-9.	Total. 1889-90.	Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality. 1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Addington	Newburg	....	....	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	....	....	245 00	....	....	51 00	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8, 1888-9.
	Camden	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	....	12	....	....	1100 00	....	....	301 88	
	Sheffield	....	...	2	...	...	...	...	....	10	....	....	730 00	....	....	199 90	
	Kaladar and Anglesea	....	....	..	...	...	...	....	..	3	....	....	270 00	....	....	73 44	
	Barrie	....	...	....	...	...	...	....	....	1	....	....	90 00	....	....	24 48	
	Kennebec	....	....	1	...	...	...	....	....	2	....	....	95 00	....	....	26 50	
	Olden	....	....	1	...	...	...	....	....	2	....	....	95 60	....	....	26 52	
	Oso	...	....	....	...	...	...	....	....	2	....	....	310 00	....	....	178 96	
	Hinchinbrooke	..	....	1	...	...	...	....	....	5	....	....	365 00	....	....	99 94	
	Palmerston and N. & S. Canonto	....	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	2	....	....	220 00	....	....	88 94	
	Clarendon & Miller	....	..	.		...	...	....	....	1	....	....	90 00	....	....	24 48	
Algoma	Sault Ste. Marie	3	2	2	....	...	....	10	12	12	1249 00	1850 00	2030 00	759 30	809 06	927 20	
	St. Joseph	....	....	1	....	...	....	2	2	4	180 00	305 00	295 00	42 83	121 21	105 50	
	Hilton	....	....	....	....	...	....	1	1	2	90 00	90 00	180 00	21 41	26 44	61 76	
	Unorganized Territory	....	1	...	....	...	....	12	15	15	515 00	1378 20	1158 25	....	....	....	Payable to Province, less proportion of expenses.
	Thessalon	....	1	2	....	...	...	...	4	5	..	305 00	310 00	..	117 79	127 78	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
North Brant	South Dumfries			4																		
	Brantford Township			2																		
	Onondaga			2																		
	Paris			3						2												
South Brant	Brantford Township			3																		
	Burford			4																		
	Oakland			2																		
Brantford City	....	18	18	15				5	5	5	3	3	3									
Brockville and Leeds.	Brockville			11						2												
	Gananoque			6						2												
	Newboro			2						1												1
	Bastard and Burgess			5						3												1
	North Crosby			3																		
	Front of Leeds and Lansdowne			2																		
	Front of Yonge and Escott			2																		
	Rear of Yonge and Escott			3																		1
	Rear of Leeds and Lansdown			4						2												
	Elizabethtown			2			1															1B&W.
	South Crosby			2																		

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amount received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
North Brant	South Dumfries	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	100 00	....	....	120 00	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8 and 1888-9.
	Brantford, Township	....	....	1	....	....				3	....	....	225 00	....	....	60 00	
	Onandaga	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	280 00	....	....	60 00	
	Paris	....	....	1	....	....			....	11	....	....	2045 00	....	....	766 67	
South Brant	Brantford, Township	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	320 00	....	....	50 00	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8 and 1888-9.
	Burford	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	385 60	....	....	....	
	Oakland	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	190 00	....	....	....	
Brantford City	....	4	5	6	....	....	....	30	31	32	7759 00	7335 00	7380 00	3455 49	3383 59	3380 86	
Brockville and Leeds.	Brockville	....		1	....	....	....	....	....	41	....	....	7215 00	....	....	5418 38	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8 and 1888-9.
	Gananoque	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	2080 00	....	....	1376 48	
	Newboro	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	560 00	....	....	252 20	
	Bastard and Burgess	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	820 00	....	....	396 82	
	North Crosby	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	390 00	....	....	216 18	
	Front of Leeds and Lansdown	....	....	....			....	....	....	2	....	....	180 00	....	....	64 12	
	Front of Yonge and Escott	....	....	....			....	....	....	2	....	....	180 00	....	....	64 12	
	Rear of Yonge and Escott	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	4	....	....	350 00	....	....	147 20	
	Rear of Leeds and Lansdown	....	....	....			....	....	....	6	....	....	540 00	....	....	192 36	
	Elizabethtown	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	406 25	....	....	258 16	
	South Crosby	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	307 55	....	....	132 29	

Schedule C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

Licence District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
Centre Bruce	Paisley	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kincardine, Town	...	6	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chesley	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Greenock	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Huron	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kincardine, Township	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Elderslie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Bruce	Tiverton	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Port Elgin	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Southampton	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tara	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wiarton	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bruce	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saugeen	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arran	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amabel	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastnor	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Albemarle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lindsay & St. Edmunds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Bruce	Lucknow	...	5	5	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teeswater	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Walkerton	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Culross	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carrick	...	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brant	...	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kinloss	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Centre Bruce..	Paisley								6	6		1260 00	1360 00		687 86	699 28	Canada Temp. Act in force in 1887-8.
	Kincardine, Town			4					7	12		1720 00	1712 00		785 51	758 18	
	Chesley		1						4	3		442 50	525 00		229 22	250 82	
	Greenock		1	1					8	8		635 00	635 00		210 37	202 59	
	Huron			1					5	6		1040 00	780 00		693 02	457 30	
	Kincardine, Township..		2						4	2		270 00	300 00		103 93	177 20	
	Elderslie											100 00			49 50		
North Bruce..	Tiverton		1						3	2		515 00	300 00		281 70	108 00	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8.
	Port Elgin		2	6					7	12		1450 00	1490 00		895 04	868 00	
	Southampton								3	3		660 00	600 00		385 14	312 00	
	Tara			1					3	4		600 00	605 00		325 15	312 00	
	Wiarton								5	5		1100 00	1020 00		641 94	528 00	
	Bruce.			2					2	4		310 00	260 00		186 76	120 00	
	Saugeen								1	1		90 00	90 00		28 38	24 00	
	Arran		1	2					5	6		525 00	495 00		275 90	178 00	
	Amabel		1						3	2		265 00	200 00		139 14	68 00	
	Eastnor		2	1					6	4		610 00	515 00		316 10	312 00	
	Albermarle											20 00			8 00		
	Lindsay & St. Edmunds											50 00			20 00		
South Bruce	Lucknow		3	1					10	7		1040 00	995 00		444 18	418 90	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8.
	Teeswater		3	3					7	7		595 00	835 00		191 16	164 37	
	Walkerton		4	4					14	14		1500 00	2680 00		558 43	1590 54	
	Culross			1					2	3		220 00	185 00		72 75	65 63	
	Carrick		1	3					11	14		1205 00	1033 00		411 61	369 12	
	Brant		1	4					7	13		605 00	830 00		193 29	294 02	
	Kinloss			3		1			4	7		325 00	375 00		106 88	133 88	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1887-8.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1888-9.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1889-90.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1887-8.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1888-9.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1889-90.	Shop. 1887-8.	Shop. 1888-9.	Shop. 1889-90.	Wholesale. 1887-8.	Wholesale. 1888-9.	Wholesale. 1889-90.	Extended Tavern. 1887-8.	Extended Tavern. 1888-9.	Extended Tavern. 1889-90.	Extended Shop. 1887-8.	Extended Shop. 1888-9.	Extended Shop. 1889-90.	Six Months. 1887-8.	Six Months. 1888-9.	Six Months. 1889-90.
Cardwell.	Adjala		7	8					1	1												
	Bradford		5	3					1	1												
	Tecumseth		3	3																		
	Essa	3	3	7																		
	Alliston	7	7	6																		
	Innisfil		7	9																	1	1
	West Gwillimbury		3	2																		
	Beeton		3	3																	1	
	Tottenham		3	3																	1	
Carleton	Richmond			1																		
	March			1																		
	Huntley			3																		
	North Gower			5																		
	Goulbourn			2																		
	Marlborough			1																		
	Fitzroy			2																		
	Nepean			11						1												
Cornwall	Cornwall, Town		12	13					2	3												
	Cornwall, Township		11	13		1	1		1	1												
Dufferin	Orangeville		8	9					2	2												
	Mulmur		3	4																		
	Mono		3	3																		
	Melancthon		2	2																		
	Garafraxa, East		1	2																		
	Shelburne		4	4																		
	Amaranth		1	1																		
	East Luther		2	2																		

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Cardwell.	Adjala	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	11	12	...	795 00	899 00	...	283 04	313 60	
	Bradford	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	500 00	635 00	...	152 50	252 03	
	Tecumseth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	270 00	470 00	...	91 78	279 72	
	Bolton	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	3	515 00	530 00	510 00	245 82	252 60	239 74	
	Albion	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	6	610 00	630 00	572 00	218 08	214 19	195 41	
	Innisfil	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	9	13	...	880 00	909 75	...	334 02	311 49	
	West Gwillimbury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	270 00	180 00	...	91 80	59 82	
	Beeton	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	510 00	460 00	...	152 96	184 74	
	Tottenham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	511 00	556 00	...	153 48	234 66	
Carleton	Richmond	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	120 00	...	...	25 80	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8 and 1888-9.
	March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	90 00	...	...	25 80	
	Huntley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	270 00	...	...	77 38	
	North Gower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	450 00	...	...	128 94	
	Goulbourn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	200 00	...	...	60 18	
	Marlborough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	90 00	...	...	25 79	
	Fitzroy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	180 00	...	...	51 58	
	Nepean	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	13	...	...	1195 00	...	...	320 22	
Cornwall	Cornwall, Town	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	16	19	...	3880 00	4355 00	...	2314 93	2586 47	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887 8.
	Cornwall, Township	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	14	17	...	1477 50	1487 50	...	659 96	696 27	
Dufferin	Orangeville	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	12	17	...	2155 00	2335 00	...	923 90	930 24	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8.
	Mulmur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	340 00	130 00	...	110 96	117 95	
	Mono	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	270 00	270 00	...	79 92	72 60	
	Melancthon	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	340 00	190 00	...	124 32	49 46	
	Garafraxa, East	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	95 00	185 00	...	28 86	48 00	
	Shelburne	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	6	5	...	860 00	745 00	...	382 03	216 04	
	Amaranth	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	140 00	95 00	...	48 80	24 74	
	East Luther	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	180 00	345 00	...	53 28	132 78	

SCHEDULE C.—Co   native Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
Dundas	Iroquois	....	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Chesterville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Morrisburgh	....	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Winchester, Township	....	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Williamsburgh	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Winchester	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mountain	....	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
E. Durham	Port Hope	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Millbrook	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hope	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Cavan	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Manvers	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
W. Durham	Bowmanville	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Newcastle	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Clarke	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Darlington	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Cartwright	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	MUNICIPALITY.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfer Removals, and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			REMARKS.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Dundas	Iroquois	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	....	555 00	865 00	....	268 16	422 72	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8.
	Chesterville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	75 00	10 00	....	30 48	3 36	
	Morrisburgh	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	6	....	1360 00	1620 00	....	846 30	981 44	
	Winchester, Township	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	7	8	....	825 00	1091 00	....	387 05	664 91	
	Williamsburgh	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	380 00	325 00	....	144 56	108 98	
	West Winchester	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	490 00	560 00	....	304 44	333 92	
	Mountain	....	....	1		....	....	....	6	7	....	670 00	655 00	....	234 75	199 76	
E. Durham	Port Hope	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	13	....	....	4318 00	....	....	2355 72	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8 and 1888-9.
	Millbrook	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	885 00	....	....	500 16	
	Hope	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	354 00	....	....	208 86	
	Cavan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	500 00	....	....	238 09	
	Manvers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	350 00	....	....	219 06	
W. Durham	Bowmanville	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	1160 00	....	....	590 96	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8 and 1888-9.
	Newcastle	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	6	....	....	730 00	....	....	376 02	
	Clarke	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	735 00	....	....	430 74	
	Darlington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	480 00	....	....	246 58	
	Cartwright	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	310 00	....	....	156 06	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc —*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
East Elgin	Aylmer	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Port Stanley	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Springfield	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Vienna	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Yarmouth	....	....	6	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Malahide	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bayham	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Elgin	St. Thomas	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Southwold	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dunwich	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Aldborough	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
North Essex	Maidstone	2	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Windsor	17	17	19	....	....	....	6	4	6	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
	Rochester	6	6	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	East Sandwich	9	10	12	....	....	....	3	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Sandwich	5	7	6	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sandwich, Town	5	4	4	....	....	....	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
	Belle River	2	2	2	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
	Anderdon	3	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amount received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
East Elgin	Aylmer	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	1126 00	....	....	401 39	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8, and 1888-9.
	Port Stanley	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	325 00	....	....	154 66	
	Springfield	....	....	..	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	245 00	....	....	62 18	
	Vienna	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	120 00	....	....	29 84	
	Yarmouth	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	772 00	....	....	286 96	
	Malahide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	327 50	....	....	114 11	
	Bayham	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	660 00	....	....	223 80	
West Elgin	St. Thomas	....	....	4	....	....	2	....	....	32	....	....	8310 00	....	....	4282 38	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8, and 1888-9.
	Southwold	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	725 00	....	....	271 09	
	Dunwich	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	7	....	....	635 00	....	....	294 60	
	Aldborough	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	805 00	....	....	455 19	
North Essex	Maidstone	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	3	200 00	180 00	270 00	78 29	64 97	93 00	
	Windsor	4	5	5	....	....	....	28	30	31	5400 00	5230 00	6105 00	2768 92	2591 21	2970 23	
	Rochester	1	....	3	....	....	....	7	6	10	765 00	540 00	645 00	327 10	194 90	224 74	
	East Sandwich	2	1	4	....	....	....	14	13	18	1110 00	1125 00	1422 50	436 16	414 16	514 07	
	West Sandwich	1	....	1	....	....	....	6	7	8	455 00	630 00	582 50	170 54	227 38	208 00	
	Sandwich, Town	....	1	..	....	....	....	9	6	5	1477 50	855 00	850 00	582 75	319 26	313 33	
	Belle River	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	4	420 00	420 00	420 00	117 42	113 71	112 60	
	Anderdon	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	2	3	326 00	180 00	185 00	128 60	64 99	64 58	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
South Essex	Mersea	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Leamington	4	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Amherstburg	6	6	6	1	1	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malden	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gosfield, South	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kingsville	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Essex Centre	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Colchester, North	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Colchester, South	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pelee Island	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tilbury, West	11	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Tilbury, Centre	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gosfield, North	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Frontenac	Portsmouth	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kingston	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Portland	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pittsburgh	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Storrington	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wolfe Island	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1B& W.
	Loughboro'	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bedford	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	MUNICIPALITY.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amount received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			REMARKS.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
South Essex	Mersea		1					2	3	2	260 00	225 00	220 00	138 06	97 66	98 15	
	Leamington		2	1				4	7	6	540 00	550 00	1005 00	130 68	129 16	547 78	
	Amherstburg		2	1				9	11	10	1517 50	1547 50	1456 50	548 12	544 44	518 71	
	Malden			1				1	2	3	90 00	220 00	185 00	29 06	73 80	60 56	
	Gosfield, South							2	1	1	430 00	160 00	160 00	282 30	97 68	99 08	
	Kingsville	1						4	3	3	355 00	350 00	420 00	124 86	119 18	147 22	
	Essex Centre							1	1	4	395 00	280 00	1040 00	203 50	144 58	676 30	Dunkin Act in force.
	Colchester, North											20 00			9 22		
	Colchester, South										85 00	80 00		41 18	36 92		
	Pelee Island							1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	29 50	27 68	29 08	
	Tilbury, West	1	1					13	8	9	1017 50	739 00	810 00	216 62	239 88	261 66	
	Tilbury, Centre	2	2	1				6	6	5	370 00	370 00	365 00	117 62	115 37	118 72	
	Gosfield, North								1	1		190 00	160 00		127 68	99 06	
Frontenac	Portsmouth									3			360 00			68 52	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8 and 1888-9.
	Kingston			1						4			275 00			70 42	
	Portland									5			450 00			114 20	
	Pittsburgh									3			270 00			68 52	
	Storrington									2			230 00			64 72	
	Wolfe Island									4			288 75			74 24	
	Loughboro'			1						3			185 00			47 58	
	Bedford									2			127 50			34 26	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipatities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued*

License District.	MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
Glengarry	Alexandria	.	5	5	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Charlottenburg	...	6	6	...	...	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lancaster, Township	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kenyon	...	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lochiel	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Lancaster, Village	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grenville	Prescott	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cardinal	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kemptville	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Merrickville	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Augusta	...	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wolford	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kitley	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Elsmley	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...
	Oxford	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Centre Grey	Thornbury	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Artemesia	6	4	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Holland	5	6	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 B&W.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Collingwood, Township	6	3	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Euphrasia	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Osprey	4	5	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sullivan	3	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Markdale	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	MUNICIPALITY.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amount received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			REMARKS.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Glengarry	Alexandria		1	2					7	9		725 00	880 00		164 33	206 80	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8.
	Charlottenburg					1			8	7		785 00	950 00		258 92	453 77	
	Lancaster, Township								8	7		790 00	720 00		247 66	266 26	
	Kenyon								7	10		630 00	1305 00		189 11	752 80	
	Lochiel			1					5	6		490 00	605 00		153 08	287 12	
	Lancaster, Village									3			450 00			242 24	
Grenville	Prescott			1						12			3045 00			1781 98	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8 and 1888-9.
	Cardinal									2			400 00			218 04	
	Kemptville			2						7			990 00			468 02	
	Merrickville									3			595 00			270 44	
	Augusta									3			270 00			87 08	
	Wolford									1			200 00			139 02	
	Kitley									5			500 00			169 32	
	South Elmsley									2			180 00			58 06	
	Oxford			1						4			275 00			89 50	
Centre Grey	Thornbury								2	2		340 00	300 00		96 46	74 04	
	Artemesia	2	1	2				9	6	7	607 50	402 50	480 00	197 94	132 68	152 70	
	Holland							7	6	6	516 88	600 00	580 00	168 47	202 59	185 08	
	Collingwood, Township	1	1					8	5	4	602 50	312 50	307 50	195 56	103 72	97 16	
	Euphrasia							1	1	1	90 00	110 00	90 00	28 27	38 60	27 76	
	Osprey			1				5	5	6	397 50	450 00	455 00	127 26	144 72	141 12	
	Sullivan	1	1					5	4	2	385 00	315 00	230 00	124 90	108 54	78 66	
	Markdale		2	2			1		6	7		580 00	615 00		164 02	237 98	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888 9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-80.
North Grey.	Owen Sound	12	†12	12	....	....	....	4	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
	Meaford	5	5	5	1	1	*1	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Derby	3	2	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Keppel	2	2	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sydenham	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	St. Vincent	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sarawak	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Grey.	Proton	1	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Durham	4	4	4	....	....	....	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bentinck	5	5	5	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Glenelg	5	3	3	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Normanby	8	8	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Egremont	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dundalk	3	3	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Haldimand.	Cayuga, Village	5	5	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Caledonia	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Oneida	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Cayuga, North, T'p	4	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dunn	1	2	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
	Rainham	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Walpole	6	6	7	3	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Seneca	5	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hagersville	5	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	MUNICIPALITY.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amount received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			REMARKS.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
North Grey.	Owen Sound	1	2	2	....	....	....	17	17	17	3115 00	2775 50	2913 50	1195 20	1063 14	1137 83	
	Meaford	2	....	1	....	....	....	10	7	8	1307 50	1107 50	1112 50	489 04	410 66	414 98	
	Derby	1	....	1	....	....	....	5	3	3	312 50	337 50	185 00	107 10	135 34	63 08	
	Keppel	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	4	3	271 50	232 50	180 00	101 62	82 73	61 59	
	Sydenham	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	280 00	290 00	300 00	94 62	100 26	106 03	
	St. Vincent	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	29 82	30 07	30 30	
	Sarawak	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
South Grey.	Proton	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	140 00	202 00	270 00	51 67	67 52	91 06	
	Durham	1	..	2	....	....	....	7	6	7	1225 00	1160 00	930 00	515 93	488 32	385 58	
	Bentinck	1	1	....	....	....	....	8	7	6	635 00	545 00	540 00	207 48	173 60	176 08	
	Glenelg	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	3	3	800 00	270 00	270 00	269 36	85 60	116 03	
	Normanby	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	8	10	760 00	834 00	950 00	244 28	282 55	332 28	
	Egremont	....	1	....	1	....	....	3	3	2	235 00	185 00	220 00	82 22	59 46	83 46	
	Dundalk	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	3	700 00	583 50	560 00	322 16	270 00	269 68	
Haldimand.	Cayuga, Village	1	2	....	1	....	....	8	8	5	850 00	850 00	720 00	305 20	305 66	249 32	
	Caledonia	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	5	825 00	825 00	825 00	435 98	435 46	426 00	
	Oneida	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	Cayuga, North, T'p	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	3	360 00	360 00	270 00	120 90	120 44	84 00	
	Dunn	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	3	202 50	225 00	270 00	75 56	75 26	84 00	
	Rainham	2	....	....	....	....	....	6	4	4	370 00	360 00	380 00	125 16	120 42	120 87	
	Walpole	2	3	....	....	....	....	11	10	9	662 50	642 50	705 00	230 28	228 32	224 00	
	Seneca	2	....	1	....	....	....	7	4	4	620 00	440 00	335 00	285 20	200 42	146 32	
	Hagersville	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	4	600 00	530 00	480 00	147 13	145 52	112 00	

*One Beer and Wine Vessel Issued.
†Not including four, Vessel, Great Lakes.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
Haliburton	Minden	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dysert	3	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Anson	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sherban.	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Glamorgan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Snowdon	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Halton	Nelson	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Nassagaweya	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Esqueaing	....	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Burlington	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Georgetown	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Oakville	....	4	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Milton	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Acton	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Trafalgar	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hamilton	Hamilton, City	103	109	90	4	2	1	40	37	38	4	2 1 Ex.	3	5	....	19	5	....	....	1 B&W	. . .	1 B&W
East Hastings	Tyendinaga	9	8	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hungerford	8	8	8	....	....	....	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Thurlow	9	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Deseronto	4	5	5	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	MUNICIPALITY.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1887-8.	Transfers. 1888-9.	Transfers. 1889-90.	Removals. 1887-8.	Removals. 1888-9.	Removals. 1889-90.	Total. 1887-8.	Total. 1888-9.	Total. 1889-90.	Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality. 1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	REMARKS.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Haliburton..	Minden	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	3	3	180 00	185 00	185 00	38 79	41 79	48 24	
	Dysert	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	2	275 00	190 00	180 00	59 82	43 46	46 31	
	Anson	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	90 00	95 00	90 00	19 41	21 74	23 16	
	Sherban	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	20 00	90 00	90 00	6 44	20 00	23 16	
	Glamorgan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50 00	....	....	19 29	
	Snowdon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	90 00	....	....	23 14	
Halton.....	Nelson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	180 00	120 00	....	54 11	56 78	Canada Temp. Act in force in 1887-8.
	Nassagaweya	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	90 00	160 00	....	27 04	58 03	
	Esquesing	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	7	6	....	510 00	535 00	....	189 80	199 52	
	Burlington	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	4	....	480 00	545 00	....	201 17	262 58	
	Georgetown	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	5	5	....	525 00	805 00	....	150 49	340 78	
	Oakville	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	....	685 00	850 00	....	226 59	278 52	
	Milton	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	570 00	590 00	....	228 24	236 04	
	Acton	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	....	410 00	585 00	....	128 45	305 34	
	Trafalgar	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	....	310 00	300 00	....	107 45	110 35	
Hamilton	Hamilton, City	26	44	23	4	7	4	192	202	179	47693 75	47169 50	42521 25	17318 49	16864 67	15227 74	
East Hastings..	Tyendinaga	1	....	1	....	....	....	11	9	10	877 50	765 00	835 00	267 00	223 50	264 12	
	Hungerford	4	4	....	....	....	....	14	14	9	1022 00	980 00	950 00	320 91	297 98	317 88	
	Thurlow	2	....	1	....	....	....	11	7	8	840 00	630 00	635 00	253 67	784 05	198 66	
	Deseronto	1	1	1	....	....	....	5	7	8	1065 00	1445 00	1995 00	677 93	868 71	1150 87	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
North Hastings..	Marmora and Lake....	3	3	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Huntingdon..........	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Stirling..	3	3	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
	Madoc, Township	2	2	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Elzevir & Grimsthorpe.	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tudor and Cashell.....	5	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
	Wollaston............	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Monteagle and Herschel	3	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rawdon............	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Madoc, Village........	3	3	3	....	....	....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wicklow and Bangor ..	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dungannon & Faraday.	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Carlow and Mayo......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Limerick............	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Hastings..	Belleville..........	26	25	25	....	....	....	4	4	3	2	3	2	2	3	....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....
	Trenton............	12	10	10	....	....	....	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Sidney............	5	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Huron.	Grey............	....	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	McKillop............	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hullett, East part......	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Morris............	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Howick............	....	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Turnberry............	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brussels............	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wroxeter............	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Provincial Licenses Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
North Hastings..	Marmora and Lake	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	5	5	380 00	385 00	470 00	122 14	113 92	141 70	
	Huntingdon	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	3	2	180 00	185 00	180 00	56 36	53 74	53 12	
	Stirling	....	2	....	....	....	....	4	6	4	520 00	530 00	520 00	152 74	147 48	146 28	
	Madoc, Township	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	2	222 50	217 50	200 00	72 82	64 50	62 00	
	Elzevir & Grimsthrope	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	200 00	180 00	180 00	65 78	51 58	53 12	
	Tudor and Cashell	..	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	4	450 00	360 00	360 00	140 93	103 17	106 28	
	Wollaston	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	Monteagle and Herschel	2	1	....	....	....	....	5	3	2	280 00	132 50	180 00	89 26	40 84	53 14	
	Rawdon	....	2	....	....	....	....	3	5	3	270 00	280 00	290 00	84 56	81 68	88 56	
	Madoc, Village	....	....	2	....	....	....	5	5	7	820 00	800 00	810 00	350 32	328 96	337 28	
	Wicklow and Bangor	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	2	2	90 00	95 00	95 00	28 18	27 94	28 77	
	Dungannon & Faraday	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	Carlow and Mayo	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	
	Limerick	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	90 00	90 00	180 00	28 18	25 80	53 14	
West Hastings.	Belleville	8	7	10	....	....	....	43	42	40	8594 00	8702 50	7740 00	3627 05	3437 20	3121 09	
	Trenton	11	5	3	1	2	1	30	21	16	3433 75	3109 85	3074 80	1560 11	1586 15	1587 86	
	Sidney	....	...	1	....	....	....	5	6	7	450 00	550 00	545 00	158 88	176 94	179 78	
East Huron.	Grey	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	6	10	....	550 00	640 00	....	135 30	182 90	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8.
	McKillop	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	270 00	270 00	....	65 82	71 56	
	Hullett, East part	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	95 00	110 00	....	23 78	31 80	
	Morris	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	180 00	180 00	....	43 88	47 71	
	Howick	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	9	7	....	640 00	630 00	....	157 22	166 98	
	Turnberry	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	1	1	....	90 00	90 00	....	21 94	23 86	
	Brussels	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	5	....	680 00	675 00	....	262 38	269 34	
	Wroxeter	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	...	320 00	320 00	....	123 86	127 70	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc. —*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
South Huron....	Exeter	....	4	5	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Seaforth	....	7	7	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Goderich, T'ship, S. pt.	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bayfield	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
	Stephen	....	10	8	....	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Usborne	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hay	....	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tuckersmith	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Stanley	....	4	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Huron....	Goderich, Town	....	8	8	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wawanosh, East	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hullett	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wawanosh, West	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wingham	....	6	6	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Clinton	....	8	8	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ashfield	....	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Colborne	....	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1B.&W	1B.&W
	Blythe	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
East Kent..	Howard	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Blenheim	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dresden	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Thamesville	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Camden	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bothwell	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Harwich	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Orford	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ridgetown	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	MUNICIPALITY.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amount received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			REMARKS.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$. c.	$. c.	
South Huron	Exeter	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	6	7	....	830 00	990 00	....	391 24	458 72	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8.
	Seaforth	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	12	11	....	1910 00	1955 00	....	927 49	940 18	
	Goderich, T'ship, S. pt.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	90 00	90 00	....	32 71	31 84	
	Bayfield	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	6	4	....	545 00	430 00	....	149 90	116 76	
	Stephen	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	12	11	....	995 00	905 00	....	362 51	329 06	
	Usborne	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	360 00	360 00	....	130 84	127 36	
	Hay	....	4	3	....	....	....	....	10	9	....	604 00	605 00	....	231 19	225 56	
	Tuckersmith	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	270 00	280 00	....	98 14	100 84	
	Stanley	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	5	....	360 00	352 50	....	130 80	154 10	
West Huron	Goderich, Town	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	12	10	....	1960 00	1950 00	....	891 78	864 84	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8.
	Wawanosh, East	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	90 00	90 00	....	32 77	31 10	
	Hullett	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	180 00	185 00	....	65 44	64 82	
	Wawanosh, West	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	180 00	200 00	....	65 46	72 60	
	Wingham	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	6	....	170 00	1040 00	....	402 71	350 40	
	Clinton	....	4	2	....	....	....	....	13	11	....	1800 00	1885 00	....	742 65	845 78	
	Ashfield	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	6	5	....	1455 00	470 00	....	166 42	165 92	
	Colborne	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	7	6	....	523 75	518 75	....	201 78	189 28	
	Blythe	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	7	4	....	795 00	580 00	....	304 06	214 82	
East Kent	Howard	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	230 00	....	....	83 18	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8 and 1888-9.
	Blenheim	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	860 00	....	....	501 90	
	Dresden	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	1215 00	....	....	702 62	
	Thamesville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	450 00	....	....	178 06	
	Camden	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	140 00	....	....	53 82	
	Bothwell	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	665 00	....	....	329 87	
	Harwich	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	....	1365 00	....	....	648 76	
	Orford	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	410 00	....	....	141 88	
	Ridgetown	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	1370 00	....	....	774 84	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
West Kent	Chatham, Town	....	....	21	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Chatham, Township	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dover	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wallaceburg	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Raleigh	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kingston	Kingston, City	‡42	*43	†39	1	1	1	20	15	15	1	1	1	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....
East Lambton.	Forest	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Warwick	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Brooke	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wyoming	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Watford	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Euphemia	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Plympton	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Arkona	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Thedford	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Alvinston	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Lambton.	Petrolia	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Moore	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sarnia, Township	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sombra	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Oil Springs	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Enniskillen	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sarnia, Town	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Point Edward	....	....	5	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1887-8.	Transfers. 1888-9.	Transfers. 1889-90.	Removals. 1887-8.	Removals. 1888-9.	Removals. 1889-90.	Total. 1887-8.	Total. 1888-9.	Total. 1889-90.	Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality. 1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
West Kent	Chatham, Town	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	25	....	....	9939 00	....	....	5516 74	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8 and 1888-9.
	Chatham, Township	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	275 00	....	....	87 87	
	Dover	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	635 00	....	....	269 75	
	Wallaceburg	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	....	1690 00	....	....	861 24	
	Raleigh	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	500 00	....	....	326 50	
Kingston	Kingston, City	1	1	3	2	....	1	68	62	62	18696 50	17496 50	18464 00	8280 47	7675 02	9002 36	
East Lambton	Forest	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	1000 00	....	....	447 53	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887 8 and 1888-9.
	Warwick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	220 00	....	....	134 32	
	Brooke	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	400 00	....	....	279 26	
	Wyoming	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	625 00	....	....	341 24	
	Watford	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	1110 00	....	....	562 72	
	Euphemia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	300 00	....	....	118 90	
	Plympton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	160 00	....	....	99 62	
	Arkona	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	310 00	....	....	129 25	
	Thedford	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	435 00	....	....	234 01	
	Alvinston	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	805 00	....	....	440 98	
West Lambton	Petrolia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	2180 00	....	....	1310 12	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8 and 1888-9.
	Moore	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	805 00	....	....	364 95	
	Sarnia, Township	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	100 00	....	....	42 00	
	Sombra	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	560 00	....	....	201 56	
	Oil Springs	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	870 00	....	....	484 45	
	Enniskillen	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	295 00	....	....	108 74	
	Sarnia, Town	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	....	2865 00	....	....	1710 26	
	Point Edward	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	1515 00	....	....	1053 50	

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*Five Vessel Ordinary Licenses and two Beer and Wine not included. ‡Five Vessel Ordinary Licenses and one Vessel Beer and Wine License are not included.

†Four Ordinary and three Beer and Wine Vessel not included.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
North Lanark	Lanark, Village	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Pakenham	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dalhousie	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Almonte	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Carleton Place	....	....	6	..	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ramsay	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Lanark, Township	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Lanark	Perth	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Smith's Falls	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Beckwith	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bathurst	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Drummond	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	South Sherbrooke	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. — Transfers. 1887-8.	Transfers. 1888-9.	Transfers. 1889-90.	Removals. 1887-8.	Removals. 1888-9.	Removals. 1889-90.	Total. 1887-8.	Total. 1888-9.	Total. 1889-90.	Amount received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality. 1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
North Lanark...	Lanark, Village									2			365 00			167 22	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8, and 1888-9.
	Pakenham									4			360 00			101 74	
	Dalhousie									2			220 00			90 87	
	Almonte									4			1210 00			670 81	
	Carleton Place									7			2160 00			1302 14	
	Ramsay									3			300 00			106 28	
	Lanark, Township												130 00			55 10	
South Lanark ..	Perth									9			2510 00			1460 40	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8, and 1888-9.
	Smith's Falls			4						12			2240 00			1302 36	
	Beckwith									2			230 00			80 82	
	Bathurst									1			90 00			28 52	
	Drummond									2			190 00			67 07	
	South Sherbrooke									1			110 00			48 54	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
Lennox	Napanee	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bath	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Adolphustown	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Amherst Island	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ernestown	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Fredericksburgh	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Richmond	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lincoln	Niagara Township	....	...	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Grimsby Township	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Grantham	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Merritton	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Louth	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Port Dalhousie	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Clinton	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Grimsby, Village	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Niagara, Town	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Beamsville	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
London	London, City	51	51	52	3	6	6	19	14	13	2	1	1	5 and 1B&W.	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers Removals, and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Lennox	Napanee	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	2996 00	....	....	1659 99	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8 and 1888-9.
	Bath	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	260 00	....	....	52 48	
	Adolphustown	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	45 00	....	....	11 24	
	Amherst Island	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	185 00	....	....	46 84	
	Ernestown	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	245 00	....	....	67 48	
	North Fredericksburgh	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	Richmond	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	90 00	....	....	22 50	
Lincoln	Niagara, Township	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	247 50	....	....	98 24	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8 and 1888-9.
	Grimsby, Township	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	245 00	....	....	122 98	
	Grantham	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	270 00	....	....	90 68	
	Merritton	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	1030 00	....	....	566 24	
	Louth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	210 00	....	....	75 57	
	Port Dalhousie	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	970 00	....	....	531 30	
	Clinton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	57 50	....	....	35 12	
	Grimsby, Village	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	420 00	....	....	150 68	
	Niagara, Town	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	10	....	....	1254 35	....	....	367 45	
	Beamsville	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	6	....	....	570 00	....	....	205 96	
London	London, City	5	11	9	1	2	1	94	79	82	21467 38	18933 83	18715 00	6029 64	5266 78	5060 20	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
Manitoulin.	Assignac	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Howland	3	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Gordon	3	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Techkummah	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Billings	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Carnarvon	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Unorganized Territory.	....	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
East Middlesex.	London, Township	....	....	11	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dorchester	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Westminster	....	....	7	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Nissouri	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	London West, Village	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
North Middlesex.	East Williams	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	McGillivray	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Adelaide	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Biddulph	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ailsa Craig	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Lobo	....	....	3	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Parkhill	....	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Lucan	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Williams	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Manitoulin.	Assignac	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	225 00	220 00	240 00	84 61	77 71	108 50	
	Howland	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	305 00	305 00	420 00	96 02	88 14	145 06	
	Gordon	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	5	4	270 00	280 00	360 00	64 25	59 68	96 98	
	Techkummah	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	100 00	90 00	90 00	31 43	18 84	24 24	
	Billings	...		...	...	...	...	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	21 42	18 86	24 26	
	Carnarvon	...		...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	160 00	90 00	...	40 84	21 26	
	Unorganized Territory.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	250 00	510 00	...	...	...	Payable wholly to the Province, less expenses.
East Middlesex.	London, Township	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	1232 50	...	...	341 45	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8 and 1888-9.
	Dorchester	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	270 00	...	...	70 57	
	Westminster	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	710 00	...	...	191 06	
	Nissouri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	90 00	...	...	26 29	
	London West, Village	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	210 00	...	...	48 41	
North Middlesex.	East Williams	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	180 00	...	...	53 40	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8 and 1888-9.
	McGillivray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	127 50	...	...	40 05	
	Adelaide	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	132 50	...	...	42 30	
	Biddalph	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	505 00	...	...	185 73	
	Ailsa Craig	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	600 00	...	...	185 18	
	Lobo	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	400 00	...	...	131 28	
	Parkhill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1502 50	...	...	765 30	
	Lucan	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	765 00	...	...	295 72	
	West Williams	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1887-8.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1888-9.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1889-90.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1887-8.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1888-9.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1889-90.	Shop. 1887-8.	Shop. 1888-9.	Shop. 1889-90.	Wholesale. 1887-8.	Wholesale. 1888-9.	Wholesale. 1889-90.	Extended Tavern. 1887-8.	Extended Tavern. 1888-9.	Extended Tavern. 1889-90.	Extended Shop. 1887-8.	Extended Shop. 1888-9.	Extended Shop. 1889-90.	Six Months. 1887-8.	Six Months. 1888-9.	Six Months. 1889-90.
West Middlesex.	Ekfrid	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Strathroy	....	....	7	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wardsville	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Metcalfe	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Delaware	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Caradoc	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Glencoe	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mosa	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Newbury	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Monck.	Wainfleet	1	1	1	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Canborough	1	1	2	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 B&W.	....
	Caistor	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sherbrooke	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dunnville	6	6	6	....	....	....	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
	Gainsborough	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Pelham	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Moulton	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	MUNICIPALITY	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amount received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			REMARKS.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
West Middlesex.	Ekfrid	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	415 00	....	....	129 50	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8 and 1888-9.
	Strathroy	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	1765 00	....	....	797 59	
	Wardsville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	300 00	....	....	112 68	
	Metcalfe	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	75 00	....	....	26 34	
	Delaware	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	185 00	....	....	54 88	
	Caradoc	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	275 00	....	....	81 21	
	Glencoe	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	1325 00	....	....	842 66	
	Mosa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	90 00	....	....	26 34	
	Newbury	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	475 00	....	....	194 02	
Monck	Wainfleet	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	2	5	127 50	127 50	175 00	29 59	29 24	42 50	
	Canborough	1	....	2	....	....	....	4	3	5	170 00	147 50	227 50	41 08	29 22	52 32	
	Caistor	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	37 50	....	....	9 81	
	Sherbrooke	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	19 73	19 50	19 62	
	Dunnville	1	....	1	....	....	....	10	9	9	1617 50	1667 50	1407 50	763 38	753 13	630 29	
	Gainsborough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	217 50	....	....	49 04	Dunkin Act in force in 1887-8 and 1888-9.
	Pelham	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	Moulton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	37 50	140 00	....	9 74	35 98	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
Muskoka.	McLean & Ridont	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Draper	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Gravenhurst	....	4	3	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 and 3B&W.
	Medora and Wood	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 and 2B&W,	....
	Bracebridge	....	....	5	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Huntsville	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Monck	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 and 1B&W,	1
	Morrison	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Stisted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Stephenson	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	McAuley	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nipissing	McKim	2	3	5	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mattawa	9	9	8	....	....	....	3	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Widdifield	7	7	6	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Springer	2	2	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ferris	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bonfield	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
North Norfolk	Middleton	....	5	4	....	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Simcoe	....	8	8	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Windham	....	1	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Waterford	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Norfolk.	Walsingham, South	....	5	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Woodhouse	....	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Charlotteville	....	4	5	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
	Houghton	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 B&W	1 B&W
	Port Dover	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Walsingham, North	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	MUNICIPALITY.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1887-8.	Transfers. 1888-9.	Transfers. 1889-90.	Removals. 1887-8.	Removals. 1888-9.	Removals. 1889-90.	Total. 1887-8.	Total. 1888-9.	Total. 1889-90.	Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality. 1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	REMARKS.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Muskoka	McLean & Ridont									2			180 00			52 64	Muskoka District with the exception of the Village of Huntsville under Canada Temp. Act in 1887-8.
	Draper									1			37 50			13 16	
	Gravenhurst								6	5		847 50	1050 00		246 49	494 26	
	Medora and Wood								4	5		127 50	146 25		42 22	46 06	
	Bracebridge			2						7			777 50			272 28	
	Huntsville		1					3	4	3	360 00	425 00	480 00	100 00	114 98	198 94	
	Monck								2	1		63 75	45 00		21 12	13 16	
	Morrison								1	1		90 00	90 00		28 14	26 32	
	Stisted												50 00			21 93	
	Stephenson									2			180 00			52 64	
	McAulay									2			127 50			39 48	Payable wholly to the Province less expenses.
	Unorganized										150 00						
Nipissing	McKim							2	4	6	165 00	585 00	1290 00	107 77	346 96	941 96	
	Mattawa	1	2					13	13	10	1805 00	1660 00	1500 00	1125 96	1000 46	918 44	
	Widdifield	2						10	8	8	1210 00	1250 00	1172 50	747 62	749 32	710 99	
	Springer							3	2	2	570 00	360 00	360 00	398 31	240 96	243 68	
	Ferris							2			200 00			85 54			
	Bonfield							2	2	2	361 15	270 00	270 00	196 24	141 16	144 30	
North Norfolk	Middleton		1	4					8	11		580 00	536 50		162 60	161 43	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8.
	Simcoe		1	1			1		12	13		1970 00	2275 00		607 56	941 30	
	Windham		1	1					3	4		152 50	295 00		45 31	83 96	
	Waterford		1						4	3		485 00	550 00		194 34	222 44	
South Norfolk	Walsingham, South			1					6	5		540 00	385 00		132 69	80 00	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8.
	Woodhouse		1						3	2		132 50	200 00		35 63	42 06	
	Charlotteville								5	6		545 00	607 50		151 06	117 57	
	Houghton		1						3	2		80 00	127 50		24 64	30 00	
	Port Dover		2						7	5		632 50	822 50		204 78	405 00	
	Walsingham, North			1						3		20 00	142 50		374 00	31 54	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1888-90.
East Northumberland	Seymour	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Murray	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Cramahe	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Percy	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Colborne	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Campbellford	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hastings	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Brighton, Village	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Northumberland	Alnwick	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	South Monaghan	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Haldimand	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hamilton	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Cobourg, Town	....	....	13	....	....	1	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	MUNICIPALITY.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			REMARKS.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
East Northumberland ..	Seymour									2			180 00			45 67	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8 and 1888-9.
	Murray			1						3			185 00			47 58	
	Cramahe									1			130 00			62 83	
	Percy			1						4			515 00			298 04	
	Colborne									5			750 00			264 20	
	Campbellford									7			1130 00			443 66	
	Hastings									5			790 00			309 42	
	Brighton, Village									2			420 00			225 68	
West Northumberland ..	Alnwick									2			260 00			135 48	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8 and 1888-9.
	South Monaghan									2			135 00			41 60	
	Haldimand			1						4			275 00			85 52	
	Hamilton			1						6			505 00			191 00	
	Cobourg, Town			2						21			5042 50			2950 40	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
North Ontario..	Uxbridge, Town	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Brock	....	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mara	....	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Thorah	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Uxbridge, Township	....	....	3	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Scott	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Rama	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Cannington	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Beaverton	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Ontario..	Reach	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Oshawa	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Whitby, Town	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Whitby, Township	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Whitby, East, Township	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Pickering	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Port Perry	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	MUNICIPALITY.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amount received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			REMARKS.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
North Ontario..	Uxbridge, Town	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	1015 00	....	....	428 81	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887 8 and 1888-9.
	Brock	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	440 00	....	....	162 46	
	Mara	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	632 50	....	....	191 05	
	Thorah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	110 00	....	....	35 54	
	Uxbridge, Township	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	345 00	....	....	106 64	
	Scott	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	292 50	....	....	141 64	
	Rama	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	185 00	....	....	55 54	
	Cannington	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	405 09	....	....	215 54	
	Beaverton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	640 00	....	....	266 62	
South Ontario..	Reach	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	605 00	....	....	242 16	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8 and 1888-9.
	Oshawa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	1620 00	....	....	959 56	
	Whitby, Town	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	1700 00	....	....	804 41	
	Whitby, Township	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	390 00	....	....	209 84	
	Whitby, East, Township	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	360 00	....	....	204 80	
	Pickering	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	1065 00	....	....	572 03	
	Port Perry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	1130 00	....	....	614 58	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
Ottawa	Ottawa City	76	75	80	*	*	*	54	68	56	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	....	4	1	1	1
North Oxford	East Nissouri	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Blandford	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	East Zorra	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Embro	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	West Zorra	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Woodstock	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Blenheim	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Oxford	Ingersoll	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tilsonburg	..	...	4	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Norwich Village	...	...	4	...	..	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	North Oxford	..	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	North Norwich	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	South Norwich	....	...	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dereham	...	..	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	West Oxford	.	.	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	East Oxford	..	...	1	.	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* 1 Beer and Wine Vessel not included.

SCHEDULE C. – *Continued.*

License District.	MUNICIPALITY.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amount received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			REMARKS.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Ottawa	Ottawa City	21	14	12	7	2	12	174	150	166	41482 50	42017 50	43940 00	13140 10	15960 82	16645 38	
North Oxford	East Nissouri									2			180 00			57 32	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8, and 1888-9.
	Blandford									1			135 00			73 66	
	East Zorra									3			270 00			85 96	
	Embro			1						3			325 00			139 70	
	West Zorra									1			90 00			28 65	
	Woodstock			4						20			4630 00			2554 60	
	Blenheim			4						11			840 00			374 00	
South Oxford	Ingersoll			2						10			2220 00			1245 25	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8, and 1888-9.
	Tilsonburg			1			1			8			1670 00			935 98	
	Norwich, Village									4			720 00			337 80	
	North Oxford			1						3			265 00			130 94	
	North Norwich																
	South Norwich									4			370 00			101 88	
	Dereham			1						3			285 00			91 70	
	West Oxford												50 00			20 37	
	East Oxford									1			90 00			24 46	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
Parry Sound	Nipissing	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	McKellar	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Armour	3	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Strong	2	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Chapman	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Parry Sound	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Foley	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Himsworth	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Perry	....	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Humphrey	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
	Machar	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Unorganized Territory	8	6	5	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peel	Brampton	6	6	6	....	1	1	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Chinguacousy	8	9	9	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Toronto Township	13	13	13	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Toronto Gore	3	4	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Streetsville	2	2	2	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
	Caledon	10	10	9	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amount received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Parry Sound	Nipissing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	180 00	180 00	....	56 13	53 26	
	McKellar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	90 00	150 00	....	28 08	86 64	
	Armour	2	1	1	....	....	....	5	5	5	280 00	365 00	275 00	100 58	114 60	82 14	
	Strong	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	4	4	180 00	275 00	180 00	63 51	86 58	82 14	
	Chapman	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	2	185 00	180 00	220 00	66 18	56 12	53 28	
	Parry Sound	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	310 00	....	....	145 23	66 60	
	Foley	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100 00	230 00	....	46 80	....	
	Himsworth	1	1	....	....	....	....	3	3	2	235 00	235 00	270 00	116 16	108 49	103 26	
	Perry	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	185 00	225 00	....	58 49	79 90	
	Humphrey	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	135 00	512 50	....	42 12	66 58	
	Machar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	90 00	....	....	26 64	
	Unorganized Territory	1	6	....	....	....	1	10	6	7	762 50	685 00	612 50	....	....	....	Payable to Province, less proportion of expenses.
Peel	Brampton	2	....	1	....	....	....	10	9	10	1410 00	1482 50	1512 50	540 95	580 10	593 62	
	Chinguacousy	...	2	....	....	....	....	10	12	9	860 00	857 50	810 00	317 34	302 90	280 36	
	Toronto Township	2	2	3	....	....	....	16	16	17	1261 50	1231 50	1320 50	459 86	442 22	485 46	
	Toronto Gore	....	4	1	....	....	....	4	8	4	307 50	380 00	295 00	110 16	135 78	106 44	
	Streetsville	...	...	....	....	....	....	3	4	3	500 00	520 00	470 00	224 92	231 83	179 42	
	Caledon	2	2	2	....	....	....	13	12	12	1070 00	930 00	925 00	388 17	329 00	337 47	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-80.
North Perth	Mornington	10	12	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ellice	6	6	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wallace	3	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Elma	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Listowel	7	7	8	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Stratford	21	20	20	1	1	1	7	4	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Easthope	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Milverton	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Perth	South Easthope	5	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Fullarton	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mitchell	6	6	6	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hibbert	3	4	3	....	....	....	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Downie	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	St. Mary's	9	8	8	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Blanshard	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Logan	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	MUNICIPALITY.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			REMARKS.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
North Perth	Mornington	1	2	....	1	....	....	12	14	12	990 00	1241 00	1130 00	391 61	471 41	427 24	
	Ellice	....	1	....	1	....	....	7	7	5	565 00	605 00	520 00	218 53	226 56	205 32	
	Wallace	....	....	1	....	..	....	3	2	3	290 00	180 00	185 00	113 50	63 99	69 36	
	Elma	....	1	....	....	....	...	4	5	4	380 00	375 00	410 00	117 56	135 96	160 92	
	Listowel	3	4	2	....	....	....	11	12	11	1945 00	2040 00	2120 00	1006 66	1059 98	1116 10	
	Stratford	8	4	3	....	1	....	37	31	28	7550 00	6576 67	6455 00	3420 00	2898 73	2889 96	
	North Easthope	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	4	370 00	380 00	360 00	141 87	138 66	133 16	
	Milverton	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	360 00	360 00	360 00	102 15	96 31	99 90	
South Perth	South Easthope	2	1	....	....	....	...	7	7	6	514 00	605 00	540 00	203 76	222 03	188 05	
	Fullarton	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	3	4	270 00	270 00	295 00	93 06	94 30	107 08	
	Mitchell	....	2	2	....	....	....	7	9	9	1627 00	1655 00	1680 00	841 48	859 38	872 38	
	Hibbert	....	....	1	....	....	....	5	6	5	450 00	550 00	365 00	155 12	193 32	127 98	
	Downie	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	5	460 00	415 00	460 00	160 30	146 26	161 94	
	St. Mary's	3	1	4	....	....	....	14	11	14	2385 00	2205 00	2222 50	1168 32	1071 86	1081 88	
	Blanshard	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	270 00	270 00	320 00	93 08	94 28	120 14	
	Logan	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	180 00	180 00	180 00	62 01	62 84	62 69	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
East Peterborough..	Ashburnham	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Asphodel	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dummer	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Otonabee	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Burleigh, Anstruther and Chandos	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Norwood	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Belmont and Methuen	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Douro	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Peterborough..	Smith	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Lakefield	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Peterborough	....	....	20	....	....	1*	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Monaghan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ennismore	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	MUNICIPALITY.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amount received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			REMARKS.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
East Peterborough..	Ashburnham	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	1310 00	....	....	798 44	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8 and 1888-9.
	Asphodel	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	90 00	....	....	16 64	
	Dummer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	90 00	....	....	16 64	
	Otonabee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	180 00	....	....	33 28	
	Burleigh, Anstruther and Chandos	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	270 00	....	....	49 92	
	Norwood	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	780 00	....	....	469 92	
	Belmont and Methuen	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	760 00	....	....	472 70	
	Douro	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
West Peterborough..	Smith	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	315 00	....	....	108 52	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8 and 1888-9.
	Lakefield	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	780 00	....	....	513 02	
	Peterborough	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	31	....	....	7682 50	....	....	4429 19	
	North Monaghan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	Ennismore	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	

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* Not including one bar and wine vessel.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
Prescott	South Plantagenet	8	8	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	East Hawkesbury	7	6	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Longueuil	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Plantagenet	11	13	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Caledonia	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	1
	Alfred	6	3	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Hawkesbury	4	4	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hawkesbury, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	L'Orignal	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Prince Edward	Picton	6*	4*	5*	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
	South Marysburg	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wellington	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sophiasburg	1	2	2	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
	Hillier	3	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ameliasburgh	6	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
	Hallowell	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Marysburgh	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rainy River	Rat Portage	7	8	8	....	....	....	2	2	2	1	1	1 Evt	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Keewatin	.	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Unorganized Districts	1	3	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
North Renfrew	Bromley	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Pembroke	....	9	10	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ross	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Westmeath	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wilberforce	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Head, Maria and Clara	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Petawawa	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Rolph, Buch'an&Wylie.	..	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amount received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-96.	1887 8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c	$ c.	$ c.	
Prescott....	South Plantagenet	2	4	2	....	1	...	10	13	9	901 00	765 00	690 00	358 26	289 42	252 04	
	East Hawkesbury	2	1	....	....	....	....	9	7	6	730 00	605 00	612 50	281 83	261 22	325 54	
	Longueuil	...	...	....	...	...	...	2	2	2	180 00	180 00	180 00	65 04	66 18	63 00	
	North Plantagenet	2	1	2	....	...	...	13	14	14	1070 00	1260 00	1193 00	401 02	479 64	437 40	
	Caledonia	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	3	295 00	270 00	265 00	111 10	99 24	99 76	
	Alfred	....	....	1	...	....	....	6	3	6	580 00	320 00	475 00	216 80	126 78	170 64	
	West Hawkesbury	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	5	650 00	650 00	660 00	362 60	365 40	362 78	
	Hawkesbury, Village..	....	1	2	....	....	....	3	4	5	360 00	365 00	390 00	97 56	101 98	110 26	
	L'Orignal	1	....	1	....	....	...	4	3	4	545 00	450 00	395 00	280 24	189 24	127 14	
Prince Edward....	Picton	....	1	3	...	....	....	9	9	10	2737 50	2047 50	2355 00	1335 12	1081 46	1076 99	
	South Marysburgh ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	240 00	110 00	110 00	98 90	41 30	41 06	
	Wellington...........	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	350 00	350 00	350 00	160 50	152 59	152 12	
	Sophiasburg	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	3	217 50	165 00	275 50	63 16	42 60	66 72	
	Hillier	....	....	....	....	....	...	3	3	2	270 00	180 00	180 00	75 76	12 59	42 13	
	Amelirsburg	...	1	....	....	....	....	7	6	4	585 00	410 00	385 00	164 13	97 60	98 30	
	Hallowel	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	
	North Marysbury	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50 00	....	....	17 56	
Rainy River	Rat Portage[*]	2	1	2	1	1	...	14	12	13	2095 00	2145 00	2072 50	1283 03	1542 93	1366 84	
	Kewatin	....	...	1	...	....	..	....	....	1	....	....	605 00	....	....	406 21	
	Unorganized Districts.	....	...	....	....	....	....	1	4	2	90 00	360 00	180 00	....	....	....	Payable wholly to the Province, less expense.
North Renfrew......	Bromley	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	280 00	240 00	....	105 48	115 04	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8.
	Pembroke	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	11	13	....	1815 00	2600 00	....	586 94	1127 00	
	Ross	....	....	1	...	....	....	....	4	5	....	729 00	565 00	....	475 06	312 38	
	Westmeath...........	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	390 00	470 00	....	129 44	214 65	
	Wilberforce	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	180 00	180 00	....	57 52	55 04	
	Head, Maria and Clara.	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	180 00	180 00	....	57 54	55 03	
	Petawawa	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	50 00	90 00	....	19 28	27 52	
	Rolph, Buch'an&Wylie.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50 00	....	....	19 30	....	

[*] Two Vessel Licenses for Great Lakes, issued at Picton.

SCHEDULE C. Comparative Statement by Municipatities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
South Renfrew	McNab	....	1	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Renfrew	....	6	6	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Grattan	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Brougham	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Brudenell and Lyndoch	....	4	3	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Arnprior	....	7	7	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Radcliffe and Raglan	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Griffith & Matawatchan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bagot and Bathfield	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Admaston	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Jones	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hagarty	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Russell	Cambridge	11	11	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Russell	6	6	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Clarence	7	6	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Gloucester	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Cumberland	6	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Osgoode	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Rockland	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Casselman	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Catharines. City	....	21	22	23	2	4	3	7	7	6	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1
Centre Simcoe	Barrie	....	11	11	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sunnidale	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Vespra	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Flos	....	4	4	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Young	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tiny	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	MUNICIPALITY.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			REMARKS.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
South Renfrew	McNab	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	6	....	140 00	492 50	....	46 60	200 14	Canada Temp. Act in force in 1887-8.
	Renfrew	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	10	10	....	1260 00	1425 00	....	399 66	563 16	
	Grattan	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	7	9	....	545 00	665 00	....	168 00	196 88	
	Brougham	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	....	270 00	310 00	....	84 00	107 57	
	Brudenell and Lyndoch	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	5	5	....	450 00	365 00	....	140 00	97 45	
	Arnprior	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	10	11	....	1615 00	1920 00	....	510 94	1101 08	
	Radcliffe and Raglan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	180 00	....	....	56 00	....	
	Griffith & Matawatchan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50 00	50 00	....	23 32	23 84	
	Bagot and Blithfield	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	6	7	....	460 00	570 00	....	144 06	200 20	
	Admaston	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	90 00	100 00	....	28 00	31 74	
	Jones	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	90 00	....	....	28 00	....	
	Hagarty	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	180 00	90 00	....	56 00	16 91	
Russell	Cambridge	3	3	3	....	....	....	14	14	10	1025 00	1025 00	645 00	359 45	361 93	226 88	
	Russell	1	....	1	....	....	....	7	6	8	545 00	540 00	635 00	188 85	187 47	221 66	
	Clarence	2	1	....	....	....	....	9	7	7	855 00	597 00	630 00	333 60	217 18	219 06	
	Gloucester	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	13	....	....	1000 00	....	....	349 44	
	Cumberland	....	....	1	....	....	....	6	7	8	560 00	870 00	775 00	196 59	410 80	361 65	
	Osgoode	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	815 00	....	....	399 26	
	Rockland	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	240 00	240 00	240 00	62 17	62 50	62 58	
	Casselman	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	480 00	....	....	125 18	
St. Catharines, City	....	3	2	2	....	....	1	37	36	37	6623 75	6862 50	6761 25	2177 48	2287 71	2194 71	
Centre Simcoe	Barrie	....	3	7	....	....	....	....	17	21	....	3195 00	3565 00	....	1551 44	1856 94	Canada Temp. Act in force in 1887-8.
	Sunnidale	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	455 00	455 00	....	259 62	224 00	
	Vespra	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	330 00	225 00	....	201 64	60 00	
	Floss	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	9	5	....	510 00	500 00	....	134 16	124 51	
	Young	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	180 00	....	....	66 02	....	
	Tiny	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	185 00	....	....	50 00	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
East Simcoe.	Orillia and Matchedash	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Oro	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tay	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Medonte	....	8	8	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Penetanguishene	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Orillia, Town	....	8	8	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Midland	....	5	5	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Simcoe.	Essa	....	7	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Nottawasaga	....	9	9	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Stayner	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Collingwood, Town	....	8	9	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tossorontio	....	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Alliston	....	5	5	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stormont.	Osnabruck	....	11	11	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Finch	....	7	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Roxborough	....	9	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thunder Bay.	Neebing	10	11	8	....	....	....	2	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Port Arthur	18	18	15	....	....	....	3	4	4	1	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	....
	Unorganized Territory	16	8	10	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	MUNICIPALITY.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Provincial Licenses Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			REMARKS.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
East Simcoe.. ...	Orillia and Matchedash.	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	... .	285 00	280 00	....	114 96	108 50	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8.
	Oro	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	420 00	295 00	... .	168 59	101 10	
	Tay	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	3	....	230 09	325 00	....	86 84	191 51	
	Medonte	....	1	1	....	1	...	...	11	10	....	1000 00	885 00	....	372 96	303 31	
	Penetanguishene	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	5	6	.. .. ..	1350 00	1485 00	. ...	804 35	876 99	
	Orillia, Town	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	12	10	....	2395 00	2575 00	....	1234 32	1506 60	
	Midland	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	7	9	... .	1116 70	1500 00	..... .	577 34	836 74	
West Simcoe......	Essa	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	10	10	......	655 00	1030 00	....	231 69	531 42	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8.
	Nottawasaga	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	11	13	.. ..	955 00	1115 00	.. ....	341 01	525 88	
	Stayner	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	5	....	770 00	750 00	....	213 46	211 94	
	Collingwood, Town	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	12	....	1620 00	3290 00	....	478 98	1975 16	
	Tessorontio	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	4	5	....	292 75	365 00	....	105 54	129 81	
	Alliston	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	9	9	....	850 00	1347 75	....	223 86	602 45	
Stormont ...	Osnabruck	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	16	13	..... .	1100 00	1325 00	.... ..	315 53	534 16	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8.
	Finch	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	8	8	....	635 00	610 00	....	181 21	210 10	
	Roxborough	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	11	10	....	840 00	1595 00	....	243 94	965 47	
Thunder Bay	Neebing	1	2	2	....	....	1	13	16	14	2725 00	2890 00	2385 00	1895 94	2043 26	1686 61	
	Port Arthur	3	1	....	2	..	....	32	21	19	6575 00	6250 00	5220 00	3836 70	3684 96	3104 42	
	Unorganized Territory	2	1	....	....	....	...	18	10	10	1740 00	1010 50	900 00	....	....	....	Payable wholly to the Province, less expenses.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889 90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889 90.
Toronto	Toronto, City	149‡	150†	152*	1	....	....	50	50	50	13	12	14	67 & 2 B.&W.	14 & 1 B.&W.	2	7	4	6	.....	1	1
East Victoria	Omemee	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Fenelon Falls	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Fenelon, Township	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
West Victoria	Bexley	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Somerville	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bobcaygeon	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lindsay	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Woodville	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Digby	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Eldon	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mariposa	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	MUNICIPALITY.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amount received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			REMARKS.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Toronto	Toronto, City	13	27	34	4	11	15	306	270†	277	84641 26	77217 50	78230 00	36409 97	32772 98	33436 98	
East Victoria..	Omemee	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	4	....	....	580 00	....	....	289 32	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8 and 1888-9.
	Fenelon Falls..........	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	640 00	....	....	341 22	
	Fenelon, Township	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	490 00	....	....	163 34	
West Victoria .	Bexley	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	185 00	....	....	57 50	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8 and 1888-9.
	Summerville	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	5	....	....	330 00	....	....	126 62	
	Bobcaygeon	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	5	....	....	580 00	....	....	297 41	
	Lindsay	....	....	5	....	....	1	....	....	22	....	....	4500 00	....	....	2535 74	
	Woodville	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	387 00	....	....	87 30	
	Digby	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	90 00	....	....	25 32	
	Eldon	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	758 00	....	....	243 76	
	Mariposa.............	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	500 00	....	....	241 22	

* Not including 1 Vessel License. † Not including 2 Ordinary and 1 Beer and Wine Vessel Licenses. ‡ Not including 1 Vessel License.

SCHEDULE C. Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
N. Waterloo	Waterloo, Tp. N. pt.	7	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Woolwich	6	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wellesley	14	14	14	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Berlin	9	9	9	....	....	....	4	2	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Waterloo, Town	6	7	7	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Elmira	4	4	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
S. Waterloo	Galt	6	8	9	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Preston	5	5	5	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wilmot	14	14	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Waterloo, Tnship, S.pt.	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hespeler	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Dumfries	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	New Hamburg	4	4	4	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ayr, Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	MUNICIPALITY.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			REMARKS.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
N. Waterloo	Waterloo, T'p, N. pt.	1	1	...	...	....		8	8	7	635 00	635 00	702 00	234 74	238 27	274 26	
	Woolwich	2	2	2	....	....		8	8	8	578 00	579 00	570 00	219 82	223 69	217 42	
	Wellesley	2	1	1	....	....		17	16	16	1480 00	1497 00	1483 00	568 95	586 90	575 88	
	Berlin	....	1	....	....	....		13	13	12	2325 00	2541 00	2482 00	949 46	1178 42	1142 05	
	Waterloo, Town	....	1	....	....	....		7	9	8	1190 00	1517 00	1386 00	440 38	598 02	522 44	
	Elmira	2	....	1	....	....		7	5	6	610 00	640 00	645 00	171 22	190 61	192 32	
S. Waterloo	Galt	....	....	....	....	....		10	10	11	2335 00	2700 00	2970 00	1400 97	1628 02	1790 62	
	Preston	....	....	....	....	....		6	5	6	890 00	700 00	840 00	336 93	260 50	312 52	
	Wilmot	....	....	....	....	....		14	14	14	1260 00	1300 00	1260 00	444 44	471 82	449 22	
	Waterloo, T'nship, S. pt.	....	....	....	....	....		5	5	5	450 00	450 00	450 00	158 72	160 52	160 44	
	Hespeler	....	....	....	....	....		3	3	3	380 00	360 00	376 00	105 82	96 30	104 82	
	North Dumfries	....	....	....	....	....		2	2	2	220 00	220 00	220 00	103 48	103 18	104 18	
	New Hamburg	....	....	....	....	....		6	6	6	890 00	940 00	840 00	318 09	366 10	312 52	
	Ayr, Village	....	....	....	....	....		2	2	2	390 00	350 00	360 00	194 66	174 18	179 52	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
Welland	Niagara Falls, Town	13	12	14	....	....	....	3	3	3	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
	Crowland	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Chippewa	2	1	1	....	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1 B&W.
	Fort Erie	3	3	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
	Port Colborne	5	5	5	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
	Humberstone	6	8	8	4	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
	Stamford	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Thorold, Township	3	3	3	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Thorold, Town	7	4	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
	Welland	7	7	7	....	....	....	3	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Willoughby	3	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Bertie	13	11	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	....	1	....	1
	Niagara Falls South, Vil.	3	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
East Wellington.	Mount Forest	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Elora	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Nichol	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Fergus	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Garafraxa	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Erin, Township	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Arthur, Township	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Luther	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Erin, Village	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	MUNICIPALITY.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amount received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			REMARKS.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
W land ...	Niagara Falls, Town...	2	2	8	....	....	....	21	19	27	2592 00	2372 50	2804 00	786 78	705 76	869 00	
	Crowland	2	2	....	....	....	....	4	4	2	191 00	210 00	180 00	73 52	83 34	67 54	
	Chippewa	....	1	..	....	1	....	3	6	4	520 00	575 00	547 50	261 00	316 70	315 38	
	Fort Erie	1	1	....	....	1	....	7	7	5	575 00	550 00	540 00	162 74	155 60	151 96	
	Port Colborne	3	1	...	...	....	....	10	8	7	912 50	882 50	897 50	336 00	317 02	328 26	
	Humberstone	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	9	10	810 50	825 00	830 00	324 39	316 76	315 18	
	Stamford	1	....	3	....	....	....	5	4	8	365 00	360 00	420 00	137 46	133 59	160 42	
	Thorold, Township	1	....	...	....	....	....	5	4	4	312 50	327 59	307 50	120 64	127 80	118 20	
	Thorold, Town	1	....	2	....	....	....	10	7	7	1540 00	1552 50	1360 00	644 40	945 56	830 74	
	Welland	2	4	1	1	....	....	13	12	10	1801 00	1470 00	1580 00	727 57	594 48	633 06	
	Willoughby	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	4	3	270 00	275 00	235 00	101 02	102 78	90 06	
	Bertie................	1	4	3	....	1	....	16	19	15	1438 75	1581 00	1452 50	672 03	865 12	799 28	
	Niagara Falls South, Vil.	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	4	369 00	385 00	380 00	106 04	113 92	112 56	
East Wellington.	Mount Forest	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	1945 00	....	....	914 38	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887 8 and 1888-9.
	Elora	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	640 00	... .	....	267 36	
	Nichol	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	365 00	.. ...	....	109 62	
	Fergus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	5	....	....	1000 00	. ...	....	534 23	
	West Garafraxa	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	155 00	....	....	89 08	
	Erin, Township	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	420 00	....	....	134 22	
	Arthur, Township	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	1	....	....	90 00	....	....	26 84	
	West Luther..........	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	90 00	....	....	26 84	
	Erin, Village..........	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	330 00	....	....	116 06	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	MUNICIPALITY.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
South Wellington	Pilkington	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eramosa	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guelph Township	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Puslinch	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guelph City	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Wellington	Clifford	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arthur Village	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Harriston	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Drayton	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Palmerston	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maryborough	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Minto	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Peel	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Wentworth	Dundas	7	5	6	1	1	1	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Beverly	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	West Flamborough	8	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	East Flamborough	4	4	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Waterdown	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	MUNICIPALITY.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amount received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			REMARKS.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
South Wellington	Pilkington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	180 00	....	....	57 28	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8 and 1888-9.
	Eramosa	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	675 00	....	....	202 88	
	Guelph Township	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	95 00	....	....	31 02	
	Puslinch	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	530 00	....	....	181 40	
	Guelph City	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	22	....	....	5510 00	....	....	2711 80	
West Wellington	Clifford	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	365 00	....	....	82 22	Can. Temp. Act in force in 1887-8 and 1888-9.
	Arthur, Village	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	1350 00	....	....	665 58	
	Harriston	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	1375 00	....	....	774 57	
	Drayton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	895 00	....	....	426 12	
	Palmerston	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	1285 00	....	....	478 89	
	Maryborough	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	765 00	....	....	506 68	
	Minto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	90 00	....	....	26 66	
	Peel	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	....	735 00	....	....	324 78	
North Wentworth	Dundas	3	..	1	..	..	..	10	9	12	2360 00	1545 00	1617 50	894 13	655 16	679 68	
	Beverly	....	2	....	....	....	....	6	8	6	560 00	642 00	540 00	190 70	217 71	162 08	
	West Flamborough	....	....	2	....	....	....	6	8	9	1014 00	964 00	836 00	500 02	459 61	389 64	
	East Flamborough	1	2	1	1	....	....	6	7	7	770 00	607 50	752 50	385 83	331 94	399 84	
	Waterdown	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	2	370 00	320 00	320 00	149 22	136 51	131 01	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
South Wentworth.	Binbrook	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ancaster	4	4	4	....	....	....	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Saltfleet	6	6	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Barton	7	7	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Glanford	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
East York	Scarborough	6	7	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	B.&W.	....	1
	Markham, Township	7	8	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	York, East of Yonge St.	9	9	10	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Markham Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Richmond Hill	3	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	East Toronto	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
North York	Aurora	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Holland Landing	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
	North Gwillimbury	4	4	3	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	King	11	10	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	East Gwillimbury	4	5	5	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Whitchurch	3	3	3	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Newmarket	6	6	6	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Georgina	5	5	6	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Stouffville	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amount received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
South Wentworth....	Binbrook	....	1	1	....	....	....	3	4	2	290 00	190 00	95 00	81 58	56 60	27 69	
	Ancaster	....	1	2	....	....	....	6	7	7	580 00	615 00	580 00	175 08	135 94	188 92	
	Saltfleet	2	2	3	....	1	....	8	10	10	570 00	747 00	645 00	159 16	298 52	185 32	
	Barton	1	2	1	....	....	....	8	9	9	675 00	660 00	765 00	189 76	165 60	223 66	
	Glanford	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	3	1	270 00	185 00	90 00	73 45	48 79	25 56	
East York....	Scarborough	1	1	1	....	....	....	8	8	8	978 75	1055 00	877 50	576 66	672 37	511 06	
	Markham, Township	1	3	2	....	....	....	8	11	9	1047 50	1055 00	960 00	538 93	539 90	496 75	
	York, East of Yonge St.	2	1	....	....	....	....	12	10	10	1110 00	995 00	1100 00	481 16	433 11	476 70	
	Markham Village	1	....	1	....	....	....	4	3	4	425 00	420 00	485 00	145 27	143 38	172 99	
	Richmond Hill	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	2	635 00	120 00	420 00	355 26	235 72	235 32	
	East Toronto	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	455 00	450 00	....	268 03	173 00	
North York	Aurora	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	3	571 25	525 00	545 00	230 13	195 98	210 96	
	Holland Landing	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	2	270 00	240 00	240 00	68 13	60 46	62 74	
	North Gwillimbury	2	1	3	....	....	....	7	5	7	497 50	405 00	422 50	186 74	143 64	169 96	
	King	2	....	1	1	....	....	14	10	11	1565 00	1520 00	1345 00	841 24	813 38	737 30	
	East Gwillimbury	1	1	3	....	....	....	5	6	9	420 00	455 00	522 50	151 40	153 75	190 88	
	Whitchurch	....	1	1	....	....	....	4	5	5	347 50	312 50	512 50	126 16	108 34	112 44	
	Newmarket	1	1	2	....	....	....	9	8	9	1320 00	1285 00	1235 00	493 12	477 54	463 51	
	Georgina	2	1	....	....	....	....	8	7	7	547 50	612 50	577 50	196 84	229 34	203 94	
	Stouffville	1	1	1	....	....	....	4	4	4	455 00	455 00	455 00	183 36	183 27	186 74	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
West York..	York, West of Yonge St.	14	10	9	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Vaughan	10	9	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Etobicoke	5	4	5	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Parkdale	2	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
	Woodbridge, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Weston, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Toronto Junction.	....	3	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	MUNICIPALITY.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			REMARKS.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c	$ c.	$ c.	
West York..	York, West of Yonge St.	1	....	3	....	....	....	16	10	12	1655 00	1140 00	1005 00	761 00	500 66	461 56	
	Vaughan	1	1	2	....	....	....	11	10	12	1305 00	1175 00	1339 00	708 89	616 06	719 64	
	Etobicoke	1	2	...	....	....	....	7	7	5	565 00	392 50	450 00	196 57	124 48	152 20	
	Parkdale	1	....	....	....	....	....	6	3	....	2055 00	940 00	....	1417 31	665 82	....	
	Woodbridge, Village ..	....	...	....	....	....	....	4	3	3	640 00	480 00	480 00	282 50	204 50	211 32	
	Weston, Village	...	....	1	....	....	....	3	3	4	540 00	540 00	545 00	271 88	264 50	273 86	
	West Toronto Junction.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	7	....	600 00	1890 00	....	324 68	1124 12	
	Totals.............	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	392675 17	470855 52	680560 55	156979 89	190297 79	297353 45	

SCHEDULE D.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the amount of Fines collected and the amounts paid in respect of Expenses of Commissioners and Salaries of Inspectors, in each License District, for the license years 1887-8, 1888-9 and 1889-90 respectively.

License District.	Fines Collected.			Paid in respect of Expenses of Commissioners and Salaries of Inspectors.		
	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Addington			20 00			530 92
Algoma	50 00	323 20	148 25	500 00	485 08	404 65
Brant, North			70 00			462 70
Brant, South			40 00			346 42
Brantford	49 00	20 00	[illegible]	424 00	436 00	469 39
Brockville and Leeds			227 55			642 50
Bruce, Centre		650 00	217 00		498 15	459 00
Bruce, North		[illegible]	85 00		506 80	519 45
Bruce, South		540 00	138 00		527 05	604 70
Cardwell		481 00	255 75	151 16	544 90	573 60
Carleton			40 00			497 57
Cornwall		315 00	60 00		430 56	490 00
Dufferin		495 00	275 00		457 75	528 25
Dundas		325 00	226 00		485 29	558 77
Durham, East			27 00			516 50
Durham, West			190 00			595 09
Elgin, East			323 00			357 41
Elgin, West			400 00			500 00
Essex, North	510 00	150 00	390 00	566 70	594 41	734 86
Essex, South	410 00	415 00	14 00	528 00	546 52	554 70
Frontenac			50 00			498 75
Glengarry		260 00	180 00		555 28	610 00
Grenville			340 00			531 17
Grey, Centre	80 00	250 00	110 00	481 20	518 55	552 25
Grey, North	384 00	378 00	396 00	530 00	530 00	505 00
Grey, South	390 00	167 00	140 00	500 00	500 00	500 00
Haldimand	60 00	100 00	40 00	525 00	501 25	501 50
Haliburton	20 00	16 00	50 00	176 50	185 00	167 70
Halton		20 00	280 00		452 97	487 00
Hamilton	1710 50	1777 00	1080 00	1200 00	1500 00	1200 00
Hastings, East	182 00	80 00	260 00	582 00	565 50	557 50
Hastings, North	60 00	20 00	60 00	551 30	581 33	615 25
Hastings, West	309 00	[illegible]	334 80	850 75	1006 78	944 93
Huron, East		50 00	150 00		[illegible]	622 00
Huron, South		84 00	180 00		[illegible]	608 00
Huron, West		410 00	310 00		563 89	607 00
Kent, East			610 00			605 72
Kent, West			304 00			621 00
Kingston	700 00	[illegible]	444 00	800 00	800 00	800 00
Lambton, East			110 00			418 18
Lambton, West			350 00			428 75
Lanark, North			615 00			443 75
Lanark, South			[illegible]			[illegible]
Lennox			76 00			431 25
Lincoln			[illegible]			398 91
London	[illegible]	[illegible]	390 00	900 00	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		140 00	20 00		444 50	[illegible]
Middlesex, East			200 00			[illegible]
Middlesex, North			[illegible]			636 35
Middlesex, West			85 00			[illegible]
[illegible]	20 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		210 00	150 00	[illegible]	233 73	520 25
[illegible]	111 15	70 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	333 00	[illegible]
Norfolk, North		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	620 00
[illegible]		[illegible]	170 00		492 87	[illegible]

SCHEDULE D.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the amount of Fines, etc., in each License District for the license years 1887-8, 1888-9 and 1889-90 respectively.—*Continued.*

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Fines Collected.			Paid in respect of Expenses of Commissioners and Salaries of Inspectors.		
	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Northumberland, East			100 00			576 13
Northumberland, West			130 00			487 25
Ontario, North			40 00			596 30
Ontario, South			565 00			604 08
Ottawa	1055 00	750 00	820 00	1400 00	1553 33	1750 00
Oxford, North			360 00			491 50
Oxford, South			250 00			586 30
Parry Sound		555 00	190 00	221 50	457 55	446 30
Peel	185 00	20 00	285 00	592 50	575 92	596 50
Perth, North	440 00	614 00	320 00	750 00	765 76	750 00
Perth, South	176 00	250 00	277 50	611 50	619 00	617 00
Peterborough, East			80 00			536 25
Peterborough, West			50 00			461 34
Prescott	391 00	155 00	293 00	466 00	474 00	513 75
Prince Edward	180 00	220 00	260 00	532 50	563 00	576 00
Rainy River		190 00		300 00	300 00	300 00
Renfrew, North		230 00	10 00		507 37	530 00
Renfrew, South		665 00	535 00		482 50	524 00
Russell	255 00	172 00	10 00	371 00	401 30	591 53
St. Catharines	140 00	150 00	80 00	616 91	480 00	519 99
Simcoe, Centre		30 00	80 00		554 13	650 29
Simcoe, East		825 00	400 00		541 12	573 54
Simcoe, West		247 75	330 00		531 42	550 30
Stormont		20 00	60 00		487 24	550 00
Thunder Bay	610 00	365 00	170 00	531 74	495 00	495 00
Toronto	4250 00	1290 00	1985 00	3750 00	3793 33	3787 70
Victoria, East			150 00			313 95
Victoria, West			380 00			660 04
Waterloo, North	168 00	469 00	338 00	509 50	530 00	564 00
Waterloo, South	240 00	140 00	26 00	583 86	558 97	577 25
Welland	146 00	251 00	174 00	732 40	722 38	768 83
Wellington, East			100 00			600 26
Wellington, South			160 00			602 09
Wellington, West			85 00			631 65
Wentworth, North	290 00	182 00	45 00	478 00	514 00	589 00
Wentworth, South	80 00	290 00	150 00	552 00	635 95	476 75
York, East	125 00		110 00	532 51	509 60	557 00
York, North	535 00	455 00	200 00	511 75	511 00	510 00
York, West	370 00	80 00	20 00	498 69	529 58	537 50
Totals	15999 15	18454 63	21073 20	24553 24	36411 16	56145 55

SCHEDULE E.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, shewing the number of Prisoners committed to the County Gaols for Drunkenness, during the years 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890.

COUNTY OR DISTRICT.	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Algoma	8	4	4	24	19	17	24	21	15	12	1	85	128	64	62
Brant	97	84	75	63	81	64	80	75	58	28	94	112	147	218	182
Bruce	1	2	17	8	2	14	4	10	3	...	2	6	22	8	6
Carleton	387	319	283	272	222	266	265	261	314	205	280	286	297	296	336
Dufferin	....	....	....	....	....	1	...	....	1	1	3	3	1	1	2
Elgin	31	41	47	54	53	45	61	92	82	57	30	25	29	23	20
Essex	87	55	60	59	71	51	94	121	103	47	31	45	46	47	35
Frontenac	143	137	139	126	102	53	25	46	75	74	58	108	107	139	129
Grey	15	13	14	35	40	23	23	19	2	36	20	21	29	27	17
Haldimand	7	2	6	10	15	6	4	7	7	18	15	17	24	25	15
Halton	21	15	6	1	6	5	4	7	6	9	13	5	19	13	9
Hastings	20	13	43	34	16	35	67	57	50	45	34	51	67	39	49
Huron	24	29	22	15	22	18	8	5	4	3	4	....	4	2	5
Kent	24	20	20	53	24	13	28	23	26	18	11	7	9	61	71
Lambton	125	84	142	115	120	77	77	75	105	130	72	38	64	94	108
Lanark	7	6	10	8	7	10	1	9	7	6	1	9	4	2	5
Leeds and Grenville	84	69	84	71	72	36	67	19	135	80	36	24	31	62	58
Lennox and Addington	6	1	5	9	11	14	3	18	20	6	5	8	7	1	22
Lincoln	56	48	68	51	44	55	41	64	39	29	21	21	28	33	24
Middlesex	155	106	211	193	235	210	242	269	445	277	338	404	408	540	532
Muskoka and Parry Sound	2	[illegible]	8	6	8	3	13	8	16	81	39	2	6	11	28
Nipissing	....	....	....	1	1	...	2	10	17	5	...	13	32	81	97
Norfolk	14	3	21	15	26	14	18	18	17	4	6	5	3	17	3
Northumberland and Durham	56	67	58	24	25	20	19	21	26	26	15	6	12	2	58
Ontario	10	10	12	11	6	[illegible]	5	10	1	4	....	....	....	[illegible]	7
Oxford	17	50	40	35	54	47	32	28	51	21	28	....	64	55	61
Peel	32	45	22	27	14	9	11	1	10	24	10	8	24	18	16
Perth	54	75	56	35	39	26	20	37	14	17	15	12	9	16	14
Peterborough	5	11	5	5	27	27	58	71	30	27	13	11	26	26	45
Prescott and Russell	2	6	....	....	1	1	2	2	....	3	1	....	....	2	....
Prince Edward	31	29	22	46	75	60	76	70	46	41	54	20	45	55	35
Renfrew	2	3	2	5	10	10	24	17	27	11	2	2	....	1	4
Simcoe	66	91	133	82	107	62	56	87	99	34	35	16	28	40	54
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	7	33	18	17	3	4	7	8	9	3	1	4	7	29	25
Thunder Bay	78	105	95	81	83	126	88	296	705	153	119	148	148	135	12
Victoria and Haliburton	22	32	25	10	7	8	14	7	20	13	1	2	4	1	7
Waterloo	13	10	4	28	11	11	10	14	11	7	4	8	12	20	17
Welland	69	101	321	188	186	145	50	34	23	33	40	32	12	21	16
Wellington	41	26	26	23	40	29	51	93	49	32	12	22	21	19	10
Wentworth	259	396	382	382	447	559	396	476	295	368	385	373	429	401	418
York	1755	1807	1293	1359	1463	1742	1445	1485	1661	1707	1705	2166	2098	2096	2085
Total	3868	4032	3785	3581	3795	3328	3497	3897	4650	3696	3555	4130	4451	4797	4573

SCHEDULE F.

Names and Post Office Addresses of the Inspectors of Licenses of the several License Districts throughout the Province.

LICENSE DISTRICT.	INSPECTOR.	P.O. ADDRESS.
Addington	James M. Smith	Tamworth.
Algoma	A. G. Duncan	Sault Ste. Marie.
Brant, North	Geo. Pike	Brantford.
Brant, South	Isaac B. Merritt	Scotland.
Brantford, City	Southworth Cole	Brantford.
Brockville and Leeds	R. R. Phillips	Caintown.
Bruce, Centre	John Irving	Paisley.
Bruce, North	Alexander McCannel	Port Elgin.
Bruce, South	Angus Stewart	Lucknow.
Cardwell	G. N. Clark	Beeton.
Carleton	John O'Callaghan	Kars.
Cornwall	William Pollock	Cornwall.
Dufferin	Thomas Anderson	Orangeville.
Dundas	Asa Beach	Iroquois.
Durham, East	E. A. Powers	Port Hope.
Durham, West	W. R. Climie	Bowmanville.
Elgin, East	Ara Miller	Aylmer.
Elgin, West	Alexander Beaton	West Lorne.
Essex, North	Thomas J. Elliott L. N. Castanier, Assistant Inspector	Windsor.
Essex, South	Alanson Elliott	Oxley.
Frontenac	John Dawson	Wolfe Island.
Glengarry	Archibald McNab	Alexandria.
Grenville	Charles Chapman	Prescott.
Grey, Centre	James Campbell	Clarksburg.
Grey, North	C. C. Pearce	Owen Sound.
Grey, South	Thomas A. Harris	Durham.
Haldimand	Hiram Gee	Fisherville.
Haliburton	R. C. Garratt	Minden.
Halton	W. D. Brothers	Milton.
Hamilton	J. I. Mackenzie Frederick Walker	Hamilton.
Hastings, East	Michael Lally	Belleville.

SCHEDULE F.—*Continued.*

License District.	Inspector.	P. O. Address.
Hastings, North	Edward Mouncey	Madoc.
Hastings, West	James St. Charles	Belleville.
Huron, East	John R. Miller	Jamestown.
Huron, South	Wm. Ballantyne	Seaforth.
Huron, West	Wm. J. Paisley	Clinton.
Kent, East	Thomas Boon	Bothwell.
Kent, West	Israel Evans	Chatham.
Kingston	William Glidden	Kingston.
Lambton, East	H. G. Taylor	Wyoming.
Lambton, West	Rueben C. Palmer	Sarnia.
Lanark, North	J. D. Robertson	Almonte.
Lanark, South	John McCann	Perth.
Lennox	W. A. Rose	Napanee.
Lincoln	R. Fowlie	St. Catharines.
London	Robert Henderson	London.
Manitoulin	J. B. White	Manitowaning.
Middlesex, East	John Durand	Dorchester Station.
Middlesex, North	Daniel Schoff	Clandeboye.
Middlesex, West	W. C. Robertson	Mt. Brydges.
Monck	L. Massacar	Dunnville.
Muskoka	Elijah F. Stephenson	Bracebridge.
Nipissing	Napoleon Fink	Mattawa.
Norfolk, North	W. F. Nickerson	Simcoe.
Norfolk, South	James E. Decou	Port Dover.
Northumberland, East	Patrick Gallagher	Warkworth.
Northumberland, West	James Bulger	Cobourg.
Ontario, North	E. J. Breen	Uxbridge.
Ontario, South	John Ferguson	Whitby.
Ottawa	John O'Reilly Geo. E. St. George, Asst. Insp. & Prov. Officer	Ottawa.
Oxford, North	William G. McKay	Woodstock.
Oxford, South	Gordon H. Cook	Ingersoll.
Parry Sound	William Ireland	Parry Sound.

SCHEDULE F.—*Continued.*

License District.	Inspector.	P. O. Address.
Peel	Joseph Foster	Brampton.
Perth, North	Alexander M. Fisher	Amulree.
Perth, South	John S. Coppin	Mitchell.
Peterborough, East	John James Crowe	Warsaw.
Peterborough, West	George Cochrane	Lakefield.
Prescott	James H. Malloy	Fournier.
Prince Edward	D. L. Bongard	Picton.
Rainy River	Frank Gardner	Rat Portage
Renfrew, North	Alfred J. Fortier	Pembroke.
Renfrew, South	Geo. W. McDonald	Renfrew.
Russell	Daniel McLaurin	Metcalfe.
St. Catharines	R. Fowlie	St. Catharines.
Simcoe, Centre	John W. Morrow	Barrie.
Simcoe, East	Angus McKay	Orillia.
Simcoe, West	Geo. Dinwoody	Alliston.
Stormont	Donald P. McKinnon	South Finch.
Thunder Bay	W. H. Hesson	Port Arthur.
Toronto	Thomas Dexter, Chief John Watson, West Thomas A. Hastings, East	Toronto.
Victoria, East	John Short	Lindsay.
Victoria, West	John Short	Lindsay.
Waterloo, North	Benjamin Devitt	Waterloo.
Waterloo, South	M. A. Abbey	Preston.
Wellend	Archibald Thompson, jr	Welland.
Wellington, East	John Macdonald	Elora.
Wellington, South	W. S. Cowan	Guelph.
Wellington, West	T. Flath	Drayton.
Wentworth, North	Joseph Bowman	Dundas.
Wentworth, South	Thomas Macklem	Hamilton.
York, East	James Eckhart	Unionville.
York, North	William Malloy	Newmarket.
York, West	Robert Wilcock	Richview.

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